CARPETS AND CURTAINS.

# **PREVIOUS**

To removal, we shall offer great inducements to buyers, to close our entire stock now on hand in

er's cold cream after face

lia E. Vreeland, beloved wife

ning at 11 o'clock.

ary Wentworth Moss, aged 39

avs. wife of R. E. Moss, at her
Lasalle st.

EVERY EVENING THIS Church, corner of Peoria and by George W. Sharp.

ORE THE UNION COLLEGE riday at 3 p. m. will be by het: "Abstracts of Title."

N OF THE ALUMN E AND exford seminary will be held liouse at 4 p. m. Supper at wited to attend.

YER-MEETINGS IN PAR are conducted by PENTE hey are very largely attended

ON SALES.

ORE & CO.,

Cases Seasonable

ALL CLOSE OUT

RADE SALE OF

UCTION,

es& Rubbers

00., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

23, at 9:30 a. m.,

GLASSWARE

Ware, Asst. Glassware, etc. ry merchants. O. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

25, at 10:00 a. m.,

Stock of Fur-

BORE & CO., Auctioneers.

UTTERS & CO.,

amber Sets, eatis, Lounges,&c. UCTION, 6. Jan. 22. at 10 o'clock, at 75 Rāndolph-st. ITERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOTHING, &c.,

Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock, at our

TTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

OMEROY & CO.

Weekly Sale,

an. 24, at 9:30 o'clock.

CHAMBER SETS.

Blankets, Comforters,

neral Merchandise, etc., etc. EROY & CO. Auctioneers.

MAN & SON,

ND GLASSWARE

3E IN THE WEST.

22, at 10 o'clock, an immense, assorted; Fint Glassware, and Yellow Ware, assorted; mneys, Vienna Shades, Lamps,

ry merchants. . BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

clock, New and Second-hand

ITURE

OUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

AND STOVES.

HOUSE & CO.,

YEXCLUSIVE

SUITS.

TCTION,

IRNITURE.

Store will be

TRADE SALE

r Store v dvances.

o'clock Monday hight, of ce of Henry Vreeland

ATER.

# CURTAINS, &c.

Parties about furnishing will do well to give us a call.

We will move our business about March 1 to the building N. W. corner State and Washington-sts.

### JUDSON & CO. 106 STATE-ST.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

ONLY S DAYS MORE OF 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

STANDARD THE HIGHEST. EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors,

163 & 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st. BUSINESS CARDS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO. Printers and Lithographers,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

Notes, Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, Note Heads, Stock Certificates, Bonds, Posters, Cards, &c. Designs and Estimates furnished on application.

ELEVATOR NOTICE.

Neely & Hambleton Elevator, Conducted by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Until further notice the following rates of storage will be charged by us:

On all grain received in bulk and inspected in good condition, one and one-quarter (144) cents per bushel for the first ten days or part of same, and one-half (145) cent per bushel for each additional ten days or part of same, so long as it remains in good condition.

On and after the 15th day of November next, upon ratin in good condition, storage will be at the foregoing rates, until four cents per bushel shall have accrued, after which no additional storage will be charged. ed, after which no additional storage will be charged il the 15th day of April, 1880, so long as the grain order the 15st day of APri, 1880, so long as the grain remains in good condition.

On grain damp or liable to early damage as indicated by its inspection when received, two (2) cents per bushel for the first ten days or part of same, and one-half of one cent for each additional five days or part thereof, and upon such grain there will be no special rate for winter storage. thereof, and upon such rate for winter atorage. No grain will be received in store until it has been inspected and graded by authorized inspectors, unless Inspected and graded by account of the process of t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE Valuable Building Lots, S. W. corner of North LaSalle and Goethe-sts.

132 72-100 feet front on LaSalle-st.; also lots No. 6 and 7 on the east side of LaSalle-st. south of Goethe-st. Public Sale at the Court House door, Adams and LaBalle-sts., Wednesday at 2 p. m., Jan. 29, 1879.

JACOB H. LITTLE, Administrator, No. 76 Forouer-st.

WAITE & CLARK, Attorneys, 102 Washington; st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc.

Don't You Forget It. Watches, Jewelry, and Plated Ware can be bought for one half the usual prices at ASHLEMAN'S WHOLESALE AND RE-TAIL JEWELRY STORE, 157 State-st.

John G. Ashleman. 157 State-st.

" THE FAIR." E. J. LEHMANN,



MANASSE, OPTICIAN. Tribune Building. PRICELESS

OPTICIANS.

The Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific prin-les. Opera and Field Glasses. Telescopes, Micro-pes, Barometers, &c.

GENERAL NOTICES.

# NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCT,

Notice is hereby diven to all persons who may have telams again the same must be presented to James M. Flower, Receiver, at Chicago, Illinois, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.

Comptroller of the Currency.

# NOTICE.

I take pleasure in notifying the trade that I have bought out the stock of the firm of Wolfson & Wolf-tein, and will continue the Leaf Tobacco business at the old stand of the late firm, No. 174 Randolph-st., nd beg leave to solicit the patronage of the old cus ners and the trade in general.
FERDINAND NEUBERGER. FOR SALE.

Opera Tickets,

For Sale—Two choice seats for Thursday evening; also three for Saturday Matinee. Address C. M. B., Tribune office.

OPERA TICKETS For sale for THURSDAY, Friday, Saturday Matinee, and Saturday Night; first and second rows of Parquette Circle, and First Balcony. Address Room 45 Major Block.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY CHESTER, PA. pens Jan. 8. Thorough instruction in Civil ing, the Classics, and English. For circulars COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

CANDY. WE. J. LEHMANN

Warranted Pure Candles at 12c, 18c, 18c, and 28c lb. Try us. "THE FAIR," Orner State and Adams-sts.

# SENATORIAL.

Joint Convention of the Two Houses of the Illinois Legislature.

Ceremony of Declaring John A. Logan Elected United States Senator.

Speech of the Blushing Recipient of Honors Forced Upon

He Finds It Impossible to Harbor Hard Feelings Against Oglesby.

The People of Wisconsin Evidently Glad to Send Carpenter Back.

His Speech, upon Being Declared Senator--- Good Feeling All Around.

The Old War-Horse in Michigan Glad the Party Is Being Born Again.

> ILLINOIS. DECLARING THE VOTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22 .- The hour of 12 o'clock, noon, having arrived, all other business was suspended in anticipation of the arrival of the Senate, and members of the House were requested to vacate their seats to give place to hat grave and venerable body. By this time the galleries of the House were filled with ladies and the lobbies were filled with male spectators. Gen. Logan spent the morning in the Speaker's room, preparing his speech. The joint session was held for the purpose of declaring the result of the election for United States Senator, held by the Senate and House yesterday, in accordance with the Federal statutes upon that sub-

The Doorkeeper of the House announced the Senate, and the House received that body stand-

Lieut. Gov. Shuman sat on the right of Speaker James, and Gov. Cullom upon his

The role of both Houses was called, showing one Senator and six Representatives absent. That portion of the proceedings of the Senate and House relative to the election of a United States Senator was read by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House respectively. This ceremony having been performed, the Speaker of the House

ANNOUNCED THE RESULT as follows: John A. Logan, 106 votes; John C. Black, 86 votes; Alexander Campbell, 10 votes; and John McAuliffe, 4 votes; total number of votes cast, 204; necessary to a choice, 103 votes. The Speaker then declared that John A. Logan, having received 106 votes, a majority of all the votes cast, "I do hereby declare him elected to represent this State as Senator in the Congress of the United States for six years from the 4th day of March next."

of three, consisting of one Senator and two Representatives, be appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate to wait upon Gen. Logan to inform him of his election, and conduct him to the House. The President of the Senate appointed Sena tor Joslyn, and the Speaker appointed Repre sentatives Bisbee and Ficklin.

The Committee retired to the Speaker's room and soon returned with the Senator-elect, who was presented to the General Assembly by Speaker James. Thereupon Gen. Logan proceeded to deliver

Thereupon Gen. Logan proceeded to deliver THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: By the unanimous voice of the Republicans of this body, and by a majority of its whole number, I have been selected to represent the State of Illinois in the highest branch of the National Legislature, and I have now come before you to lay my best services before the people of our State, to place whatever of ability I possess to serve them at the disposal of my fellow-citizens, and to thank you, their representatives, sincerely for the disthe disposal of my fellow-citizens, and to thank you, their representatives, sincerely for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me. As you will bear witness, your choice for the position of United States Senator has been fairly made; and, upon the threshold of my brief remarks, let me embrace the opportunity to say that the canvass between my only Republican compet-itor (Gov. Oglesby) and myself was conducted upon terms of the utmost kindness and cour-tesy, and has left none other than the most

KINDLY RECOLLECTIONS IN MY BREAST for my honored opponent and his friends who have so generously come to my support after the majority—had decided upon my nomination.

To be called to represent the intelligent people of this mighty State is a great honor. It is one of the noblest of the galaxy of American Commonwealths, occupying, as it does, a place in regard to population and wealth not far from the very first. Situated in the fertile valley of the Mississippi, its Western border is bathed by that mighty river, which, rising in the far North, follows its course through every diversity of clime and scenery until it finds its exit in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Thus we are enabled to send our productions by safe and convenient water-ways to tide waters, thence to be transferred to every civilized nation of the globe. To this special endowment of natural gifts is added a position at the great chain of American lakes, and the natural advantages are supplemented by a complete system of artificial highways. Blessed with a soil of marvelous richness, and a climate unsurpassed for health as well as for the success of agriculture, the broad prairies teem with an industrial population, happy, prosperous, brave, and patriotic, ereat in all the elements of empire.

Although our State is but one of the many in the group constituting our nation, it is, nevertheless. for my honored opponent and his friends who

he group constituting our nation, it is, never-

GREATER IN POWER AND RESOURCES than many of the nations of antiquity whose sceptre ruled the land and sea for ages, and be sceptre ruled the land and sea for ages, and became the marvels of the early centuries.

Born upon this soil,—as child and man,—my whole life has been passed within its limits. I have grown up with its growth, and have become identified with its interests. My record, both public and private, has been made before my fellow-citizens, and though I have been the recipient of their favors and the custodian of their trusts and confidence many times and in many ways, I must confess that I esteem the honor which I now have from your hands to be the greatest of my life, and the one of which I nonor which I now have from your hands to be the greatest of my life, and the one of which I am the proudest. It is an honor which may well be prized by any man, however exalted his ambition, and I trust that I may be found capable of fully appreciating the great compli-

ment.

The present manifestation of your confidence has to me an additional value, which prompts a declaration in the strongest and most emphatic terms that the offering which you, as the representatives of our relieves there here. resentatives of our fellow-citizens, have ten-dered me, shall be cherished as the most pre-cious jewel in the casket of all my earthly pos-sessions; I stand before you, my fellow-citizens,

MINGLED FEELINGS OF GRATITUDE AND PRIDE. gratitude for this and the many favors you have shown me in the past, the encouragement you extended to my efforts to deserve your kind-ness, and the leniency with which you have treated my short-comings, and pride because the high honor you confer is rendered vastly greater in its double aspect of an honorable trust and a personal vindication. For a quarter of a century I have earnestly labored to render myself useful to my country and my fellow-men. Fortune, however, has seemed to constantly thrust me into the front ranks of fierce conflict, and while I cannot hope to have so far escaped the errors of human judgment as to have been always right and never wrong, I may truthfully claim, nevertheless, that my voice has constantly been raised in behalf of the best interests of the people as at the time seemed to me, and my ly been raised in behalf of the best interests of the people as at the time seemed to me, and my public action has ever been directed with un-swerving intensity by a desire to measure up to the full requirements of every trust which has been committed to me.

IT SEEMS AN UNFORTUNATE ADMISSION to be compelled to make, but it is none the less a stubborn fact, that no public man under the present license of our political system can ever hope to escape the shafts of envy, and malice, and disappointed interest. Partisanship and unand disappointed interest. Partisanship and un-restricted privilege make ever the public man the target of those whose personal interest he crosses, or whose political views he manfully antagonizes. In my own case, I have expected and received hard blows from those whose personal and political interests rendered it necessary to drown the voice and paralyze the efforts of an earnest man, who was striving for the good of the people as opposed to the few. I have not been surprised to receive misrepresentations and abuse during my public career. Knowing, however, the honesty of my own motives, I have never swerved an inch to turn the edge of intentional slander. The business of life is much too grave, and life itself much too short, to suffer ourselves to be continually interrupted by the tridger who latter.

upon the world's busy highway.

But, fellow-citizens, sternly as I have endeavored to school myself to insensibility to the arrow of malice and perversion, I must confess to INDIGNATION, PAIN, AND ASTONISHMENT

continually interrupted by the triflers who loiter

INDIGNATION, PAIN, AND ASTONISHMENT at the depth to which the vilification and abuse of public men has descended in our time. For years this method of treating me has been resorted to, with a constantly-increasing force, until it has its culmination at a point beyond which it seems impossible that malignant ingenuity can go. Were such methods resorted to by public orators of opposing parties alone, we should still have cause to regret the condition of things, which tolerates such degrading warfare, but in the experience of myself, at least, persons limited in good morals, in intellect, and, it is to be hoped, limited in numbers, have joined in the nemicious attempts to emasculate the strength and influence of those cemasculate the strength and influence of those who refuse to be owned or become the instruments of cliques or private interests. May God preserve me from the degradation of ever as-

preserve me from the degradation of ever assailing private character to accomplish a political end! But enough on this subject.

Gentlemen, I shail administer the trust you have confided to me to the best of my ability to advance the interests of my constituents and the people of the whole country. Every effort of mine shall be put forth in attempting to hasten the return of the business prosperity for which we have so long hoped and looked. The signs of its return are already in the sky, and the candles of the weary might have burned out, and the opening day stands smiling upon the mountains. The resumption of specie-payments is an accomplished fact, and so noiseless has been the soft tread of its step that not a discordant sound has disturbed our tranquility, save alone the ham of reviving pusiness—the certain precursor of an assured prosperity in the near future. The Roughlians mill

The Republicans will stand by the proposition that all paper currency shall be convertible into coin, at the option of the holder, now and in the near future.

The doctrine of all parties and men should be that every citizen owes to his Government his

PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION AGAINST FOR-EIGN AND DOMESTIC ENEMIES, and that the Government is bound to give such protection as it can to its citizens, on land and

protection as it can to its citizens, on land and sea, at home and abroad, and when political rights are guaranteed to citizens under our Constitution, there should be no distinction made between those guaranteed to one or another, whether white or black, rich or poor, in Illinois or South Carolina, and when the authorities of a State are powerless or when they fail or refuse to protect citizens or communities against armed mobs while attempting to exercise such political rights as have been granted them, it is the duty of the Government to use such power as it possesses to Government to use such power as it possesses to protect the citizen in the exercise of such rights. My efforts will be used to uphold and protect the citizen in his guaranteed rights, wherever that citizen may be, and to maintain the laws of the United States in all parts of our

gentlemen of the Legislature, this is neither the time for a discussion of the general questions of policy, nor is it the occasion for extended remarks of any character. I accept your trust, and, with your aid, I shall hope to do something in the direction of promoting the best interests of our whole country, and will try and render you a satisfactory account of my stewardship for the time during which I shall have the pleasure to serve you and my con-The oration of Marcus Antonius Logan over

the dead political body of Mr. Cæsar Oglesby having been concluded, the Speaker declared that, the purpose for which this joint session was called having been accomplished, he now declared it dissolved. The House arose while the Honorable Lieutenant-Governor and the Honorable Senate withdrew.

There are but few members of the Legislature left in the city, and these few will leave this evening to return on Monday, when the various business of legislation will really com

Gen. and Mrs. Logan will leave for Chicago to-morrow at noon. A reception was given this evening at the Leland Hotel by Gen. and Mrs. Logan, which was attended by the Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly, and some of the officers of the State Government and citizens of the town. The ceremo nies were of a congratulatory and social character, and closed at midnight.

WISCONSIN. MATT CARPENTER'S VICTORY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 22.—Peace and quiet reign at the Capitol City, and Wisconsin is provided with her full quota of Senators. The Republican Senatorial cancus convened at 9 a. m., and immediately upon being called to order Senator Burrows, of Madison, took the floor, and said: Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE

CAUCUS: It is a long road that has no turn, but

I now plainly see the curve in the highway that

leads to Washington, and I am grieved to be compelled to acknowledge that the man whom I have supported through this long and weary contest is not to be the winner of the great Senatorial prize. For six long davs, by sunlight and by gaslight, we have been endeavoring to solve the problem as to who should represent this great Commonwealth in the United States Senate. During this week's battle we have taken nearly 100 bailots, and I am proud of the fact that a constituent of mine am proud of the fact that a constituent of mine in nearly every one has led the van. The Hon. E. W. Keyes is not only a constituent of mine, but I have known him intimately for nearly a quarter of a century, and for many years have been his nearest neighbor, and I trust it will not be deemed egotistical on my part if I here assert that there not a person within the sound of my voice who is better posted as to his make-up as a man, and in all respects, than I am. I know him through and through, and any one who would even insinuate ious enthusiasm on 'Change. It is intended to make the return of Mr. Carpenter from Madithat he would do a dishonest or a dishonorable act is a base calumniator. I know him to be a high-minded, noble-hearted man, with not a mean trait in his character. [Vociferous applause.] You all well know for twenty years Mr. Keyes has worked incessantly for plates. Four air well well know for twenty years Mr. Keyes has worked incessantly for the Republican party, and now, though the cancus fails to appreciate his great services, they cannot take from him the heartfelt satisfaction of knowing that he has rendered untold benefit to our cause. [Applause.] Mr. Chairman, I lack for language with which to express the emotions of my heart. It pains me more than words can tell to now, by the request of Mr. Keyes, withdraw his name, and, in doing so, I am desired by him to thank the grand and heroic Old Guard who have stood by their chieftsin through thick and thin, and aiso to say to the members of this caucus that, notwithstanding you have not seen fit to make him your nominee, he will continue in the future, as in the past, to be an active, energetic worker in the Republican ranks, without feelings of bitterness towards any member of this caucus. [Great applause.] And now, Mr. Chairman, I withdraw his name, and move that the Hon. Matt H. Carpetter be declared

a somewhat extended speech at the Academy of AT BELOIT.

the unanimous nominee of this caucus. [Ap-ASSEMBLYMAN BARGE

econded the Senator's motion.

Mr. Speaker Kelley, on behalf of Senato

Howe, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before the motion of Senator Burrows is put, I would like to make a remark. I desire to say that I congratulate this caucus and the people of the State upon the fact that it is possible for so many men to meet together in session day after day advocating conflicting interests and contending for so great a stake, and yet to have such perfect harmony of feeting and such friendship continue to exist throughout the conflict. It is, Mr. Chairman, not only a striking illustration,—a great proof of the capacity of the American people to support and maintain their Constitution and to maintain a free Government,—but it is also a compliment to the people of the State of Wisconsin, who have been honored through their Regresentatives. Now, sh, I further congratulate this caucus that while this harmony has existed up to the present time, it is going to continue so that they are going to adjourn with the best of feeling toward each other, and with the consciousness that we have done our duty in the Howe, said: onsciousness that we have done our duty in the

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, in behalf of Mr. Howe, and in behalf his immediate friends, who have conducted the caucus, and in behalf of his friends in the Legislature who have stood of his friends in the Legislature who have stood by him, I desire to thank you for the courtesy and the fairness which has been shown to our cause through their many caucuses. I desire to thank these gentlemen, on behalf of Seantor Howe, who have stood by him so nobly, and have so disinterestedly advocated his cause. Having said this, Mr. Chairman, with the consent, approval, and desire of Senator Howe's immediate friends, by the desire of Senator Howe's friends in this caucus, I beg to withdraw the name of the Senator as a canditate for United States Senator. I take great pleasure, on behalf of Senator Howe, in seconding the motion of Senator Burrows.

The Chair then put the motion that the Hon. The Chair then put the motion that the Hon.

nominee of the caucus, which was carried unanimously by acclamation. At 12 o'clock, noon, both Houses convened IN JOINT CONVENTION, the Assembly Chamber being densely packed with legislators, ladies, and gentlemen. Upon calling the roil eighty-four voted for M. H. Car-

Matt H. Carpenter be declared the unanimous

penter, twenty-eight for E. G. Ryan, thirteen for Gabe Bouck, and Senator Carpenter was declared duly elected as United States Senator for six years from March 4. A committee of five, consisting of Senators Bailey and Burrows, Speaker Kelley, and Messrs. Field and Coe, was appointed to wait upon Mr. Carpenter, inform him of his election, and se-

cure his appearance before the Convention. Upon appearing he was introduced by Lieut.-Gov. Bingham. His appearance created great

as follows:

MR. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, MR. SPEAKER, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATURE: I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the high honor you have conferred on me. This is not the time nor the occasion for making a speech, and indeed I am not in condition to make one. My heart is full of gratitude to the Legislature of Wisconsin for this honor. Following, as it does, upon some unfortunate circumstances in my past history, I appreciate it all the more, and I thank you all the more sincerely. In this country we are divided into political parties, and everybody knows that I am a Republican. Everybody knows that I shall act with the Republican party in all its measures, in defending its principles to the utmost of my ability. At the same time, as a Republican, and acting in the harness of that party, it will be my pleasure and my ride to do everything in my power to promote the interests of the people of Wisconsin as faithfully as I can in the United States Senate. In this opening of the year, the circumstances of the country are propitions. The last gramins of the Warhave been obliterated. We have resumed speede payments. We are paying our debts in an honest money. We are determined, as a whole people, to preserve the good faith and credit of the nation in the faithful and honest discharge of its obligations. The effect of this resumption has been most fortunate. It has produced what is called an inflation of prices. It has started business already, and we may look as follows: produced what is called an inflation of prices It has started business already, and we may look forward in good hope to a return of what we call good times. I will not detain you, gentlemen, with further remarks on this occasion. Again, let me say, I thank you from the bottom of my heart, and, accepting this trust from the Legislature of Wisconsin, I shall be willing to lay it down at any time when, in the opinion of the Legislature of Wisconsin, I have forfeited or disregarded the trust. [Applause.]

MR. KEYES. There were enthusiastic calls for the Hon. E. W. Keyes at the close of Mr. Carpenter's speech, and that gentleman arose in his seat near the

foot of the rostrum and said: MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JOINT CONVENTION: I thank you for this call. There is no occasion here for me to occupy your time in making a speech. It is enough for me to say that I ratify what you have done. [Ap-

CHIEF-JUSTICE RYAN being called for, responded in the following re-

marks:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: My friend, Mr. Carpenter, and my friend, Mr. Keyes, were living actors in the scene that has just been gone through with. I was only a figure-head, and I carnot say, as Mr. Keyes has just said, that I ratify this whole thing, for I foresaw yesterday morning, and a little before that, that Judge Howe, Mr. Keyes, and Mr. Carpenter were going to enter into a confederacy to defeat me. I, however, thank the whole of this joint convention who voted for me, or who did not vote for me, for voted for me, or who did not vote for me, for the position which you have given me as an on ponent of so distinguished a gentlema [Laughter and applause.]

The Convention then adjourned, the Senators repairing to their Chamber. THE BEST OF PEELING

exists between Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Keyes While Mr. Keyes is beaten, he feels that he is fairly and honorably beaten, and accepts the situation gracefully, and, in the language of Senator Burrows, he will continue to be, in the future as in the past, an active, energetic, and hard-working member of the Republican party. Mr. Keyes has won many friends by his magpanimous course in accepting his defeat as calmly as be has.

The Hon. George B. Smith, of this city, tendered an elegant dinner-party to the successful candidate, Mr. Carpenter, and his defeated oponent, Mr. Keyes, this evening, at which many friends, both ladies and gentlemen, were pre ent. Ever pody is tired out.

Mr. Carpenter has been the recipient of scores of congratulations by his own friends, and also those of Mr. Keyes and Howe. JOY AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—The success of Matt H. Carpenter in the Senatorial contest has caused general good feeling throughout the city, Republicans and Democrats alike joining in demonstrations of rejoicing. The news of his nomination by acclamation caused uproar-

son the occasion of a grand ovation. NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS. At the afternoon meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, a committee of four was appointed to tender congratulations to Senator Carpenter upon his election, and invite him to the Chamber on his arrival at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon; also to provide a suitable escort from the depot. A committee has issued a card inviting the citizens to deco rate the buildings along the line of march, which will embrace Reed, South Water, East Water, and Michigan streets. To-night a number of prominent citizens met and arranged for a general reception at the Academy of Music to-mo row evening. Ex-Gov. Ludington was selected to preside, with a staff of eighteen Vice-Presidents. Senator Carpenter is expected to make

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BELOIT, Wis., Jan. 22.—Carpeuter's nomination and election are indorsed here this after-

noon very beartily, and twenty guns were fired in his honor. Now that the battle is over and he has fairly won, all parties cheerfully ac-

IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—The announce nent of the result of the Senatorial election in Wisconsin was not a surprise here, as it had been anticipated. The friends of Mr. Keyes, however, felt that he made a mistake by withdrawing so early. Senator Howe received his defeat with good grace,—better grace, his friends said, than ne would had an Administration man been his successor. One of the smart and impudent pages of the Senate being asked where Senator Howe was, said: "Oh, he has been down in his Committee-room signing banquet orders all morning."

, KANSAS.

A FIAT FOOL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TOPEKA, Jan. 22.—Speaker Clarke has blum lered terribly in selecting his House Committees, announced to-day. The most important places are distributed among Greenbackers and Independents. Leading Republicans, who con tributed largely to Clarke's election, are totally ignored. Clarke's object is to secure for him self the Greenback and Independent votes fo Senator. There are twenty-six Democrats and nineteen Greenbackers and Independents in the Legislature, which, if secured, will

give Clarke a respectable show of strength, but he cannot hope to gain a single vote from the Republicans. His action severely criticised, and it is the opinion of all that he has committed a serious error, and one that will destroy his future political prospects effectually. S. A. Riggs, of Lawrence, notorious Greenbacker, was given the Chair-manship of the Judiciary Committee. Faulken, a strong Anthony mau, was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

THIS IN AN INDICATION that Clarke and Anthony are pulling together on Senatorial matters. Mr. Legat, who nominated Clarke for Speaker, was assigned to an unimportant committee, and re-fused to serve. Biddle, a leading Republican, also emphatically declined to serve on the committees to which he was assigned. Other members who were promised certain places were dropped at the last moment, and the positions given to Anthony's friends. There is great excitement over the matter, and Ingalls will gain several votes through this blun der of his opponents. Simpson's chances will also be enhanced thereby. Phillips has no prospect whatever, Ingalls will have fifteen votes in the Senate, and probably flity in the House on first ballot. This will put him so far ahead that it is thought a second ballot will elect him. Simpson's men are all for Ingalls as second

NEW YORK.

CONKLING'S ELECTION CONFIRMED. ALBANY, Jan. 22 .- In the joint session of the Senate and Assembly to-day, Roscoe Conkling was declared United States Senator.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS. ALBANY, Jan. 22.-The address prepared by the Democratic caucus to the electors of the State is being circulated in the Senate and Assembly to-day for the signatures of Democrati members. The substance of the address is that the Republicans, for the purpose of retaining control of the Government, have refused per-sistent y to reapportion the State, and conse-quently the present Legislature is unconstitu-tional.

ARKANSAS.

THRSE BALLOTS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 22.—The Legislature alloted thrice for Senator to-day. The last ballot resulted: Walker, 44; Johnson, 31; Bell, 24; Baxter, 14; scattering, 7; necessary to elect,

> MICHIGAN. MORE OF THE RENAISSANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns. LANSING, Mich., Jan. 22.—Quite a ripple of inquiry as that would involve the calling excitement was caused by the late rumors regarding the resignation of Christiancy. If true, Z. Chandler is sure to take his old seat.

PENNSYLVANIA. CAMERON'S ELECTION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 22.-The election of J. Donald Cameron to the United States Senate was proclaimed to-day in the joint convention of both Houses.

CONNECTICUT.

CONFIRMED. HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 22.-The declaration of the election of Orville H. Platt as United States Senator was made to-day in the joint ession of the Legislature.

SALARY GRABS.

ndiana Turns Out a Number of Prominer

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Indianapolis, Jan. 22.—The exposure nade in the Enguing News of overcharges by the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Knightstown. The law allows each Trustee \$4 per day for thirty days in each year, but expressly says they shall draw no pay for any number of days exceeding thirty in any one year. But the records of the Board show that, in addition to \$30 voted themselves at each quarter, they charged for a number of extra days at the rate of \$6 per day, and also considerable sums for traveling expenses, which the law do not allow. The Trustees are William Hannaman, of this city; Ellison Wilson, of Knightstown; and George Sanford, of Crown Point. Hannaman is a Republican and has been a member of the Board since the organization of the Home. The other two are Democrats. Bills show that Wilson, although living but a short distance from the Home, charged \$6 each time he visited the Institution. The total amounts paid to the Trustees for the year 1878 are: Hanoman, \$585.95; Wilson, \$382.15; Sanford, \$1,642.40; total, \$2,610.40,-which is \$2,350.50 more than is allowed by law. Legislative inquiry will follow. Sanford is a prominent candidate for President of the Board of S1,500 in his pocket he would be a good man to be voted for just after Senator Voornees.

COMMUNISTS.

The Enemies of Human Prosperity Pro-claim the Infamy of an Enemy of Human Liberty. New York, Jan. 22.—John Swinton presided

at a meeting of Socialists in Chickering Hall to-night, which was filled in every part. Mr. Swinton made an address, vigorously attacking the anti-Socialist laws now enforced in Germany. and resolutions were adopted that the maiignant measures of repression and persecution known as the anti-Socialist laws recented adopted, and now relentlessly enforced, in Germany under the instigation and menace of Bismarck, are an outrage upon human nature, subversive of the groundwork of liberty and progress, disgraceful to the German Government, and have made the name of their author a hissing and reproach throughout the world.

PRESENTATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 22.—This evening Mr. A. M. Jones, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, was presented at the Leland Hotel with no elegant silver set of ten pieces, valued at \$250, bearing the following inscription: "Presented by the Republicans of Illinois to the Hon. A. M. Jones, Cnairman of the Republican State Central Committee, as a recognition of his variable services in the campaign of 1878." The presentation speech was made by Senator Hunt, of Edgar. Mr. Jones responded in a few WASHINGTON.

Potter's Committee Consult as to a Future Programme.

Republicans and Democrats Fight Shy of the Witness, St. Martins.

Gen. Butler Relates His Connection with the Cipher-Dispatches.

Translators to Be Set at Work

Upon the Remaining

Cryptograms. A Notable Spat Between Democrats in the House of

Representatives. Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, Takes up Arms Against the Southern Treasury-Raiders.

The New Syndicate Contract Highly Favorable to the Government.

POTTER'S COMMITTEE.

ST. MARTINS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribu WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.-The Potter Committee to-day held a long session at which the question of examining the witness St. Martins and the cipher telegrams were discuss Republicans appear to be afraid of St. Martins They have had nothing to do with getting him to make the affidavit that has been published, and they do not desire to be in any way responsible for it or him, not knowing what turn his testimony might take when he is placed on the witness stand. They are not afraid that he can bring discredit upon any Republican, because none of them have had anything to do with him, but if he should turn out to be a secord Anderson the Republicans seem to think that they might be as much embarrassed by crats of the Committee have been by calling the famous night editor. When the subject was dropped in the Committee to-day two resolutions were pending, one offered by Mr. Cox

THAT ST. MARTINS BE CALLED and cross-examined on his aflidavit, and the other by Mr. Hiscock, providing that he be called and asked if he has any explanation of his affidavit which he designs to make. One of these resolutions will probably be adopted.

After discussing this matter at some length, the subject of the real frauds, which will probabiy occupy the attention of the Committee for the remainder of the session, was taken Mr. Hiscock said that he bad learned from Gen. Butler and from outside sources that what were supposed to be the originals published in the Tribune were in the General's possession, and be suggested, therefore, that if Gen. Butler was willing to deliver them to the Committee, it would be wholly unnecessary to waste time and money in an inquiry whose object should be to trace the dispatches from the possession of the telegraph of a great number of witnesses, and might result in giving the Committee no more information upon the questions sought to be solved than could be obtained directly and im-

mediately. Gen. Butler said that he was willing to deliver the dispatches he had to the Committee, provided they would cause them all to be carefully examined and translated. He then gave

A HISTORY OF THE CIPHER DISPATCHES as far as he knew it. Some time last spring, he said, after the Potter investigation had been ordered by Congress, he found a bundle of cipher telegrams upon his table one day. An examination of them disclosed the fact that they related to the Electoral controversy of 1878, but he was unable to read them. Late in June he took the bundle to the committee-room one day, and during the examina tion of Mr. William E. Chandler be showed some of them to the witness, and asked him if those were the papers to which he had referred in his testimony. After thus using them Gen. Butler said that he gave the clerk of the Committee. Mr. Linas to keep for him, and supposed until recently that they were in the possession of the clerk all summer. When he first returned to Washington this winter he called upon Mr. Linas for the oundle of papers, and was surprised to learn that he did not have them, but said that he had

SENT THEM TO GEN. BUTLER early last summer. The General was positive that he had not received them, and the clerk was equally positive that they had been sent, and for a time it looked as if they were lost. At length they were found in Gen. Butler's office in this city, and it turned out that Gen. Butler cither over looked them last summer, or that they reached his office after he left the city. On recovering the dispatches, Gen. Butler said that he had sealed them up, and that he was ready to deiver them over to the Committee on the conditions already given. The General asserted, more positively if possible than in his speech in the House yesterday, that no copies of the dispatcher had been made since they came into his posses sion, and he asked Mr. Hiscock if he did not know that to be the fact.

Mr. H. replied frankly that he believed, and

thought his belief was founded in knowledge, that what Gen. Butler, said was true, and that NO COPIES HAD BEEN MADE of the cipher telegrams since the General obtained possession of them.

THIS POINT IS SETTLED

now, to the satisfaction of the Committee, and ought to be to everybody else. Gen. Butler did not give the cipher distatches to the editor of the *Tribune*, nor was he responsible in any way for the copies the *Tribune* had, notwithstanding the many absurd reports that were circulated last autumn about a bargain between Gen.
Butler and the *Tribune*, by which it was said to have been agreed that the latter would not attack the former, or oppose him in his Massachusetts campaign in consideration of his delivering over to the Tribune the

precions bundle of cryptograms then in his Mr. Hiscock's suggestion in regard to the management of the investigation seemed to be tacitly accepted by the Committee as likely to facilitate the inquiry, and it was generally understood, though not formally voted, before the Committee adjourned, that the first witness to be summoned should be the gentlemen of the Tribune staff who translated the dispatches that have been published. The purpose of the Committee apparently is to place all the originals which Gen. Butler now has in the hands of these gentlemen and request them to select of these gentlemen and request them to selec those which they have already translated, and to INTERPRET ANY OTHERS.

if such there be. Subpænas will probably be is-

sued for these gentlemen within a day or two, if Mr. Potter has not already sent them out.

It has frequently been suggested recently that much of this investigation would be conducted. n New York to avoid the cailing of witnesses from that city to Washington. It is believed that Mr. Potter would prefer to have this course adopted, provided he himself was not a member of the Sub-Committee to whom the inquiry in New York was committed. But a majority of

his associates will probably prefer to have . ALL THE WITNESSES BROUGHT HERE and examined before the full Committee. Mr. Potter's feeling in this matter is pretty well understood. He does not wish to appear before the country as the champion of Mr. Tilden, and, on the other band, he is anxious to avoid appearing as his prosecutor. Any arrange-ment by which he could avoid taking part personally in the inquiry would therefore be very acceptable to him.

The House passed a bill to-day appropriating \$40,000 for the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, and so the funds of the Committee are likely to be speedily replenished. The Committee will meet again to-morror

The Democrats claim now that Tilden has all The Democrats claim now that Tilden has all along been anxious for an investigation of the ciphers, and that his stock is rising. The pretense is a mere sham, however, notwithstanding Hewitt's deliberate assertion yesterday that Tilden had not an opportunity before to ask it. Any member at any hour since Congress convened could have secured an investigation by rising in his place and demanding it. It is thought, however, that but little can come of the investigation. There are but thirty-five days left, excluding Sundays, and there is a vast amount of business to be performed. It is gravely doubted whether any report in the cipher business will be made.

TALK IN COMMITTEE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The Potter Committee held a long private session this morning. The Democrats brought up the question whether St. Martins should be called as a witness by the Republicans, or be discharged by the Committee.

witness by the helps.
the Committee.
Mr. Shellabarger, in behalf of Secretary Sherman, thereupon presented a letter, in which, after criticising the course of the Committee in not recalling St. Martins on their own motion, he asked that St. Martins be recalled for further mass-examination on his testimony given in

after criticisms the course of the Committee in not recalling St. Martins on their own motion, he asked that St. Martins or recalled for further cross-examination on his testimony given in New Orleans, and in the affidavit which he recently filed with the Committee.

The Democrats manifested a disposition to acquiesce in the request, although still contending that the Republicans ought to take St. Martins as their own witness. The subject was, however, half over until to-morrow.

The question, then, was whether the Committee should call witnesses in regard to the cipher telegrams in advance of the passage by the Senate of the House bill making an appropriation for the expenses of the investigation, the funds being wholly exhausted. This question also went over till to-morrow.

A member asked: "Where are those dispatches that were published in the New York Tribune?"

es that were published in the New York Tribune?"

Mr. Hiscock thercupon expressed a belief that Gen. Butler had them.

The General then made a statement that certain dispatches had come into his possession early last spring. He found them upon his private table, but has no knowledge how they came there. These dispatches, it was said, were part of those printed in the Tribune. If so, he had nothing to do with the publication. They had been turnished to the Tribune before they came into his hands. During the summer they were missed for several weeks, and subsequently they were found again, when he had them numbered and stamped and put in a place of safety. He was willing to place them at the service of the Committee. In doing so, he contended that they should be printed and made public, or placed within the power of any member of the Committee to make public. At the same time be protested against the whole system of investigating dispatches, and insisted that it would be wiser for both parties not to inquire into them. However, upon proper receipts being given, the Committee could have the dispatches that were in his possession. A short discussion followed as to whether it would be advisable to print the dispatches at once in pampilet form, but that, question also went-over.

company to the New York Tribune. Such an | once in pampulet form, but that question also Adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. Potter savs that a sub-committee will be sent to New York to take testimony in the cipher-dispatches investigation.

The number of cipher telegrams in the possession of Gen-Butler is 640.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

A REMARKABLE DEBATE. Special Dispetch to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—There was a otable debate in the House to-day upon the subject of Southern claims. It was a continuation of the remarkable discussion of yesterday. Gen. Bragz, of Wisconsin, a Democrat and loval Union soldier, is a most determined opponent of Southern claims. He took occasion to-day to again announce this opposition, and did this in a manner which fired the Southern heart, and brought down the most violent denunciations upon his head. The South in the past has had no use for Northern Democrats, except to furnish money for their campaigns, and to do their bidding as doughfaces. The South that ruled in Congress before the War in the South rules there now and the ex-slavery leaders are as ready now, as they ever were in the old plantation days to denounce every object or to oppose anything distinctively rad-ical, and to insist that the Northern Democrats have no rights and no opinions so long as there is a flourishing trade with the South. Accordingly it was with in-dignation and surprise that the Southern Democrats to-day heard the great Southern claims

DENOUNCED BY A NORTHERN MAN. They were white with rage when Gen. Bragg went further, and drew such a picture of the desolation of the War and of Southern loyalty to the Union as the most radical of radicals could have painted, and then charged that Southern loyalty was a myth, that no war-claim should be recognized, and that, despite the swagger and bluster of the Democracy of the South, itwas time for the Northern Democrats to break loose from the Solid South, if the Solid South meant only a concentrated raid upon the Treasury. Some of the mapre conservative Northern Demo-crats feared the outbreak that was impending. Ellis, Mills, Chalmers, Blackburo, and Hooker were upon their feet, burning with wrath. Finally Eden, of Illinois, a puny imitator of Holman, made his objection of some service to his party, and forced the debate to a close by calling the attention of the Speak-er to the fact that the morning bour had ex-

pired. This was A PARLIAMENTARY ADVANTAGE of which Speaker Randall eagerly availed him-self to put an end to the discussion that was rapidly tending to demoralize his party.

The Southern members, however, promis

turn to the contest, and to show that it is not to be permitted that anybody that was in the Union army, even if he now can call himself a Democrat, shall criticise Southern institutions or Southern purposes. Indeed, Ellis, of Louisi-ana, did go far enough to speak of Southern loyalty, in his melodramatic, flowery way, as the highest loyalty known to God or man, and he did not forget to taunt Gen, Bragg with the fact that the South in going to war did so relying upon the promises of the Northern Democracy for aid, and in accordance with its teach ings.

THE TREASURY.

THE SYNDICATE CONTRACT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The new Treasury Syndicate contract is considered a very good one for the Government, inasmuch as it has to pay expressage on all subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan in this country. The new 5-20 cou-

HATTIS M. HULL'S HAIR
Best place in Chicago for Boods. Gossamer Waves a spe40 E. Mon roe, Palmer House.
W. Madison-st. Catalorues ime. Demorest's Patterns. esale & Retail, Send for price cods sent C. O. D. anywhere gent for the "MULTIFORM." nade to order and warranted E. E. SURPHAM, W. Madison St., Chicago.

162 Washington-st.,

GENTS AT \$10. WAR-

CELEBRATED THROUGH but the Union expressed to diparts. 1h and upward, at 15, 40, 60c per lb. Address rrders, GUNTHER, Confec-toner, Chicago.

Tourists, Travelers, Excur-sionists, should visit. CHAS. T. WILT'S For Franks, Sarchels, Baza-de: It will pay. No. 144 state-st.

A LOWER RATE OF INTEREST. preventing a heavy drain on the Tre which can readily beseen, as the amount of called bonds since Jan. 1 was \$90,000,000. By the erms of the contract made by this Syndicate with the Treasury Department, they agree to take \$10,000,000 of the 4 per cents per firm, me for all the 4 per cents remaining on hand at that time. Secretary Sherman asked that such late date should be fixed so as not o interfere with the demand for the ds in this country. The terms of act are the same as tho and the Syndicate having charge of the will take the responsibility of delivering the bonds at London, and this will be done by sendbonds at Loudon, and this will be done by sending the bonds in an iron safe to the agency of the Rothschilds, under the surveillance of two Treasury clerks. Mr. Conant, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, goes to London as agent of the new Syndicate.

#### PENDING BILLS. CLASSIPICATION OF MAIL MATTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The bill relat ng to the classification of mail matter—a neasure in which publishers, Boards of Trade, nd merchants have manifested a great deal of rest-is fixed for the regular order in the passed the Senate at the last ssion as a rider on the Post-oute bill, but in its present form, as a separate ire, must be sent to the Senate again for ction. Its friends feel confident that there will not be much opposition in the House. The Brazilian subsidy scheme, which also formed a part of the Post Route bill as it passed the Senate last, and which it is thought caused the defeat of the classification feature, forms no part of the present bill.

Representative Aldrich has introduced a bill to make ships, tug-boats, schooners, and vessels engaged in commerce and navigation between ports of different States, and also between ports of the United States and foreign ports, liable for bts contracted by their owners, masters, elerk, steward, or other agent. REPRESENTATIVE LATHROP

has been for some time studying the Indian ques-tion in connection with the Commissioner of Inan Affairs, and has introduced a bill authorizing the President to prescribe suitable police reguone for the government of the various Inent of the crimes of murder, manslaughter ous Indian reservations. The bill ides that the provisions of the laws of the pective States and Territories in which are sted the Indian reservations relating to the nes of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, ury, and robbery shall be deemed and ken to be the law, and enforced within such

g the bills introduced in the House were forty in identically the same , and differing only as to the name of ficiary. In each case the bill grants nt for the use of land occupied during th ase of Pennsylvania in 1863 by the United have been named in one bill. As it is, the valtime of the House was taken up with the ling of the titles of the bills, and a heavy expense for printing will be incurred, as, under the rules, 750 copies of each must be struck off for the files, making 30,000 copies in all. Furthermore, the bills have utterly no chance of being passed. But the printed copy of each will do to send home, and so assist the dema-

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL will be reported to-morrow. Mr. Hewitt to-day view to ascertaining whether the latter ex-Senate, and in case he could obtain an early hearing for it, Hewitt expressed a willinguess to hold back his army reorganization plan for the present. Burnside said he did not believe he could secure a hearing in the Senate, and so it was agreet that Hewitt would report his bill. POSTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

POSTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day concluded consideration of the Post-Office Appropriation bill, and authorized Mr. Blount to report it to the House. A principal feature in the bill is the proposed division of the amount to be appropriated for postal-car and railway services, about \$1,250,000 to be given to the former, and the remainder of the appropriation for these two branches to the latter.

THE GENERAL BILL. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bilt was nearly completed, the exception being in the proposed legislation with reference to Government surveys. It is proposed that all such surveys shall be consolidated under one superintendency, according to the plan of the Academy of Sciences. The bill, however, may be amended in this respect before it is reported to the House, so as to provide for a commission to determine the character and excommission to determine the character and ex-

THE ARMY BILL. Representative Hewitt expects to report the Army Appropriation bill to-morrow, with the provisions for reorganization and reduction which have already been informally agreed

# SUIT TO RECOVER.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO DEFENDANT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The case of the Northern Transportation Company of Ohio against the City of Chicago was argued in ne United States Supreme Court to-day by R. P. alding for the Company and by Corporation sel Bonfield for the city. The question at ne, as outlined in these dispatches last night, was whether the City of Chicago is liable to the Transportation Company for damages while constructing the LaSalle street tunnel. med that the proof shows that by reason of the obstructions placed in North La-Balle street and in the Chicago River adjacent to the premises of plaintiff by the City of Chi-cago, in the fall of 1869 and in the spring and ner of 1870,

to the plaintiff of at least \$7,837 in amoun Buit was brought in the Circuit Court to recover nages to this extent, but the Judge charged the jury substantially that the act of the city in obstructing the street and river while making a tunnel for the convenience of the public was an injury without remedy.

Mr. Spaulding made the following points: First-That the Chicago River being a navig able stream is under the control of Congress which alone has power to regulate commerce emong the several States, and that the City of Chicago could not interrupt the flow of the water without being responsible in damages for any special, injury sustained thereby by indi-vidual citizens of the United States who were revented from using the stream for purposes

ad-That those waters were directly rithin the influence of the ordinance of 1787.

Third—That the plaintiff

against the city for the special injury sustained in the obstruction of the street and river, and equent deprivation of the customary

Bee of its property.

Fourth—That the Legislature of Illinois had no right to obstruct the highway either on land or water to the prejudice of individuals, much less the municipal corporation of Chicago, acting under its authority. He claimed that generally, if the public interest in cities and towns requires the property of an individual citizen to be sacrificed, either wholly or in part, to pro-mote the convenience of the whole community, public justice will require that community

bas sustained beyond that of his fellow citizens in general, whether that injury be the taking or lestruction of the property, or simply impair-

ing its usefulness. BONFIELD'S POINTS. The points made by Corporation Counsel Bonfield aver:

First-The fee of LaSalle street is in the city or State, and not in the Transportaion Company. Second-The Chicago River being a navigab stream and public highway, its shore and the soil under its tunnel was not granted by the Constitution to the United States, but was reserved to the State. The fee was never vested in the United States. Third-The State, in making sale of these

river lots, never parted with its fee in the highway, and the Commissioners in making their sales did not. Fourth-Since the appeal was taken, the Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the City of Chicago is not liable to the abutting lot-owners on LaSaile street by reason of the construction of the LaSaile street tunnel.

Fifth—That the claim that the Transportation

Company is a riparian owner is invalid. Sixth—That the plaintiff having no title from the city acquired in the sale of the river and its banks, none of the riparian rights arising there-

## IN THE SENATE.

FREE SHIPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Senator Blaine. Naval Appropriation bill to-day that he might have an opportunity to show that the navy i top-heavy, and that it would be well-while making large appropriations for our naval marine to be protected. He spoke with his usual force, and was listened to with marked attention. Senator Beck replied, denouncing the pavigation laws, and urging free ships as the panacea for our decaying commerce. He served a notice on New England that she had been enriched at the expense of the West and South long enough. Fish were nacked in free salt but there was a heavy duty on the salt in which pork was packed.

Senator Edmunds raised a point of order on the amendments of Mr. Blaine, and there was sharp verbal sparring. Thurman coming to the rescue of Blaine, but the presiding officer ruled that the amendments were out of order.

Mr. Blaine subsequently introduced them as a separate bill, after the Naval Appropriation bill had been passed.

Senator Edmunds claimed the floor for his

THE PATENT-LAW BILL who wish to have that disposed of. Thurman moved to adjourn, and the motion was carried by 24 ayes against 19 noes—Hoar and Booth, friends of the Patent bill, voting aye.

## COLONIZATION.

PROPOSED EXODUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.-The resolution f Senator Windom relative to the emigration of colored people from the South has had some effect. He was visited to-day by a delegation of colored people from six of the Southern States, including among their number Prof. Greener, of Howard University, Representatives Cain, Smalls, and Rainey, all of whom said they were disposed to favor Windom's scheme, pro-

vided he was in earnest. Windom was told that the colored people were not satisfied with their the colored people were not satisfied with their condition, and would be willing to move, and that local clubs had already begun to agritate the question. The delegation thought 100,000 able-bodied colored laborers could be induced to leave their homes if they had even moderate assurances that they would improve their condition. Senator Windom assured the delegation that he was thoroughly in earnest, and that he had no political purpose to accomplish by his resolution.

#### NOTES AND NEWS. GARLAND AND BAILEY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Senators Garland and Bailey, Democratic members of the Teller Committee, have returned from Louisiana. They make the pretense that they are satisfied with the investigation, and gleefully report the fact that District-Attorney Leonard ras compelled on the stand to confess that be was formerly at the head of the White League. These gentlemen insist that the conservative element of both parties in the State did all in its power to prevent these outrages. The offending persons, they say, were lawless characters who for years past, under carpet-bag rule, have been accustomed to see the laws violated with impunity, and might overpower right with a ruthless hand.

THE NEW YORK NOMINATIONS. Senator Conkling consulted to-day with some members of the Commerce Committee as to the course to be pursued relative to the New York course to be pursued relative to the New York nominations. No decision was reached, but it is believed that Arthur and Cornell may be summoned and a regular investigation be conducted. In that case, Secretary Sherman would undoubtedly be invited to be present to sustain his charges. The nominations may be defeated, but it is quite certain that Conking cannot succeed without Democratic votes.

REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT BARRER is here, but it is understood that this time reflort is to be made relative to the first batch. THE BLODGETT COMMITTEE

The House to-day passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill to provide for the Blodgett, the Davenport, and the Potter investigations, with other miscellaneous expenses of the House, but it is not certain that the Committee will star for Chicago until the bill shall have passed the

Some Chicago gentlemen, greatly interested in the passage of the bill to open the Indian Territory to settlement, are here looking after the prospects of the report. It is difficult to state what the report of the Sub-Committee will be, but there are certain to be two, or even three reports from the whole Committee. The three, reports from the whole Committee. The majority report, it is confidently believed, will favor the opening of the Territory. LIVE-STOCK TRANSPORTATION.

An attempt at compromise between the interests in the bill relative to cruelty to animals in transportation is now being made here. This is the bill in connection with which the disclosures of the "evener" business was made in these dispatches last winter. The subject will probably come up for decision in accordance in the subject will probably come up for decision in accordance.

The Department of Justice has information indicating that the City Court at Selma, Ala, will grant the application for the release of United States Marshal Turner from jail in that

THE FOUR-PER-CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4-per-cent loan to-day, BOILER INSPECTION.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats decided to amend the rules so that local Inspectors at their annual inspection of steam boilers shall remove from the surface of such boilers as are covered so much of the covering as is necessary to enable them to examine the parts of boilers as cannot be properly examined from the inside. UNDER CONSIDERATION. The Pension Arrears bill was undergoing con

sideration by the Secretary of the Interior, to whom in the regular course of business it was referred by the President upon its receipt from the Capitol. It is probable that further discussion of this measure will be had at the Cabinet meeting on Friday. FOUR PER CENT BONDS.

The extent of the transactions in the 4 per cent bonds for the last fiscal year is shown by the following statement made by Gen. Schofield, Register of the Treasury:

The daily average of issue for the year has been about 1,000 bonds, and \$1,500,000 in amount.

amount.
"During the first quarter of the present fisca ven the total issue of 4 per cent registered bonds amounted to \$46,298,700, against \$15,316, 250 for previous quarter. Number of bonds used, 25,400, against 19,234 for preceding quar-

"The proportion of the three smaller denominations in the issue of this loan thus far has been nearly double that of the larger ones.

"The \$1,075,000,000 of registered stock now have the stock of the larger ones." o obstruct the highway either on land of the prejudice, of individuals, much unicipal corporation of Chicago, actdissant authority. He claimed that genhe public interest in cities and towns he property of an individual citizen to d, either wholly or in part, to prodefinition of the whole community, instice will require that community at the individual for the injury he to prepare the schedules in the limited ti

INDIAN STATISTICS The following items, relative to the Indian in 1:68 and 1878, are taken from the forth coming report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, in which the progress of the Indian during the last decade is traced: Number of Indians in the United
States (except Alaska)

zens dress.

Number of houses occupied by Indians. dians.

dians.

Number of houses built last year...

Number of Indian seltools.

Number of Indian seltools.

Number of Indian seltools.

Number of Indians who can read.

Number of Indians who can read.

Number of Indians who learned to read last year (live civilized tribes excepted).

Number of church buildings agreement of the control of the contro umber of acres of land cultivated by Irdians... 373,018 er of bushels of wheat raise by Indians. 199, 365
Number of bushels of corn raised. 520, 079
Number of bushels of oats and barley raised. 151
Number of bushels of vegetables
raised. Number of oussels of vegetables | 550,690 |
Number of tons of hay made. | 18,016 |
Number of horses and mules owned 78,018 |
Number of cattle. | 47,704 |
Number of swine. | 51,284 |
Number of skine. | 7,953 |

OCEAN-POSTAGE. The amount of ocean-postage received and paid by the United States is shown by the fol-lowing statement, prepared by the Sixth Audi-tor of the Treasury: AMOUNTS PAID THE UNITED STATES ON THE SET

GOVERNMENTS. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ire-

Total amount received. \$08, 178
AMOUNTS PAID FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS ON THE
SETTLEMENT OF POSTAL ACCOUNTS.
Republic of France. \$4, 843
Belgium 10, 847
Empire of Germany 6, 512
Denmark 2, 591
Italy. 2, 531
Sweden 1,078

Total amount paid ..... \$28, 405 THE LATEST FINANCIAL MEASURE-BILL OF

SENATOR COCKEELL, OF MISSOURI.

Dispatch to New York Heraid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, astonisbed the Senate to-day with a bill which, at great length and with a quite astonishing comprehensiveness, attempts.

astonishing comprehensiveness, attempts to settle at one fell blow all the various financial and currency questions which have been troubling the country. It embodies a whole financial system and policy, and the speech in which the Senator proposes to recommend it to the country can scarcely be much longer or more comprehensive than his bill.

Briefly stated, he proposes to abolish the National banks and the legal-tender notes and to substitute in their place Treasury notes which are to be receivable for all debts, dues, and demands to and from the Government, except obligations for which coin was promised. These Treasury notes are to be equal in amount to the sum of the prevides that other Treasury notes shall be issued in exchange for bonds which are to be are no interest while they are thus held for notes issued, but the owners of which may at will recall them by returning the Treasury notes, whereupon interest shall again begin. Besides these Treasury notes he provides for gold and silver coin certificates, which also are to be receivable for all debts due the United States, and are to be of as low denomination as \$4.

whatever spare Treasury notes the Treasury Whatever spare Treasury notes the Treasury may have are to be devoted to the purchase of silver bullion and old silver, which are to be as rapidly as possible coined into the dollars of our fathers, which dollars are to be used to redeem all coin bonds as fast as they are redeemable, and the Treasury is commanded to prepare 3 per cent ten-year bonds, into which the whole national debt is to be converted as fast as lossable.

terms, become inoperative until twelve years later,—that is to say, in 1885. It is proposed that the Secretary of State shall now formally present to the British Government a statemen showing that we are losing a good deal of money the treaty and the arbitration, and that if by the treaty and the arbitration, and that it would be only fair to let us out of what has proved to be a bad bargain, without waiting un-til 1885. About the badness of the bargain, there is no doubt at all. The Gloucester fishermen are presently coming here to say that they would just as soon do without the inshore they would just as soon do without the inshore fisheries as not, particularly as they are driven off by mob violence, and have so far got no redress. Threats have been heard that if the treaty is not broken in any other way Congress may exercise its power over the revenue by laying duties on Canadian fish and fish-oil, and a well-known decision of Judge Curtis in the United States Circuit Court is cited to prove that Congress has the power to lay duties in deflance of treaties, on the ground that an act of Congress and a treaty provision are both the supreme law of the land, and that if one contradicts the other the Supreme Court has no

radicts the other the Supreme Court has lower to decide which is to dominate. A detailed statement of the actual working of the treaty, and of how little we get and how much we give under its provisions, is being made up here, and it will be shown that the duties we up here, and it will be shown that the duties we surrender in one year would probably pay for all the additional fish we may catch during the whole term of the treaty. Nevertheless, it will be said on the other side that we made our own bargain, and it is just possible that some one may point out that the consumers of fish in this "country, mostly poor people, get their fish a good deal cheaper now than they will if the treaty is abrogated and Canadian fish are shut out. In fact, there is a suspicion in some ours. out. In fact, there is a suspicion in some ters here that the whole movement to break the treaty is what, in Wall street, they would call an "operation for a rise" in the price of salt

low springer proposes to give southern COLORED REPUBLICANS A REPRESENTATIO IN CONGRESS.

In the House to-day Mr. Springer, Democratic member from Illinois, introduced a bill to secure to the people of every State equal and sexact, just representation. It provides that after the next census the Legislatures of each State shall apportion the State under the census of 1880, so as to provide that when more than two members are elected in a State the State shall be divided in a state the State hall be divided into districts of three men shain be divided into districts of three members each as far as possible, and when there are two odd Representatives (that is, over three, or six, or nine, etc.) there shall be one district consisting of five members. In districts consisting of three members every elector shall vote for only two members of Congress, and in districts entitled to five members every elector shall vote for three members.

or three members. Mr. Springer presented in connection with his Mr. Springer presented in connection with his bill a statement showing that under it there would have been elected at the last November election from the Southern States thirty-four Republicans instead of six (or a Republican gain of twenty-eight), while the Democrats would have realized a like gain in the North; that the general result would have been the same, but that Republican minorities at the South and Democratic minorities at the North would have been equally represented in Congress, and that the four millions of colored population could control the election of twenty-two members in control the election of twenty-two members in the following States: Alabama, 3: Arkansas, 1: Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 2: Mississippi. 2: North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 2: Tennessee, 2; Texas, 2; and Virginia, 2.

# THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.-Mr. Garland, rom the Committee on Public Lands, submitted a minority report on the claim of Mr. Mearrahan, together with a bill placing all claimants to the Rancho Panoche Grande, in Caiifornia, in the Court of Claims, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.
Laid on the table, the bill and

ripted.

The House bill reported from the Committee on Finance yesterday, to facilitate the refunding the national debt, was passed unanimo The bill now goes to the President.

Mr. Davis (Illinois) introduced a bill to prevent and punish counterfeiting, within the Unit-

ed States, of notes, bonds, and other securities of foreign Governments. Referred. The following bill passed the Senate: bill to declare certain lands granted the Paci-

ailroad Companies by the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1861, subject to taxation by the States r Territories in which they may be located. While the Senate was considering bills on the calendar, Mr. Edmunds moved to postpone their further consideration and take up his resolutions declaring valid the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitu-

notes of the bank of exactly the same der

question of privilege, but in due course of time he would have an opportunity of replying. "Then," said Mr. Chalmers, "I will bide my time."

The House then proceeded to the considera

tion of the resolution in honor of the memory of the late Beverly B. Douglas, Representative from Virginia, and eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. Goode, Pollard, Hooker, Walker Springer, Dunnell, Pridemore, Clark (Iowa), and Tucker.

Resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

The Mississippi Levee bill, which was to be taken up this evening, being fixed for consideration next Tuesday night.

ELOPEMENT.

The Inforiated Parent Overtakes the Happy

Couple Too Late... Wherever Thou Goest," Etc., Remarked the Young Bride to the

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 22.-About 8 o'clock Monday evening, as the Cincinnati express steamed into the denot at this place, the train

was boarded by a fine-looking old, farmer,

accompanied by a quiet-looking old gentle-man, who, from his appearance, might

two gentlemen rushed through the train

evidently in great baste, anxiously peering

into the face of every lady and gentleman

in the car. "Ah, ha, I've found you at last,"

said the farmer, as he halted before a lady and

gentleman who were seated together in a most

suggestive proximity that would indicate con-

nubial bliss very recently acquired. The young

sion of the elderly party. "I want my daughter, you villain, and I'll have her or I'll have your heart's blood," exclaimed the now

infurlated old man; and, whipping out a

young man's head, when the gentleman

huge navy, he was about to level it at

who accompanied him interfered. The pas-

sengers with which the car was filled, hearing the row, the call for blood, and seeing the pistol

flashing in the air, stampeded from the door,

and in a few minutes there were but half

dozen men besides the interested parties in the

car, "Valentia," cried the old man, "come

home or I'll kill you and the scamp that stole

you away from me." Suiting the action to the word, he broke away from the old man who held

Cincinnati, where the knot was tied, with the above results. The lady is said to be an only daughter, and the affair that came so near terminating with a tragedy will probably result after the style of story bearing the style of the style of story bearing the style of the style of

after the style of story-books—"forgive and a return to the old home."

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.-In the afternoon session

of the Dominion Board of Trade it was moved

and seconded that "in the opinion of this

Board the tariff should be so framed as to pro-

mote effective and judicious protection, the de-

country; that on those articles the growth and

production of foreign countries which cannot

e grown or successfully produced in Canada, he tariff should be so arranged as to promote

INDIANA MAYORS.

Mayors of the cities of Indiana will meet to-morrow in Indianapolis. The object is to agree

upon and report to the Legislature the change

here will be a large attendance.

the general charter desired to be enacted

Special Disputch to The T. Dene.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 22.—A. Convention of

velopment of agricultural, mining and

gentleman jumped up and demanded the

The

adjourned.

notes of the bank of exactly the same denom-ination, and pay over the balance of these cer-tificates to the bank which had deposited and owned the bonds. And these certificates shall be receivable for public dues and be redeemable in cola or Treasury notes at the United States Several Senators objected, as Mr. Blaine had given notice that he would speak to-day on the Naval Appropriation bill. Naval Appropriation bill.

After some remarks by Mr. Conkling in favor of Mr. Edmunds' proposition, the Senate rejected it, and consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was resumed, when Mr. Blaine spoke in favor of his amendments submitted vestering.

Mr. Edmunds reserved the right to object to

be receivable for public dues and be redeemable in coin or Treasury notes at the United States Treasury.

Quite a stormy debate arose in regard to the Southern Claim bill, in the course of which Mr. Bragg stated that if the South was solid for the Democratic party simply for the purpose of getting money out of the Treasury, it would be well for the Northern Democracy if the Southern Democrats went over to the Republican party, and he hoped they would do so.

Mr. Bragg referred to the \$35,000,000 it was claimed by Southern members had been illegally collected from captured and abandoned property, and which they claimed belonged to the South, and called on those members to count the billions of money spent to put down the War, and then strike the balance with the \$35,000,000 on the credit side and all the countless miseries on the debit side. He was willing that the dead past should remain dead, but he was not willing to sit by and allow it to be brought up in one form or another, by one member or another, and from one committee or another, for the purpose of getting money out of the Treasury on a plea of loyalty. When the people of the country felt they could not trust the Treasury and the interests of the Government with the Democratic party with no danger of the Democrats of the North selling out body and soul to the Democrats of the South, that party could gather recruits in Northern States that would fall up its ranks to maximum, and it would have no need of that class of gentlemen whom it could hold only by giving them all they wanted.

Mr. Ellis (La.) agreed that the percentage of loyal persons in the South, as the gentleman understood it, was very small. But the Southeern Mr. Edmunds reserved the right to object to the amendments on the ground that they proposed new tegislation. He would not ask to have the point decided now.

Mr. Blaine said he desired to say in advance that in the remarks he might make he did not intend to criticise any administration of the Navy Department. It was the duty of Congress to make reforms and correct errors, and not leave the matter to the Secretary of the Navy and bureau officials. He spoke of the large number of officers in the navy, saying we had one officer to a little over three men. By dispensing with the surplus officers and useless navy-yards we could largely reduce the expenses of the navy. There never was a navy which did not grow out of a commercial marine, and, in that respect, we were saily deficient. We stood to-day furnishing almost as much ocean freight as any two countries of the world, and gaining nothing from it, or so little that it only served to point the moral. We paid in one year \$85,000,000 in gold for freight, and he (Biaine) said to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance (Morrill) that it would not be a possible thing for this country to maintain species. on Finance (Morrill) that it would not be a possible thing for this country to maintain specie resumption with that draft upon its resources. In the last ten years we had sent and brought between eleven and twelve thousand millions of dollars' worth of products and freight with passengers attached thereto and raid over sloven. loyal persons in the South, as the gentleman un-derstood it, was very small. But the Southeern man who had been born there, who had been reared there, and who had been identified with that people, could only have been loyal when

sengers attached thereto, and paid over eleven hundred million dollars. Out of that European nations got \$900,000,000, yet we continued appropriating for our navy to protect a commerce which did not exist. He asked that Congress would give to the revival of commerce some part of the sum now being that people, could only have been loyal when he entered the Confederate army, and did his full duty as a soldier. They had been the only loyal people in the South. They had been loyal to their country, to their God, and to the noblest, highest, and manifest emotion ever breathed by the human soul.

Mr. Conger desired to ask a question, but Mr. Ellis refused to yield, and continuing said, that here and there there might have been a few persons who had espoused the Union cause, but he did not know more than three men in his State who had been loyal to the Union. He was willing here and now to yote for a constituof commerce some part of the sum now being wasted on a navy. He believed four or five million dollars could be taken from the navy without impairing its efficiency, and this four or five millions would turn fifty million dollars into our coffers. The Government of the United States should give to any man or company of men aid from the Treasury of the United States in the very they would extend the presentation. willing here and now to vote for a constitutional amendment which should close the books, and forever settle the accounts between them and the Government. The lecture which the gentleman from Wisconsin (Bragg) had seen fit to read the Democrats of the South came from him with rather bad grace. No Democrat had proposed to desert the Democratic party. No Southern Democrat had intimated such a proposal.

men aid from the Treasury of the United States if he or they would establish and maintain a line of steamships to any foreign port, or he might limit it to any European, South American, or Asiatic port. He would invite competition from all over the country.

Mr. Beck said he felt some amazement that the Senator from Maine should indulge in such a tirade of abuse against the bill for free ships which he (Beck) introduced.

(Blaine) was a member of the Committee on Appropriations as well as himself, Deck), and that Senator failed to lay before the Committee a single grievance of which he com-plained to-day. He had no right to seek to in-troduce new legislation upon an appropriation bill. The Senator (Blaine) was a member of the Naval Committee, and he could properly bring the subject to the attention of that Committee. He made a point of order that the amendments of Mr. Blaine could not be considered as they of Mr. Blaine could not be considered, as they proposed new legislation. There were 600 ships of Mr. Blaine could not be considered, as they proposed new legislation. There were 600 ships in our navy when the War closed. Most of them were sold for scrap iron or disposed of in a way unknown to Congress. The Senator from Maine was in the other House of Congress then. Maine was in the other House of Congress then, but did not raise his voice against the abuses.

Mr. Beck defended the present Secretary of the Navy, and said we had now for the first time in a number of years a Secretary of the Navy who obeyed the law, whether he liked it or not. He was the first Secretary that he Beck) knew of in the last ten or fifteen years who had paid back into the Treasury a balance from the appropriation for his Department, instead of coming to Congress for millions of deficiency. With the smallest appropriation made for the Navy Department during the last twelve years, the Secretary last year paid the balance of

years, the Secretary last year paid the balance of \$500,000. If the other executive officers of this Government would be as economical in their respective offices as the present Secretary of the Navy, there would be a general Civil-Service reform. Mr. Beck then spoke on the bill which he inpational debt is to be converted as fast as possible.

Mr. Beck then spoke on the bill which he introduced to grant American registers to foreignbull ships, and said it could not be whistled down the wind. Let our people buy their ships where they could get them the cheapest, and compete for the carrying trade of the world. Of all the fisheries clauses of the Treaty of Washington. By the terms of that treaty these clauses stand for ten years from the time they came into operation, and after that time until two years after notice has been given that either party wishes to terminate them. The treaty was signed on the 4th of July, 1871. It went into general effect in 1873, and could not, by its terms, become inoperative until twelve years. he (Beck) believed would take \$100,000,000 from the Treasury. Was an income tax to be levied to meet all these expenses? Five per cent upon the incomes of all persons in this country would hardly pay these arrears of pensions. We could not impose additional taxes on our people and call upon them to give, give, give. He (Beck) sought to make the American flag supreme on every sea, but he would wipe out all protective tariff laws. He would not interfere with the coastwise trade. Five and a half million dollars, had been resid for the favories for

with the coastwise trade. Five and a hair million dollars had been paid for the fisheries for the benefit of New England, but he would not object to that. Kentucky, his own State, paid \$9,800,000 internal revenue tax last year, while Manei \$79,000, but Kentucky asked nothing.

Mr. Blaine said the Senator from Kentucky had supported the general legislation and amendment of the propositive hills and a best hill and to be the senator from the propositive hills and a best hill a best hills and a best hill and a best hill a best hills and a best hill a best hi ments on the appropriation bills, and so had the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds).

Mr. Edmunds, in reply to Biaine, said by thought for the last ten years,—he would not be certain as to the time, because he did not study up his own record.

up his own record as some people do who ar more prominent in national affairs, and who not prominent in national affairs, and who have larger expectations [laughter], he had not voted for any general legislation upon an appropriation bill. There may have been one or two occasions in times of high excitement that he voted for such amendments. The rule now existing prohibiting such amendments abould be adhered to.

During the collegent between Edmants and Buring the colloquy between Edmunds and Biaine, Mr. Blaine said he did not know anything occurred which the Senator from Vermont did not watch.

Mr. Edmunds—The Senator is mistaken. I

do not even watch the Senator from Maine, be-cause I know it is perfectly safe to let him run wild.

Mr. Blaine inquired if the Senator did not

word, he broke away from the old man who held him, and covered the youthful pair with his revolver. The girl, who had sat very quiet thus far, sprang to her leet, her black eyes flashing as she gazed into the face of her white-haired old father, saying: "Father, I've married this man, and wherever he goes there I will go; and as for going home, I will not.—shoot or no shoot." The old man was so infuriated at this outburst that he would have killed them both had not the bystanders, who had sympathized with the young counte from killed them both had not the bystanders, who had sympathized with the young couple from the outset, disarmed the old man and held him in a corner, and bustled the young couple out of the car and 18to another train that immediately started Chicagoward. The old man and his partner were held until the fleeing couple were support the posse comitatus clause in the Army Appropriation bill of last session.

Mr. Edmunds replied that he was sick in his bed at home when it passed.

Mr. Blaine spoke of it being demoralizing to In safety.

The bride was a petite little brunette, and her the Senate that the House should put general legislation on appropriation bills and the Sen-

The bride was a petite little brunette, and her husband was a fine looking young man, both, to all appearances, belonging to the wealthy class of country people. As near as could be learned, the parties lived at Wilmington, Ind., and are all highly respectable people. The match between the young people was frowned upon by the father of the lady, and she, with indomitable pluck, would have the same man of her choice in spite of the old folks. So they took the Sunday night train for Cincinnati, where the knot was tied, with the ald not.
Edmunds said be could not say how much the Senate had been demoralized since it had the presence of the Senator from Maine (Blaine). [Laughter.]
Mr. Blaine, not having formally submitted
his amendments, but having only given notice
thereof, did not submit them, in view of the ob-

rections made.

The amendment formerly submitted by Mr. Dawes, in regard to deficiencies in the Quarter-master's department of the Marine Corps, was withdrawn after some discussion. The bill was then read a third time and passed. ne then introduced a bill to regulate

promotions in the navy. Referred to the Com The provisions thereof are the same as the amendments discussed to-day, and heretofore Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the resolu ions submitted by him in regard to the mtional amendments.
Mr. Thurman moved to adjourn, which motion

was agreed to -yeas, 24; nays, 19, as tollows: TEAS. McPherson. Harris, Hereford, Va.), Kernan, Faurman, Whyte. Withers-24 Edmunds, Morrill. Patterson, & Rollins, Saunders,

The pairs on all political questions were announced as follows: Messrs. Bailey, Butler, Eustis. Garland. McDonald, Merrimon. Ran-doubt. and Coke, with Cameron (Wis.), Chris-mer. Chaffee. Kirkwood, Matthews, Ingails, Paddock, and Satzen. addock, and Sargent,

The bill was passed appropriating \$60,000 for he transportation of coin and bullion, and \$40,000 for the miscellaneous expenses of the

The Senate amendments to the Indian Appro-Printion bill were non-concurred in.

Mr. Stephens introduced a bill defining and describing the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury in certain cases. Referred. OVER.

National banks shall fall to redeem its notes, or shall desire to withdraw them, the Secretary of the Treasury shall sell to the highest bidder the United States bonds deposited to secure the same for coin or Treasury notes, and issue cer-tificates of deposit for the coin or notes thus re-ceived, which he shall deliver in exchange for notes of the head of excell the same denom-The Chase After the Cheyennes Brought to a Bloody Close.

> Last Stand of the Miserable Fugitives Made Near Red Cloud.

> Killing or Maining of All that Were Found-Seventeen Missing.

The Killed Number Twenty-Three-The Captured Nine, All Wounded.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 22.-The Cheyenne Indian campaign has closed, for a time, at least. On Monday Col. Evans, with Companies B and D, Third Cavalry, found the renegades in a strong position in the cliffs, four miles north of the stage road, and partially succeeded in cutting off their progress. They effected their usual escape, and moved toward Red Cloud Agency.

Capt. Wessells, whose scouts conveyed this news to him. started at once on their trail with his four companies of cavalry, and at noon to-day he came up with them some forty-five miles from this post.

Then the work of capturing them, either dead or alive, began in dead earnest. But thirty-two, with nine of that number badly wounded, are alive of the forty-nine fugitives that were in the field, leaving SEVENTEEN KILLED.

First Sergeant of Company E and an Indian scout were also wounded to an unknown Three of Wessells' command, a Sergeant, a farrier, and one private, were killed. This

Capt. Wessells was slightly wounded. The

news arrived verbally by courier at midnight, and more couriers with details of the battle are expected soon. Ambulances have just started at midnight

to bring in the dead and wounded. STILL MORE HORRIBLE. FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 22-Midnight. -Later news from the field states that only nine Cheyennes, all of them wounded, were

No Southern Democrat had intimated such a proposal.

Several Republican members desired to ask questions, but Mr. Ellis refused to yield, and Mr. Atkins declared it was "family fight."

Mr. Ellis, in conclusion, said the Southern people were as true to the Democratic party as the gentieman from Wisconsin (Bragg) was in obedience to Democratic teachings, as the Southern people had understood them, that they had gone into the war.

Before the excitement caused by the discussion had subsided, Mr. Chalmers, rising to a privileged question, said that he understood the remarks made by the gentleman from Wisconsin were almed directly at him.

The Speaker informed him that was not a question of privilege, but in due course of time captured, the balance of the party, twentythree in number, being killed. Seventeen are still unaccounted for. It is supposed some have died from wounds and others es

# RAILROADS.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL: The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad submit to the shareholders the following statement of the Company's doings during the year 1878. The report shows a gain in net traffic over 1877 of \$468,667. This improvement is attributed chiefly to the better condition of the line, and its very economical management:

tributed chiefly to the better condition of the line, and its very economical management:

The next return was from tradic \$3,015,229, from lands \$04,118, and from interest on the investment in bonds secured by the fire mortgage of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Company \$38,040, making the aggregate net income \$3,147,387. From this fund the Company has paid the interest on its bonds, and two dividends on its chares, with other expenses as detailed, leaving a balance of \$665,522 for the year, which, added to \$790,103 at credit of income account the previous year, makes \$1,455,635 now carried forward as the credit of income account. The present is an opportune time to sift and reduce to an absolute cash valuation the Company's assets, and thus \$312,403 have been deducted from the surplus account. The Board has also directed that \$1,000,000 more be deducted, on the one side, from the surplus account, and, on the other, from the valuation of the property.

A spur-road, thirty-seven miles in length, running southwesterly from Otto, on the Chicago Division, has been built. In replacing from rails in the main track with steel, the best of the old rails were selected and tarned over to the new road at their market value. The track is laid and partly fenced; ballasting will be completed this spring. This spur will cost about \$250,000, and will, without doubt, be profitable.

Low toils upon the Eric Canai and cheap freight by lake have drawn an immense volume of business to the lines of water transportation during the months of open navigation. The receipts of grain at Chicago during 1878 were \$5,000,000 bushels in excess of, those of any previous year. The early completion of the Welland Canai will further verify the expectations heretofore expressed in several of the reports of your Board.

It is perhaps well to refer briefly to the astonishing progress of the industries of Illinois. Chicago it the track is a studied with factories, and the energy which has in twenty years made Illinois so conspicuous in

Indies.

The New Orleans line is greatly improved. Its bridges and structures have been thoroughlyly repaired; tea engines and 375 freight cars added to the plant, 16,000 tons of steel rails laid, and 4,000 tons more purchased. The line has been extended three and one-balf miles to East Cairo, and a new incline built opposite the Illinois Central freight depot. The traffic of the 'tne was impeded for several months by the veilow fever, which also interrupted construction work. Before this occurred fifty miles of road had been ballasted; this, with the new rails, placed the track in good condition for the winter traffic. The sum of \$1,199,000, due to the State of Tennessee, was paid, the State lien being preserved for the benefit of new bonds in the same amount, of which \$338,000 bonds were used to refund the money advanced to pay the State. The new Company has applied the balance of Tennessee lien bonds to substantial improvements, at the same time paying from its net carnings the coupons on the prior mortgages, including the new first mortgage bonds. It has no floating debt. When the traffic again reaches the average of the four years immediately preceding 1878, the net income should provide for interest payments on the second mortgage income bonds. Of these the Illinois Central Company owns \$4,983,000, besides 62,792 of the 80,636 shares issued by the Southern Company. ndies.
The New Orleans line is greatly improved, Southern Company.

The annual meeting of shares issued by the place at Chicago on the last Wednesday of May next.

The general balance-sheet is as follows: Permanent expenditures, Illinois. \$33,000,000
Permanent expenditures, Illinois. \$33,000,000
Permanent expenditures, Iowa. 913,172
Springfield Division. 1,600,000
Working stock of supplies. 1,600,000
\$1,087,000 bonds secured by first mortgage Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, costing. 1,023,200
Assets. 820,100 Total..... . \$43, 010, 899

Funded debt
Six per cent currency bonds of 1898,
secured by mortgage on Springseld
Division.
Balance surplus account.
Balance fucome account.
Insurance Fund. manufacturing resources of the country, and encouragement of all such industries AN IMPENDING WAR IN PASSENGER as may be carried on with advantage to the RATES. It is reported that the railroads leading East

be grown or successfully produced in Canada, the tariff should be so arranged as to promote direct trade with those countries of growth or production, thus placing the distributing business of the Dominion in the hands of Canadian importers, and building up the shipping interests of Canada. The American delegates from the National Board of Trade entered, and were conducted to seats on the right and left of the President, who introduced the American delegates, and moved that they be accorded the privilege of participation in the debates, which was carried amid applause." from the city are again at war, and that the rates are being cut from \$1 to \$3. There has been a nervous feeling regarding this business for some time past, and several efforts were lately made to patch up the breach, but without avail. The above cut is not made openly, but there is no doubt that a rebate of the above amount is given to steamship agents, brokers and others. The Vanderbilt roads are accused and others. The Vanderbilt roads are accused of being the aggressors in this fostance. The officials of these roads claim that the Eric & Chicago Line, which runs over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, Chicago, Atlantic & Great Western, and New York, Lake Eric & Western Rafiroads, has been paying commissions to outsiders for some time past, and they have at last been compelled to take retailatory measures to protect their inserests. The Eric & Chicago Line and the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne on the other hand claim that these allegations are the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne on the other hand claim that these allegations are without foundation, and that they have adhered to the tariff rates as faithfully, if not more so, than the Vanderbilt roads. The difficulty is a serious one, and if not soon settled an open war in passenger rates from this city to the East may be looked for. It looks as if the Vanderbut roads were determined to force a war in order to compel the New York, Lake Erie & Western, and the Atlantic & Great Western to change their position in regard to the payment of commissions on the sale of tickets. It will be remembered that last spring a resolution was passed at one of the managers' meetings to do away with the payment of commissions. This measure was adopted at the instance of Mr. Vanderbilt. The resolution, however, could not go into effect until all the roads in the country had become parties to such agreement, and a committee was appointed to secure the consent of all the roads. It was found impossible, however, to induce the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western to become parties to the agreement, and the canatic letter of Mr. Dever'aux, General Manager and Receiver of the latter road, in which he gives his reasons for signing the compact, was published at the time in The Tribune. Since that time there has been more or less trouble regarding this matter, until finally an open rupture seems unavoidable. The meeting between the General Managers of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Michagan Central Railroads in this city last week is said to have been for the purpose of discussing these complications, and the developments made during the last few days are no doubt the resunt of their deliberations. While the railroads are greatly alarmed on account of the warlike aspect, the scalpers are correspondingly happy.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BISMARCK, D. T., Jan. 23.—Gen. T. L. Rosser and Assistant Engineers of the Northern Pacific arrived last night. The contractors, Walker, Ballows & Co., are expected this week, and work on the extension will be inaugurated at once. The railroad will erect a temporary bridge over the Missouri for the immediate transportation of ties and iron. Twenty-five undred tons of iron were purchased in Springfield, Ill., by Rosser, delivered in Minneapolis on cars at \$39 per ton. Shipments of this iron will begin this week. Ten pile bridges over the will begin this week. Ten falle bridges over the circuitous Heart River will be put in this winter. That will be the principal work of the contractors before spring. The Company have purchased 9,000 tons of steel rails for the Minnesota division from Sauk Rapids to Fargo. They will be put down early in the season, making one of the finest roads in America. The division west of Bismarck will be named the Missouri.

ITEMS. There is not the least likelihood that the ar rangement regarding the settlement of the foreign freight difficulties reported in yesterday's TRIBUND will be carried into effect.

The roads leading to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore say that the proposed ement to allow the New York steamship lines to dictate the rates to all the steamsnip lines outside New York was preposterous, and would totally ruin their foreign business. The arrangement, they say, may be an excellent one

for the Vanderbilt interest and the New York steamship lines, but it would prove disastrous to all other interests. to all other interests.

The next number of the Railway Age will contain an elaborate article on "New Railroad Contain an elaborate article on "New Railroad Construction in 1878." The figures compiled by the Age differ materially from those published in the Railroad Gazette last week. While the latter paper gave the total number of miles of new railroads constructed in 1878 at 2,699, the former puts it at 2,922 miles, which is probably the more correct amount. The Age in summing upsays the construction last year was greater than in any of the four years previous, which is an encouraging indication of the revival of business, and of the increased readiness of capitalists to invest in new enterprises. The narrow-gauge movement has continued in spite of all opposition, and the theory last year took the exceedingly practicable form of nearly 1,000 miles of track laid on fifty different roads.

# GRANGERS.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—The State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry is in annual session at the Newhall House, with H. C. Sheldon, of Fond du Lac, in the chair. At the opening session last evening, George S. Hatch, of Winne-bago, was chosen Overseer. To-day the Master ubmitted his annual address. Reports were also submitted his amutal address. Reports were also submitted by the Secretary and Treasurer, the State Agent, and the several Standing Com-mittees. These will be considered at the several sessions of the Grange, which are expected to last until Friday. The delegates in attendance number about 125. The counties represented are Adams, Buffalo, Columbia, Calumet, Crawford, Chippewa, Dodge, Dane, Dunn, Fond dn. Lac, Green, Grant, Green Lake, Iowa, Jefferson, quette, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Portage, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Rock, Richland, St. Croix, Sauk, Trempeleau, Washington, Winnebago, Waupaca, Waukesha, Waushara, and Waiworth.

The Grange is represented to be in flourishing

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 22.—The State Grange to-day adopted unanimously a resolu-tion favoring free silver coinage and full remonetization of the dollar of 412% grains; a resolution recommending the election and not the appointment of a Railroad Commission, and dividing the State into three districts for their work: a resolution asking for an efficient drainage law, but not in favor of tile-makers; a resolution asking the reduction of salaries o State officers; a resolution in favor of the ap-pointment of Railroad Commissioners who can't be bought, and the enforcement of laws to rovern railroads, to the end that tariffs be reduced in accordance with the stringency of the times; a resolution asking the Legislature to memorialize Congress to make an appropria-tion to colarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal into a string and Michigan Canal

# RELIGIOUS.

Milwankee Convocation.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna. Киховна, Wis., Jan. 22.—The second day of the Milwaukee Convocation was well attended. In the morning at 9 o'clock the morning prayer was first in order. Then came the business meeting. The Committee on Circulating Library asked for further time. The reports of the clergymen were next in order. These showed great progress in the way of missionary work. The Rev. Dr. Ashlev was appointed Dean. The Rev. Mr. Tombins was elected Secretary, and Mr. H. B. Hinsdale was elected Treasurer. In the afternoon, Mr. Throop, Dr. Cole, and others engaged in a discussion of the question "How to Create Interest in Lukewarm Congregations." In the evening the Rev. Dr. Cole, Dr. Boyd, and Bishop Weiles spoke in the missionary meeting.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Adrian, Mich., Jan. 22.—Plymouth Church

(Congregational) of this city is to-day advertised under foreclosure of mortgage amounting to about \$5,000. The property cost over \$30,-000, and was formerly controlled by one of the most flourishing congregations here. The Rev. Dr. Powell, inte of Chicago, the Rev. George R. Merritt, of Biddeford, Me., Dr. Asa Mahan, and other men of national reputation, have held its pastorate. The Rev. Mr. Biliman and the present flock have strong tendencies to Unitarianism.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 21.—The Board of Ro gents of the State University held a meeting last evening. The recommendation of the Fac-uity that the scientific and classical sub-Fresh-man work be discontinued was considered, and it was decided to close it at the end of the University year in 1880. Professor of Astronomy, James C. Watson; Professor of Physics, John E. Davies; Professor of Zoology, Edward A. Berge; Professor of Greek, T. H. Pattengill; Berge; Professor of Greek, T. H. Pattengill; Professor of English Language and Literature, John C. Freeman. Prof. James C. Watson was made a Director of the Washourn Observatory. An instructor in botany and an assistant in the chemical laboratory were provided for; also, an instructor in Latin. Prof. Pattengill has filled a chair in the Ann Arbor University, and Prof. Freeman is of Chicago.

MINERS' STRIKE PROBABLE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 22.—The convention of coal miners from the Monongahela River mines, held at Elizabeth yesterday, resulted in a unaninous vote for 3 cents per bushel, and declaring a strike unless the advance was agreed to by the operators. The miners have been getting 3%

Lieut. Varnum His Impressions as to

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The Reno investig day morning at 11 o Lieut. Varnum's again taken up, Lie scribe Reno's position at some length. The when about half was order he could not stopped, Maj. Rei said, "This is no platop of the hill." an officer, with witness said good as any on that mes didn't seem to position that they n to keep the Indian words, it didn't enough men in that circle of the bottom would of course the tain diversion on the dian force was attac the timber or on th THE MAIN FIGHT range, and no dive against the village Being asked by

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timber, with a gur pany in a charge he had seen of Res stated. He certain wo sig or anything of tha mothing special the When witness go tinued, he was sat a retreat, the dest ground. Witness of the column was he had no special of was anything to be there. He suppos one there, and was order, or somethine de Reno and knew correct. Besides, if he had wished if his horse without

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Rai way Age will conn "New Railroad Con-igures-compiled by the in those published in those published in ceek. While the latter ber of miles of new 78 at 2,699, the former-thich is probably the ne Age in summing up-year was greater than previous, which is an revious, which is an the revival of busi-readiness of capital-rprises. The narrow-inued in spite of all year took the orm of nearly 1,000 different roads.

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The State Grange of in annual session at H. C. Sheldon; of nair. At the opening ze S. Hatch, of Winner To-day the Master etary and Treasurer, veral Standing Comdered at the several hich are expected to ia, Calumet, Crawne, Dunn, Fond du Iowa, Jefferson, Monroe, Mar-Ozaukee, Port-

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22.-The State nage and full ree election and not road Commission, g for an efficient f tile-makers; n of salaries of favor of the apamissioners wh cement of laws to end that tariffs be rethe stringency of the

-Adrian.

The Tribune. morning prayer e business meet-The reports of the aissionary work. eted Secretary, and eted Treasurer. In , Dr. Cole, and others he question "How e. Dr. Boyd, and sionary meeting 2.-Plymouth Church

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NIVERSITY.

21.—The Board of Re sity held a meeting d classical sub-Fresh essor of Astronomy essor of Physics, John Zoology, Edward A. teek, T. H. Pattengill; James C. Watson was Vashburn Observatory. an assistant in the ded for; also, an tengill has filled versity, and Pro.

he convention of the hela River mine suited in a unar hel, and declaring e was agreed to by the have been getting 254 hought the mine own-advance, and a strike

MAJ. RENO. Lieut. Varnum on the Rack for Another Day.

His Impressions as to the Fight-A Case of Badly

The Reno investigation was resumed yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and, after the usual reading-over of the previous day's testimony, Lacut. Varnum's direct examination was again taken up, Lieut. Lee asking him to describe Reno's position on the hill, which he did at some length. The command, he said, stopped when about half way up the hill, but at whose order he could not tell. When the command stopped, Maj. Reno—so witness thought said, "This is no place to form; better go to the top of the hill." Being asked his opinion, as an officer, with regard to Reno's position on the left bank,—in the timber,—witness said he thought it was as good as any on that side, but the three companes didn't seem to be able to cover the entire position that they must necessarily hold in order to keep the Indians out of the timber. In other words, it didn't seem to him that Reno had enough men in that position to hold the entire circle of the bottoms. A body of men like that would of course threaten any village so situated as was the Indian village in this case, and a certain diversion on the part of the Indians was very natural. He did not think the entire Indian force was attacking the command, either in the timber or on the hill, but he judged

THE MAIN FIGHTING FORCE WAS THERE. From the top of the hill, the village was out of range, and no diversion could be created as against the village for that reason.

Being asked by Lieut. Lee if he had seen

Custer's column after the division of the command, witness recollected that, when he and Lieut. Hair joined Reno's skirmish-line, he turned his head over his shoulder, looked to the right, and saw on the edge of the bluffs, on the opposite side of the river, the "gray-horse" (Custer's) column, moving down the stream. He just caught sight of a portion of this column, but he could see them moving at a trot, Custer's horse probably keeping up his well-known fast The point where Custer's column last was, when he saw it, must have been about three-quarters of a mile from where Reno's command then was on the skirmish-line. In other words, it was near-but a little further down stream-to the point where Reno's command first rested on gaining the bluffs on the opposite side after the retreat. At the time Reno and Benteen united on the hill, Custer must have been engaged in his fight.

Witness was next asked as to finding the bodies, and told about having struck what he supposed to be Custer's trail, stopping at a watering-place to water his horse, seeing some bodies near by, and then being called away by Reno to put out the scouts. This point, where he saw the dead bodies, was about two miles from Reno's position on the hill, two or three of the intervening points being higher than the latter position. Shortly after Benteen came up witness heard firing away down the stream, and spoke of it to Lieut. Wallace. The firing was not like a volley. It was a heavy fire, "A SORT OF A CRASH, CRASH, CRASH,"

and yet not in the form of a volley. He heard it only a few moments. It evidently came from the vicinity of the other end of the village where Custer's men were afterwards found, but whether it came from Custer's command or from the Indians he could not say. His impression at the time was that Custer was having a pretty hard time of it down there. When he saw the "grayhorse" command going along the bluffs, he immediately supposed that it was going down to attack the other end of the village, but, having arrived from his scouting tour just at the time of the separation of Reno from Custer, he heard no orders, and could only imagine what the plans were. From the time that Reno got up on the hill until the whole body of Indians, as it appeared, attacked him in that position, and a general engagement ensued, might have been an hour and a half or two hours, but on points of time he wouldn't pretend to be accurate. Witness was in position to hear Reno give orders on the hill only once, and that was when he and Weir returned from the far point where Weir had been fighting the Indians. As they came up, Reno said he had selected a site.

Witness was riding around a good deal, and must have seen. Reno more or less, without being the large search of the possibility of high the large search and the prospective of the same defined as the "art of rendering land not only so free from moisture that no superfluous water shall remain in f;, but that no water shall remain long enough to injure or retard the healthy growth of such plants as are required for the sustenance of man or bess. It has been said by distinguished agricultarists that Himos comprises in one body the largest area of equally fertile lands to be found on the face of the globe. It may be added that the only thing wanted for the power is thorough and systematic productive power is thorough and systematic value of the globe. It may be added that the only thing wanted for the power to do this we must depend upon the action of your honorable body expressed in proper laws.

We respectfully suggest that the legislation be made as simple as possible to the end that all may understand it, and in view of the fact further up the river to make a stand on. Witness was riding around a good deal, and must have seen. Reno more or man or best. It has no water shall remain in f; but that no water sh time of it down there. When he saw the "gray-

ness was riding around a good deal, and must have seen Reno more or less, without being particularly drawn towards him.

Lieut. Lee asked if there was any feeling of uneasiness among Reno's and Benteen's commands as to Custer's fate, and the reply was that both commands wondered where he was, but nobody supposed that he had been used up. The idea of Custer and his command being killed never entered his mind at all, and when the Indians returned he thought that they had driven Custer off at the other end of the village and had come back to give Reno another dose. In other words, he didn't think there was any doubt but that the mass of Indians who had attacked Reno on the skirmish-line afterward went up to the that the mass of Indians who had attacked Reno on the skirmish-line afterward went up to the village, engaged in the fight with Custer, drove him off, and then turned back to attack Reno on the hill. He heard no orders given by Reno on the night of the 25th, and went to bed about 9 o'clock thoroughly exhausted. The next morning witness went over and lay in the trench with Capt. French, where they kept up a "give and take" fire for some time. In the afternoon he tried to get a dispatch out of the lines, and Reno, at his request, wrote out four notes to be taken out, but the Indians didn't get beyond the lines.

As to the wounded on the night of the 25th, witness couldn't say. The command that night were pretty well exhausted, and probably the majority of them slept. As to the courage of the command, he thought there was plenty of

could have gotten over the river and into the timber to join Reno. The reply was that he could have so crossed, and Reno thus been strengthened and reinforced by Benteen's three companies, and the entire force would have been able to hold the bottom—the position in the timber—for some time, especially if they had had the pack-train with the extra ammunition. As to the possibility in that case of forming a juncture with Custer, it was clear that either the three companies would have to go through the village to Custer or Custer through the village to them, and, in his opinion, such an undertaking would have been very difficult, if not impossible. BENTEEN'S COLUMN

undertaking would have been very difficult, if not impossible.

When Reno's command left the woods, continued the witness in answer to Lieut. Lee's questions, the bulk of the Indians were 500 yards away from the command, and there were about 300 or 400 of them, possibly more. Being asked as to Reno's conduct during this battle of the Little Big Horn, witness said he had very little to say on either side. He had seen Reno, in the timber, with a gun in his hand leading a company in a charge on the Indian village. What he had seen of Reno on the hill he had already stated. He certainly saw

stated. He certainly saw

or anything of that sort in Reno's conduct, and nothing special the other way.

When witness got out of the woods, he continued, he was satisfied that the movement was a retreat, the design being to get on higher ground. Witness' object in riding to the head of the column was next inquired into. He said he had no special object, but thought if there was anything to be done he might as well be there. He supposed, at first, that there was no one there, and was about to call the company to order, or something like that, when he discoverorder, or something like that, when he discovered Reno and knew that his supposition was incorrect. Besides, he couldn't have gone slowly if he had wished it, because he couldn't check his horse without sawing his mouth with the hit.

THE FEELINGS OF THE COMMAND,

asked Lieut. Lee, as the examination drew to a close, "when it reached the summit of that hill, or in going up there. Were the feelings those of triumphant exultation and courage, or despondency and demoralization? Was the condition that of a command that had been defeated, or that of a command which had made a successful charge?"

"I cannot speak for any one else," was the reply, "I can only speak for myself."

"Well, then, speak for yourself."

"Well, then, speak for yourself."

"Well, then, speak for yourself."

"Well, then, speak for gourself."

"Lieut. Lee said the witness, with the look that goes with a confession, "as though I had been pretty badly licked." [Laughter.]

Lieut. Lee said he had no further questions to put, and Mr. Gilbert asked if it was the Court's pleasure to proceed with the cross-examination. The Court consulted a minute, and then ordered an adjournment until this morning at 11 o'clock.

called, but some of them will remain on the rack only a short time, since they will be asked only with reference to certain points which can be rapidly gone over. Still, with whatever little expedition may be gained in this way, it will still require about two weeks to take all the testimony, and a day or two for the summing up, by the Recorder and Maj. Reno's counsel, and the decision of the Court.

DRAINAGE.

Efforts of the Men Who Desire to Obviate Mud-Blockades in the Future—Organiza-tion of a Tile-Makers' Association—Memo-

rial to the Regislature.

Springfield, Jan. 22.—An association was ormed here on Tuesday for the purpose of urging upon the Legislature the importance of the passage of a Drainage law. W. W. Arnold, of Whitehall, was chosen President, and the Hon. D. H. Hartz chosen Secretary. The evening session was taken up largely with a general discusion upon the drainage question, and the best means to be used with reference to the passage of a law under the constitutional amendment. The following petition, which has been largely circulated and signed, was presented to the Association, with the request that it be laid before the Legislature with the indorsement of

fore the Legislature with the indorsement of the Drainage Association:

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of Illinois: The undersigned citizens of Illinois respectfully invite the attention of your honorable body to the condition of our laws on the subject of drainage:

1. The act of 1871, entitled "An act to provide for the construction and protection of drains, ditches, levees, and other works," consisting of fifty-six sections, has been rendered practically valueless by reason of a decision of our Supreme Court, rendered in the case of Updyke vs. Wright, reported in Eighty-first Illinois.

2. The act of 1877, while it probably was as 2. The act of 1877, while it probably was as good as could be passed at that time, owing to constitutional impediments, in no manner meets the public demand upon this important subject.

8. Extensive works, in various parts of the State, have been commenced under the laws above referred to, which cannot be finished or kept in repair without the passage of some legislation. slation.

4. The benefits of these works, and the vast

amount of money expended in constructing them, will be lost unless legislation can speedily be had.
5. The lands that can be reclaimed under proper system of legislation are estimated at 1,800,000 acres in Illinois, worth but little wita-

1,800,000 acros in Illinois, worth but little witaout proper drainage.

6. When reclaimed, it is estimated these lands will be worth at least \$40,000,000 more than they are now, and will add that amount to the taxable wealth of the State.

7. This 1,800,000 acros of land consists of swamps, bogs, and lakes, worthless in its present condition for agricultural purposes, and rendering the surrounding country unhealthy, by reason of its missmatic atmosphere.

It is proposed to reclaim these lands by drains and levees. The Legislature will not authorize or direct any expenditure of public money, or any tax to be levied, or any debt collected, oxcept against the property benefited by the proposed work.

cept against the property benefited by the pro-posed work.

It is not proposed to tax the State, the county, or any municipality, to construct any drain, ditch, or levee; but it is the permission to help them-selves in a lawful manner that the people are asking, and not the assistance of others. To the end, therefore, that these general objects may be carried out, we respectfully invite your attention to the amendment to Sec. 31, Art. 4, of the Constitution of 1870, on this subject just overwhelmingly adopted by the people. of the Constitution of 1870, on this subject just overwhelmingly adopted by the people.

In the judgment of the undersigned, that amendment will enable your honorable body to pass all the laws necessary to reclaim and bring into a proper state of cultivation this vast amount of territory. The estimate of 1,500,000 acres only includes swamp and overflowed land, and, as a consequence, only embraces a small portion of the land to be benefited by a proper system of drainage. "There is not one farm out of seventy-five in the State but needs draining, and much draining, to bring it into a high state of cultivation. We venture to say that the yield of every field of wheat or corn would be larger and fairer if the lands were properly drained."

Drainage has been defined as the "act of rendering land not only so free from moisture that

water in the spring, which would probably destroy works in an unfinished condition, we respectfully and earnestly ask that your legisla-tion be as speedy and prompt as the Constitu-tion of the State will permit, and as the impor-tance of the subject demands.

ance of the subject demands. a
In conclusion, we invite your attention to the
overwhelming vote by which the drainage amendment was adopted, and point to it as an evidence of the demands and desires of the people
on this important subject. A proposition which
had over 60,000 majority, in an election which
all the votes not in the affirmative were counted against it, must impress its importance upon the attention of your honorable body without further

We have the honor to be, your obedient serv-A committee, consisting of S. T. K. Prime o Dwight, W. H. Ellis of Springfield, and J. M. Bourne of Springfield, were appointed to present to the Legislature the above memorial, and to urge the passage of a Drainage law in accordance with the petition. The Committee were also instructed to disseminate such information in regard to the drainage question as would best dvance its general interest. Senator L. D. Whiting was present, who, upon invitation, made a few remarks upon this subject, and also stated that there were now before the General Assembly two bills which contemplate this whole question. They were to be printed, and the Senate Committee on Drainage desire to give them as wide a circulation as possible in order that they may be so commented that our

DEAD BODIES AT FORT WAYNE.

the President.

The Association adjourned to meet at the call of

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 22.—At 1 o'clock this morning, just after the arrival of the passenger train on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, in moving baggage out of the train one of the trunks burst open, revealing the naked body of a dead man of about 35 years, which was forced into indescribable shape, and was covered with blood and bruises. The body came from Waterloo, and is thought to have been intended for a medical college. It is still

at the Morgue, awaiting identification. The body of Rose Miller was finally buried today, all interested being at last convinced that death had taken place. This is a young girl whose funeral was suspended nine days ago on account of signs of life. The body was then taken to a hospital, where it remained till to-day. It is believed that there was life in the body at the time of the funeral, but that it has

Alexander Hamilton on Maj. Andre. As there is a good deal said just now about Maj. Andre, there may be some interest in reading what Alexander Hamilton wrote of him at the time of his tragical death. The following extract is from Vol. I. of his works, page 179: "Among the extraordinary circumstances that attended him in the midst of his enemies, he died universally esteemed and universally regretted. There was something singularly interesting in the character and fortunes of Andre. To an excellent understanding, well improved by education and travel, he united a perplier elegence of mind and manners, and the culiar elegence of mind and manners, and the advantage of a pleasing person. 'Tis said he possessed a pretty taste for the fine arts, and had himself attained some proficiency in poetry, music, and painting. His knowledge appeared without ostentation, and embellished by a ciliwithout ostentation, and embellished by a utilidence that rarely accompanies so many talents
and accomplishments, which left you to suppose
more than appeared. His sentiments were elevated and inspired esteem; they had a softness
that conclinated affection. His elecution was
handsome; his address easy, polite, and insinuating. By his merit he had acquired the unlimited confidence of his General, and was making
a rapid progress in military rank and reputation.
But in the hight of his career, flushed with new
hopes, from the execution of a project the most
beneficial to his party that could be devised, he
was at once precipitated from the summit of
prosperity, and saw all the expectations of his THE COURTS.

Heavy Suit Against the Home Na-

tional Bank.

The Bank of Chicago Once More --- Record of Judg ments, New Suits, Etc.

An opinion was filed yesterday in the Appellate Court in the case of the Illinois Land & Loan Company vs. Beem. It seems that in January, 1870, Percy W. Sonner, a minor 19 years of age, made a contract to sell to the Illi-nois Land & Loan Company a piece of land on the southeast corner of Monroe, and LaSalle streets, the Company agreeing to pay him \$25 a month during his minority, and \$83.33 a month thereafter during his life. It also agreed, among other things, to make a donation or pay ment, on reasonable request, of \$500 to Mrs. D. King. He died in the summer of 1870, and Mrs. King subsequently begun a suit to recover the \$500, and obtained a judgment. The Company set up two defenses: one that no reasonable request had been made; the other that there was total failure of consideration on the contract with Bonner, he having died during minority and his heirs naving repudiated the contract.

Judge Briley delivered the opinion of the Ap pellate Court. He said that Mrs. King had only asked for the \$500 from an attorney of the Company, who was only employed to attend to part business, and such demand was not a reasonable request within the meaning of the contract. Second, the evidence showed only a partial failure of consideration, and that could not be set up in defense. The case was therefore reversed and remanded.

THE BANK OF CHICAGO. As was predicted in vesterday's TRIBUNE, anther long argument was had yesterday morning before Judge Moore as to the form of the injunction order in the Bank of Chicago case. The Judge decided Tuesday that he would enjoin the prosecution of suits by creditors against the stockholders of the bank, but could not make up his mind as to whether he should also require that the stockholders should pay into Court what they owed before the injunction was allowed. He therefore requested both parties to prepare orders as they wished them to be

made.

Mr. Shufeldt accordingly brought in the draft of a decree to enjoin suits against Hatch and Mrs. Munger, two of the stockholders, on condition that they deposited the amount of their indebtedness in Court.

Mr. A. B. Mason, on behalf of other stockholders, represented a general order, problighting

Mr. A. B. Mason, on behalf of other stock-holders, presented a general order prohibiting all suits against stockholders.

Mr. Shufeldt urged that the creditors should be allowed to prosecute their claims to judg-ment at least, or that they should be allowed to go on and then turn over the money collected

to go on and then turn over the money concessed into court.

The Judge said he intended to make the stockholders pay their indebtedness, which they had confessed they owed. He wanted the parties to agree on some order, if possible, and therefore would give them some further time to see if they could not coincide as to their views.

The Receiver, D. L. Hough, also filed, a petition setting out that Mrs. Marion Munger owes the creditors of the bank \$30,000 on account of her liability as a holder of \$15,000 of stock in the bank. She claims a credit of not to exceed her liability as a holder of \$15,000 of stock in the bank. She claims a credit of not to exceed \$5,000 for payments made to individual creditors of the bank, who have sued her. Her liability has been established by the Supreme Court, and the Receiver now asks that Mrs. Munger be required to answer the present petition, and that the matter be referred to a Master in Chancery to ascertain the amount due from her, and that she be decreed to pay the same.

A similar petition was filed as to Reuben Hatch, who owns \$5,000 worth of stock. A rule was fissued by Judge Moore on Hatch and Mrs. Munger to answer these petitions in five days. Munger to answer these petitions in five days.

DIVORCES.

Lizzie Broadheay filed a bill yesterday against Louis Broadheay asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty.

Michael Mulherron also puts in a complaint against his wife Sarab, charging her with desertion, and asking for a decree of divorce.

Helen A. Brookbank makes the same charge against her husbaud, Charles D. Brookbank, as a ground for similar relief.

Lastly came John B. Root, and he also relies on getting a divorce from his wife Hattie, on

on getting a divorce from his wife Hattie, on the ground of desertion.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Fredericke Koenig from Friederich Koenig, on the ground of desertion.

ITEMS. Judge Drummond is expected to be home today from Indianapolis.

To-morrow will be the last day of service to the February term of the Superior Court.

A letter has been received from Judge Mc-Allister by his clerk, to the effect that he is nuch better and will probably be in court next

week.

The Receiver of the German National Bank was authorized by Judge Biodgett to sell the bank safe for \$600, payable in certificates of bank in liquidation.

Discharges from bankruptcy were issued to W. L. Pease, A. A. McKay, and Daniel J. Reed, yesterday.
R. E. Jenkins was elected Assignee of Henry Walker; C. D. Lusk was appointed Assignee of

Walker; C. D. Luss was appointed assignee of Charles H. Merrygold.

Assignees will be chosen for Richard E. Hoppin and Robert Stuart this morning.

A first-dividend meeting of the creditors of W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co. is set for 2 p. m. to-day. UNITED STATES COURTS.

The United States commenced a suit yester-day against the Home National Bank, claiming \$50,000. As soon as the papers were filed they were withdrawn by Mr. Boals, an assistant in the District-Attorney's office, and he, without any reason or excuse, refused to let them be seen, or give any statement as to the cause of action, which is, however, presumptively the claim that Government funds deposited therein by ex-Postmaster McArthur were paid out on McArthur's private checks.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. Morgan Mollohan began a suit for \$2,500 yes-terday against Royal Hill and John McKech-

The International Bank commenced a suit in debt for \$2,000 against Elliott Anthony, John A. Lomax, and Robert H. Foss.

Abraham McCoy began a suit for \$2,000 against Royal Hill and John McKechney.

Henry G. Foreman filed a biil against Ann and Patrick Fogarty and others, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1,250 on the S. E. ½ of the E. ½ of the N. E. ½ of S. W. Sec. 35, 39, 13. CIRCUIT COURT.

Susan Abrahams began a suit in replevin against E. A. Trask, W. J. Martin, W. H. Trask, Rutus H. Bartiett, Wesley Vincent, Parneli Munson, J. Clark, Dr. Fitch, Herman Savior, H. Cook, W. D. Kerfoot, Alex. Brown, and J. J. Badenoch to recover a stock of horses, carriages sleighs, etc., valued at \$1,500.

Mary Retz commenced an action in trespas

THE CALL. JUDGE BLODGETT-193 to 220, inclusive, No. 191, Stone vs. Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company, on trial.

THE APPELLATE COURT—No opinions until next week.

JUDOR GARY—111, 112, 115, 116, 117, and 119 to
133, inclusive. No. 110, Van Pelt vs. Russell, on 133, inclusive. No. 110, Van Pelt vs. Russell, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON-10, 11, and 12 of condemnation calendar. No. 9, City vs. Delaney, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—27, 28, 29, and 30. No. 25, Raiph vs. Fake, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—394, 404, 405, 407 to 411, inclusive. No. case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—460, 466 to 485, inclusive. No. 403, Eishen vs. Watry. on trial.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insane cases 9 to 10, Nos. 997, 1,002, 1,005, 1,015, 1,025, 1,041, 1,046, 1,047, 1,048, 1,049, and 1,050.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGMENTS.

UINTED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODG-ETT—Helen M. Cross vs. Peter Baab, \$277.10.—James M. Farr vs. Maria B. Hilliard, SS. 850.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Franklin MacVesgh et al. vs. Henry Sparieder, \$145.80.

JUDGE GARY—Annie Sweeney vs. Joseph Fischst, \$327.01.—F. W. Heinecke vs. Wilnelm and Henrietta Dobberstein; verdict, \$307.98, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Henry S. Clarke vs. George C. Jones; decree of deficiency, \$2,310,32.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGEIS—George N. Grumley vs. The City of Chicago; verdict, \$400.

JUDGE BOOTH—GEORGE W. Campbell, Assignee, etc., vs. Peter Wolf, \$921.50.—Albany City National Bank vs. C. E. Wright and Leonard King, \$5,039.17.—Lewis Hirschhorn vs. James Kelly, \$250.08.—Elgin National Watch Company vs. Wesley W. Wilcox, \$887.40. T. S. McCleiland vs. Henry Baker, \$1,434.38.

The Retiring "Carpet-Bag" Senators.

Philadelphia Star.

The four "carpet-baggers" who retire on March 4, namely: Speucer of Alabama, Patterson of South Carolina, Dorsey of Arkansas, and Conover of Florida, appear to take matters easy. Their exit leaves only one "carpet-bagger" in the Senate—Kellogg of Louisiana. He, with Bruce, the colored Senator from Mississipol, will be the onlytimo Republicans left of

the thirty-two Senators from the Southern States. Bruce will go out in 1881, and, unless there is a shaking up which will secure to the colored citizens the same rights accorded to his white fellow-citizens, he will be the last of his race that will be a member of the Senate in our day. Patterson talks of settling in Northern Texas with his two sons, now young men. Spencer owns one-third of a gold mine in the Black Hills, and is to manage the mine on his retirement from the Senate. Conover ran for the House at the last election, says he was elected, but counted out, and is going to contest. Dorsey owns a ranche in New Mexico, stocked with 40,000 head of cattle, but will retain his residence in Arkansas. Dorsey, Conover, and Spencer are all under 40, and their wives are singularly beautiful women.

THE RED RIVER COUNTRY

Some Account of Its Wonderful Fertility. etc., by an Enthusiastic Correspondent.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

VALLEY CITY, Barnes Co., Dakota, Jan. 19.-

In my letter of Jan. 1, I endeavored as a resident to correct some of the erroneous impres-sions of this Red River country conveyed by travelers hurriedly passing through it. To continue: Stutsman County is generally spoken of as the county of which Jamestown is

the county-seat, and Jamestown is mentioned as the point of departure for the Fort Totter Indian Agency. In reality, Stutsman County contains fifty-six townships, each of thirty-six square miles, or an area equal to that of the State of Delaware, nearly all of which is adapted to grain raising and to general farming. Agriculturally, it is capable of supporting a far denser population than that antiquated little Middle State. The county adjoins Barnes County on the west, and its eastern boundary is eighteen miles from the Minnesota line. The Northern Pacific Railroad passes through its centre from east to west, crossing the James River at Jamestown, the county seat The James passes through it from north to south, and is, perhaps, the longest river in the world in proportion to its size and width. It rises in Gingras County, and empties into the Missouri at Yankton, 400 miles away, hardly larger at its mouth than at its source. It affords water-power in Stuts-man County but little inferior to the Rapids of

Chevenne in Barnes County.

Jamestown, or "Jimtown," as it is called on the Northern Pacific, is snugly located in the end of the river, sheltered on all sides by the bluffs rising to the prairie.

The peculiarity of the interior Dakota counties. such as Barnes and Stutsman, is the unbroken character of the land. The Cheyenne and James have but few tributaries. They are fed by springs oozing from the gravel, between the blue and yellow clay of the subsoil, leaving the blue and yellow clay of the subsoil, leaving the prairie uncut by the ravines and gullies which distigure so many farms on the Red River. In the matter of transportation alone this is no inconsiderable item. Farmers between the rivers are generally able with an ordinary two-horse team to carry to the railroad shipping point from sixty to seventy bushels of wheat, whereas were they obliged to pass a single deep ravine or "cooly" (as ravines are called here), forty bushels would prove a troublesome load.

Stretches of fine, undulating prairie abound where the view is only limited by the power of the eye. As in all parts of the country, the better portion of this section has been avoided by the railroad. The average yield of wheat in Stutsman County has been in excess of twenty-

better portion of this section has been avoided by the railroad. The average yield of wheat in Stutsman County has been in excess of twenty-five bushels per acre, which argues great things when the soil shall have become thoroughly subdued. Time has demonstrated throughout the Northwest that, up to a certain limit, the longer the land is under cultivation the greater the yield of grain. To secure a wheat crop in any event, it is necessary that the land shall be broken in the spring of one season, back-set in the fail (that is, turned over again), and the sod allowed to rot through the succeeding winter. The following spring the land is ready for the seed. In the interim, settlers who have finished their breaking find profitable employment for themselves and teams in breaking land for non-residents, or in cultivating potatoes, beans, and other vegetables on their own land. Fine yields of potatoes and beans can be had from new breaking, with the certainty of a crop.

Wild hay has thus far supplied the place of timothy and clover. The hay grows in natural meadows, depressed from one to three feet below the level of the surrounding prairie. The meadows vary in extent from a quarter of an acre to several hundred acres; and so rank is the grass that, if left uncut, in the fail it is often high enough to conceal a horse and rider passing through.

From an esthetic standpoint, this country is not without its attractions. In early summer the prairies are a vast lawn, and the lakes are

not without its attractions. In early summer the prairies are a vast lown, and the lakes are like mirrors set in emerald. The river bluffs (where the long, swinging stride of the prairies has changed as it approached the water to a short water to present the string the leap) seem like the work of some Brobding gina landscape gardener, so regular are they in out-line. They rise from the river like the pyra-mids for 150 feet, their slopes clothed in verdure, and their summits green and level as billiardand their summits green and level as bilinard-tables. These are your true table-lands on a small scale. At their feet the never-failing rivers loiter along, with ye geatle savage at the ripples spearing the clumsy buffalo-lish or the mammoth pike, which grows to an unheard-of size in these waters; or perhaps in some bubbling creek trying his luck with the speckled trout. In the summer mornings on the prairie a man feels as if, when he fived among mountains or cities, he was in prison. He never before realized that the world was round, and revolved to the tread-mill of his feet; and until he sees the fire licking up the big meadows in the night time, jumping his breaking, devouring his house, barns, and stacks in a twinking, he never realizes the latent power in a land-hunter's cigar-stub.

cigar-stub.

And the mosquitoes—O the mosquitoes! The lowland freeboots long ago discovered the richness of our lands and the beauties of our climate; and in summer the grasses are alive with them; or a size and a state the company the results.

mate; and in summer the grasses are alive with them, of a size and sprit becoming the residents of the highlands.

In the winter the snows are light, the rivers and lakes are glare, and the skater has a boundless field for exercise. At this season the sun and moon seem to delight in strange spectacular effects upon the prairie. Last night the King of Day before retiring seemed to have entirely of Day before retiring seemed to have entirely ignited, the blaze reaching half way to the zenith, turning the white traine to gold, and making the prairie traveler to feel like creeping up to the fire and warming his coat-tails. I happened to be on the prairie at the time, and, to complete the picture, a herd of antelopes scur-ried sunward like white clouds, their sides tip-ped with gold, until they vanished in the blaze. FREDERICK H. ADAM.

AGRICULTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—A meeting of delegates from several of the County Agricultural Boards of the State, and others interested, was held here to-day, resulting in the organization of the Illinois Agricultural Union. The constitution and by-laws adopted were substantially the same as published in the call for the meeting. The object of the Union is to act in meeting. The object of the Union is to act in connection with the State Board of Agriculture in promoting all branches of agriculture through discussion and otherwise. Officers were elected as follows: President, L. B. Parsons; First Vice-President, D. B. Gillibam, of Upper Alton; Second, J. M. Gregory, of Champaign; Third, John Lake, of Rockford: Secretary, Charles F. Mills, of Springfield; Treasurer, George W. Davis, of Carrollton.

> METHODIST RAPACITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22,-A special telegram the Evening Wisconsin, from Palmyra, Wis., says: "A well-known married lady attempted suicide at 9 o'clock last evening by drowning in the Big Spring, near the Bidwell House. She gave as a reason for this second unsuccessful ttempt at self-murder, to the man who had followed and rescued her, that her husband was so interested in the Free Methodist revival meetings now in session that he gave all his limited means for their support, leaving herself and children to suffer for the necessities of life."

This is the way it is played: A man past the prime of life, poorly dressed and having a mouroful quiver in his voice, takes two old oyster cans, partly fills them with sand, does them up in neat shape, and, selecting a house, he calls the lady to the door and says: "Madam, I'm old and poor, but I'm not a thief. I found these oyster-cans on the street, and won't you be good enough to keep 'em till the owner calls!" "Why, the owner may never call," reaplies the lady. "That's so; but I'm not able to buy milk and crackers even if I had oysters; you'd better keep 'em awnile, anyhow. If no one comes, the cans are yours." Sometimes the old man makes a quarter, and sometimes only a bite to eat. The owner does not arrive, and the family prepares for tried oysters for supper. When the paper is torn off some folks laugh—and some don't. Some say they'll hunt.

over every rod of ground in the United States but that they'll find the old man and make him eat the last grain of sand and the cans to boot.

VESSEL TRANSFERS. List of Sales Recorded in Milwaukee Du

ing the past Seven Weeks.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—Navigation across the ake to Grand Haven and Ludington continues minterrupted, and all of the steamers employed are carrying full cargoes, mainly of flour and provisions, eastward.

The following is a list of the vessel sales re-

corded at the Custom-House from the 1st of December to date: Schooner Caledonia—Anton Torgeson to J. A.

Schooner Caledonia—Anton Torgeson to J. A. Olson, of Racine; all, \$100.
Schooner Ashtabula—George N. Hamer to Olef Anderson, of Escanaba; all, \$1,100.
Schooner Reindeer—O. M. Nilson to Jorgen Jakobson, of Milwaukee; the whole, \$225.
Propeller Ira H. Owen—Escanaba & Lake Michigan Transportation Company to the Inter-Ocean Transportation Company; the whole, \$25,000.

\$26,000.

Barge Jesse Linn—The Escanaba & Lake Michigan Transportation Company to the Inter-Ocean Transportation Company: the whole, \$24,000.

Propeller S. C. Baldwin—The Escanaba &

Propeller S. C. Baldwin—The Escanaba & Lake Michigan Transportation Company to the Inter-Ocean Transportation Company; the whole, \$23,000.

Barge Agnes L. Potter—The Escanaba & Lake Michigan Transportation Company to the Inter-Ocean Transportation Company; the whole, \$3,000.

Schooner Dan Newhall—W. C. Davidson to Sarah M. Eliot, of Kenosha; one-half, \$100.

Bark Nelson—N. A. Nelson and others to the Menominee Barge Line Company; the whole, \$7,000.

Schooner Pilot—Nicholas Thompson to

Schooler Pilot-Nicholas Thompson to Stephen Torrison, of Manitowoc; two-thirds, \$650.

IRON.

Signs of Reviving Prosperity at Milwaukee Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—The North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company have leased the Minerva blast-furnace on Kinnickinnick avenve, an institution that was completed in 1873, and shut down after having been operated for a period of seven months at a loss. It is the intention of the lessees to operate the furnace as soon as it can be stocked with iron and coal, say by the lat of May next. The institution is capable of producing 18,000 tons of pig-iron annually. The North Chicago Company, under their lease of the Bay View mills and furnaces, also control the blast-furnace at Iron Ridge, Wis., which will be operated this season by them. In addition to having use for the entire product of these two additional furnaces, the operating company will be able to better control the quality of the pig-iron required for their Chicago and Milwaukee mills than heretofore. The announcement here made is also significant as foreshadowing a gradal revival of the business interests of the country, while at the same time it demonstrates a marked increase in the demand for iron. seven months at a loss. It is the intention of

THE TRIBUNE BEANCH OFFICES. THE TRIBUNE BIRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS
patrons throughout the city we have established
franch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated
below, where advertisements will be taken for the same
price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received
until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m.
on Saturdays:
J. & it. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av,
RUBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Incoln

MISCELLANEOUS

In this column, three lines or tless, 25 cents per in A NYONE WISHING A COUPLE OF GOOD RI chase them at No. 99 Dearborn-st., any time before A NY ONE WISHING TO START IN THE FURNI-ture business in a live town address Lock-Box 28, Chateworth, Ill., for information.

A CHOICE SEAT FOR SATURDAY MATINES of Gerster) may be had by addressing Z 57, Tribune

FOR LEGAL ADVICE REGARDING THE NEW sback-peusion law, pensioners may address E 49 Tribune office. DOSITIVE CLOSING OUT.

MARTIN'S, LADIES' FINE FURS, LADIES' FINE FURS, LADIES' FINE FURS, LADIES' FINE FURS, MARTIN'S. MARTIN'S, SEAL SACOU SEAL SACOU

R. T. MARTIN,
265 and 267 STATE-ST.
THE MAMMOTH BARGAIN ESTABLISHMENT. PHEUMATISM—VAN BUREN'S COMPOUND IS warrauted to cure any case of rheumatism. De-bot, 1218 Madison-st. Sold by all druggists.

Physical Research of the state WANTED-ESTIMATES FOR WOOD HORSE-dry base or white word: in loss of see or 1,000 de-livered at rairoad station; boot-tree lathe answers. DEZEAG HOKSE-COLLAR CO., 181 East Onto-st.,

WANTED-CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP OF Chicago Board of Trade. Address K, Tribune.

FOR SALE-THE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE and sell the celebrated Gilray lace-curtain stretcher. E. B. GRISWOLD, cor. 31st-st. and Cottage Grove-ay. FOR SALE-A FINE DRUG STORE, DOING A good business on corner of best street; no humbur, Owner going to old country. 103 Fifth-av., 100m 9 Owner going to old country. 103 Fifth-av., 1300m 9.

POR SALE—MACHINERY AND TOOLS OF A functivitie-shop doing a good local business. Address Hox 200, Sterling, Ill.

POR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES AND FIX-tures; also store to rent. 288 Hubbard-st. GEO. P. BAY, 168 Randolph-st. P. BAY, 168 Kandolph-st.

FOR SALE-LEASE AND FIXTURES OF PROvision store. Call at 148 South Water-st. PARTIES WITH LIMITED CAPITAL CAN FIND A baying investment; no risk. Call and investigate. TO PRINTEES—A PRESSMAN WITH \$2,000 OE \$1,000 to take an interest in a printing establishment, which has a good trade of 10 years standing must be a thorough workman tobject, increased facilities. Apply to H. HARTT & CO., 174 Clark-st. PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$1,000 TO \$1,500 TO join me in a safe manufacturing business which pays a good profit. Address Zol. Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED-AN ACTIVE MAN WITH \$300 to buy my returing partner's interest in a well-established retail joo-lot store. None but a worker wanted. Address E 33, Tribune office. MACHINERY.

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES - NEW AND SECOND-hand joe-presset and paper-cutters bought, sold or exchanged; agents for the National Monitor Printing-Press and National Paper-cutter. Call and see its GOODWILLIE. WYMAN & CO., 553 Notiroe-st., WANTED-ONE NO. 3 OR 4 STURTEVANT EX-haust and blower: must be cheap. Address Z oz.

SEWING MACHINES. NEW AND SECOND-HAND SINGERS AND OFFICE first-class machines at one-third value. Loan of fice, 125 Clarg-st., up-stairs, Hoom 2.

CITY REAL ESTATE. Numn, three lines or less, 25 cents per

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST LOT ON MADISON.
st., next to corner of Jeffersen. Also, splendid lot on Indiana-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st.; will take the best offer to-day. Four corners on Leavitt, Irving and Oakley-sta., fronting on Polk. Gress sacrifice.

GARNETT & THOMASSON.
176 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE-300 FRET NEAR McCORMICK'S for manufacturing purposes. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st. FOR SALE-40 FERT ON MADISON-ST., NEAR Wood-st. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st. FOR SALE—224X178 FEET TO ALLEY ON WA-bash-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st., on terms to suit a party to build three houses. H. L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND LANDS AT HALF PRICE for ninety days, three among the best farms in lowa, and 3,000 acres of the best land, which I selected twenty years ago. Will be sold at a bargain. Address C. B. RICHARDS, Fort Doge, Ia.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-I HAVE A CUSTOMER DESIGOUS OF investing about \$20,000 in good paying real estate in value of \$5,000 to \$20,000. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block. Block.

WANTED-WE HAVE A CUSTOMER WHO DEsires to purchase a good residence at from \$4,000
to \$7,000, if offered cheap; also 50 or 100 feet on West
Madison-st. E. R. HORD & CO., Real Estate and
Loans, Room 6, 106 Fifth-a.

WANTED-TO INVEST-\$50,000 CASH IN PAY-ing business property on good street, near the cen-tre: would prefer two pieces. Address R 56, Tribune, TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-FURNISHED COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS on Thirty-first-st., by GEORGE G. NEWBURY, 164 LaSalie-st.

TO RENT\_ROOMS. North Side.

TO RENT-90 DEARBORN-AV.-A SECON floor front suite, handsomely furnished, suitable for two or three gentlemen; also an extension room parior floor, unfurnished excent carpets and curtains; has grate, mantel, not and cold water, large close; also furnished back parior with closes. TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-A DESIRABLY LOCATED STORE, IN a live business city near Chicago. Address M.

TO RENT-DOUBLE STORE, 96 AND 38 RIVER-st. 1. P. COATES, 95 Washington-st. WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-PACKING-HOUSE. A large roomy place with ice-houses, slaughtering facilities, railroad tracks, and adjacent ground for building purposes; must be at moderate rent for a term of years. Bridgeport preferred to the Stock-Yards. Address 207, Trioune office. WANTED - TO RENT - A WELL-FURNISHED house of seven or eight rooms, with bath-room, water-closet, etc., in-doors, in fashionable neighborhood, for one or two years; possession required about April 1; must be cheap. Address, giving description, terms, e.c., Mrs. 18AAC J. ALLEN, Avondaie, Cincinnati, C.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side. 146 STATE-ST. -VERY PLEASANT AND WELL filmished rooms to rent chesp for the winter, with or without Loard. 1079 WABASH-AV.-TO RENT-A LARGE, handsomely furnished room, with board.

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12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A NICELY FURgentleman and wife. Terms moderate. gentleman and wife. Terms moueract.

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CLARENCE HOUSE—100 WELL FURNISHED blocks south of the Palmer House. Board and room, per day, \$1.50-to \$2; per week, \$5 to \$10. Also furnished rooms to rent without board. ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 FAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Single, warm rooms, \$4.50 to \$6 per week. Twenty-one meal-tickets, \$3.50. Transients, \$1 per day. y-one meal-tickets, \$5.50. Planstoner, 125 IRVING HOUSE—218 WASHINGTON-ST.—\$1.25 to \$1.50 per day; reduced rates by the week. Table and rooms unsurpassed. Table board, \$3.50. Call. MOUNTAIN HOUSE, 50 NORTH WELLS-ST.—
Boarders wanted. First floor heated. Terms reasonable. Table board \$2.75 per week. NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st. —Good rooms and board, 81, 81, 25, 81, 50 per day; a liberal reduction to weekly boarders. SANDS HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st.—Permanent board at very low rates. Transient, \$2.00 per day. Day board \$5. Come and see. WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OP posite Palmer House. Nice, comfortable rooms with board, 85 to \$7 per week. Transient, \$1.50 per day

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By want comfortable suite of rooms in a respectable
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Address 8 56, Tribune office.

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Mosely School, and Wabash-av., and Twenty-fifth,
The inder will be rewarded by returning the same to 58-62. Wabash-av.

O 56-62 Wabbah-BV.

I OST—AT THE OPERA TUESDAY EVENING A solitaire dism and earring. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to 338 Michigan-av.

I O REWARD IF THE THIEF WHO STOLE MY overcost last Wednesday night will return papers to me at Wheeling, West Va. I send the reward to any address, and no questions saked. DAVID CHORLTON.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 (sandolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Estao(laned 15)4. ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal, and on diamonds, and al good securities. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st. ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal: also, money loaned on collaterals. 151 Eandolph, Room 3.

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Contral lows; well improved; timber and oralrie join;
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Will pay a weekly salary of \$10 to the right party.
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Apply at 374 West Harrison-st. WANTED-A GOOD SECOND GIRL AT 300 Ohio-st. Wages \$2.00. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework. Call at 195 Calu-

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Laundry, two collar and one shift ironer, one
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In wholesale or retail jeweiry business; recommantions from former employer. Address Z 100,
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Wegian girl of 14 years of age as second or ap-stall
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O girl, who desires a nice situation, with good wages
Call at 145 Twentieth-st. Call at 140 (Weithdun's).

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tof Joseph Murphy. "Shaun Rue." Academy of Mus ted street, between Madison and Monroe.

Hamlin's Theatre

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1879.

The various elections of United States enators, mentioned as having been partially consummated on Tuesday, were yesterday afirmed by the action of the Legislatures

in joint-convention. There is a revival of the rumors that Judge Christiancy may resign the Michigan Senatorialship and make way for Zack CHANDLER. It is hard to tell what may happen in these queer Senatorial times.

BISMARCK's plan to silence adverse debate in the German Parliament by legislative enactment has excited such a storm of indignant opposition throughout the Empire that a withdrawal of the obnoxious measure i

The Republican majority in the Legisla ture of Illinois having condoned the salarygrab offense. Wisconsin naturally felt encouraged to follow the example of letting by-gones be bygones, and so elected MATT CAR-PENTER to succeed Judge Howe in the United States Senate. Since the Republicans are to be in the minority in the Senate after the 4th of March, Wisconsin will have the satisfaction of being represented by a man who can talk brilliantly and well, and whose share in the debates will be a conspicuous one.

The fugitive Cheyennes have at last been overtaken and captured in their flight across the bleak prairies and among the snow overed hills and ravines of Nebraska. Their was a most desperate plight from the time of their escape at Fort Robinson, and the only wonder is that in their helpless condition ould have been able to elude pu so long. As it was, they sold their liberty dearly, twenty-three of the forty-nine havupon their positions, while nine were wound. ed, and the remainder are unaccounted for They were on the road to the Red Cloud igency, where their arrival would have been ertain to make trouble.

It is with pleasure that acknowledgment is made of an injustice done to Col Mapre. son and Mr. J. H. HAVERLY in yesterday's TRIBUNE in giving currency to the report regarding the sale of opera-tickets to specu-Subsequent inquiry acquits these gentlemen of any blame whatever in the affair, Col. Mapleson being exclusively engrossed in the musical management, while HAVERLY, who is convalescing from a severe illness, was unable to exercise his customary capable and careful supervision of affairs. So far from encouraging the practice of ticket speculation, Mr. HAVERLY had adopted unasually stringent means to prevent it as far cticable, and it was only through the rrangement of plans consequent upon his illness and prolonged absence from the theatre that the sharpers were successful in getting a " corner " on the performances of -night and Saturday afternoon. Where the blame lies the punishment should be located, but it clearly of right does not attach to either of the managers.

Nothing but the expiration of the morning hour in the House yesterday prevented a conflict of intense interest between the two wings of the Democratic party,-the one urging and the other opposing the payment Southern War-claims. It is only lately that it could be said there were two wings of the Democratic party as regards this question. ther the vigorous and manly fight waged by Mr. Porren of New York and Gen. go of Wisconsin against the Treasury. aiders of their party in the South will attract recruits to their side sufficient to raise reasonable doubt as to the ability of the othern wing of the party to carry matters with a high hand as they did in the ante war times. Gen. Brago has evidently stirred up the animals to a pitch of urious anger by his blunt reminder that the forth has already yielded up enough in blood and treasure, and will stand no a ments to pay losses sustained through trea on and rebellion. The Confederate Briga diers are bursting with impatience to de nonnes with true Southern fire the Northern nocrat who has had the hardihood to call things by their right names, and they will be heard from at the earliest opportunity.

The sale of 4 per cent bonds since the fir of the New Year has been unprecedented by any previous negotiation of Government ies, unless we except the great popu or loans of France. The recent call for \$20,-000,000 of the 6 per cents makes \$90,000,000 of that issue which were called within twenty days, and it is now more than likely that Se tary SHERMAN'S prediction will be verified. z .: That the entire amount of outstanding consols of 1867-\$310,614,000-will all be totunded before the close of the year. In of money required to settle their claims will sleep by dietary means and closer attention to der to do this, however, it is necessary to be 150 millions of dollars. Add to this the

are believed to be held in Europe. To sell the new 4 per cents for coin and remit that coin to Europe in exchange for the called bonds would be a fearful drain upon the coin resources of the Treasury and the country. To accomplish the end in view and at the same time avoid this drain of coin is the mission of the new syndicate, of which the ROTHSCHILDS, SELIGMANS, MOR-GAN & Co., BELMONT & Co., and other large firms are members. The purpose is to make a direct exchange of 4 per cents for 6 per cents without sending the coin abroad to take up the latter. It is believed that this plan is feasible. The 6 per cents are subject to call and will be called, so that the European owners cannot hold them and coninue to draw interest thereon. It is not likely that European capitalists, in these ancertain times, can secure a better investment for their money than American 4 per cents, and it is evidently on this theory that the new Syndicate has undertaken to negotiate the exchange at the rate of \$5,000,000 a month up to July 1. If they meet with success, of course the contract will be extended so as to embrace the whole line of 6 per cents held abroad. The profit on the transaction will be in the commissions and in the drawing of interest on the two sets representing the same loan for the three months' time, which it is necessary to give as a notice for calling the outstanding 6 per cents. This circumstance will offer an inducement to the European bondholders to facilitate the exchange, and at the same time the Government will not only reap the advantage of refunding, but escape the embarrassment of the drain of coin which a payment in coin of the 6 per cents held in Europe would occa-

The House of Representatives has so many questions on hand, and the time of the session remaining is so short, that the expectation of obtaining any legislation on general business becomes weaker every day. One of the measures pending is the readjustment of the sugar duties so as to break up the present giant monopoly in the sugar trade, and to break up the scandalons frauds perpetrated in the importation and adulteration and in the Custom-House weights. The loss of revenue by frauds equals annually perhaps \$9,000,000. The frauds upon the public by adulteration amount perhaps to \$20,000,000 annually. These are merely the pecuniary robberies, and do not take into account the njury to health, life, and morals resulting from the wholesale adulteration of sugar and of articles in the manufacture of which sugar enters largely. The Treasury Department has earnestly appealed to Congress to revise the law so as to put an end to these abuses, but the sugarlobby with its enormous profits is able to maintain an opposition which is truly formidable. The means of defeating any legislation to reform abuses and destroy monopolies are various, and the ession has so far progressed that it will soon equire a two-thirds vote to carry any bill of that kind. Even if the House pass the bill, it has to meet a severe trial in the Senate. There the sugar monopoly has a strong party which will oppose any such bill as is proposed in the House. Senator Conkling has personal interest in defeating such a bill. The frauds in the New York Custom-House include those practiced in the importation of sugar, and, as he is making the fight in the Senate to protect the officers who permitted those frauds, he will naturally oppose any legislation founded on the necessity to correct evils which he declares do not exist. The fact remains, nevertheless, unchanged that the reform of the sugar rates is demanded by every consideration of public interest; but, unfortunately, public interests in Congress as is the interest of the sugar monopoly or the private feelings and purposes of Senator CONKLING.

PENSION PANIC IN THE CARINET. There is something like a panic in the Cabinet over the back-pay Pension bill. It is liscovered that twenty times the amount of money stated by the claim-agents on the floors of Congress will not begin to meet the requirements of the bill. It was boldly aleged by those pushing the bill in Congress that it would not consume more than seven millions of dollars. It is now discovered that seven millions will not pay the nterest alone on the money at 4 per cent. Secretary SHERMAN declared in the Cabinet meeting of Tuesday that it would take more that one hundred and fifty millions to meet the demands of the bill. The farther the matter is looked into the larger the thing grows. From a harmless little lamb it has already become an elephant, and bids fair to

be a whale before it is done growing. Nobody in Congress seems to have made the slightest investigation into the amount of money that it would take to satisfy the bill. It was rushed through headlong and blindly as to effect or consequence. One side said they could stand it if the other could; neither had the moral courage to examine the measure, or to consider the interests of taxpayers, or the condition of the Treasury. The President is afraid to veto the bill, and the Secretary of the Treasury is pretty badly frightened as to the ultimate effect of the bill on the finances of the Government. Already the Fiatists are advocating an emission of greenbacks and suspension of specie payments. It is that, they say, or the sale of several hundred millions of bonds. and a new excitement is likely to burst forth in Congress before this session terminates. An-extra session will probably have to be called to meet the new and grave fiscal

problem. It is plainly seen already that the surplus evenues will not at all suffice, as they only amount now to twenty to twenty-five nificons a year. A tax on tes and coffee might be made to yield fifteen or twenty aillions a year, or, say, forty millions for both together; but the demands of the Penion bill will be anywhere from 200 to 300 millions, and perhaps twice either of those sums, if interest on back pay shall also be

Let us calculate a little. The number names on the pension rolls is at least 300,000, including those who have died since their names were entered, and whose heirs will be entitled to back pay. There are in addition fully 50,000 new names struggling to get on. with certainty of success as soon as their cases can be examined. It is thirteen and a half years since the War closed and seventeen and a half years since it commenced. The best estimates lead to the opinion that the names now on the rolls will be entitled under the bill to five or six years' pay on the gen eral average. Some will receive seventeen years' back pensions and others one year, some five years and others ten, etc. Average the whole 300,000 names at five years, with out counting any interest, and the amount

of money required to settle their claims will

reach the \$200,000,000 or thereabouts that | 50,000 applications being proven up before the Pension Bureau, and certain to be placed on the rolls within a year or two at the farthest; each of these 50,000 will be entitled to fifteen to eighteen years' back pay, which will give each ex-private about \$1,600 apiece and ex-officers say \$3,500 each, the whole amounting to fully 100 millions, making a total of more than 250 millions to start with, as this will only be the commencement of those enor mous pension expenditures. When it is seen that a small fortune awaits every man whose name can be added to the pension rolls, the pressure to get on them, according to human nature, will be not only immense but irre sistible. Every 10,000 new names will require twenty millions of dollars for back pay, and each year the back pay will be growing larger. Is it any wonder the Secretary of the Treasury is alarmed at the prospect be-

fore him? As the President has not the nerve to send the bill back to Congress for further consideration, that body will have to face the music on the question of raising the money for the vast flood of pension gratuities they have voted away, and the problem to solve is the procurement of the money with the least damage to the public credit, injury to the business interest, and oppression to the taxpayers.

THE APPELLATE COURT.

We did the Appellate Court of this district and the Circuit Judges of this county an injustice yesterday in publishing a communication from a lawyer, and in editorial comments thereon, respecting the business of that Court. Substantially it was stated that out of fifty-four cases taken to the Appellate Court from this county fifty-three were reversed and only one affirmed. The writer was led into this mistake by forgetting or not knowing that the Appellate Court is not required to deliver written opinions except in those cases which are reversed, and hence the volume of reported opinions contains only cases that were reversed. In one case of special public interest the Court gave a written opinion affirming the judgment beow. This fully explains what seemed to be wholesale and extraordinary reversal of

Mr. SMITH, the Clerk of the Appellate Court, furnishes us with some facts concerning the business of that Court, from which t appears that the whole number of cases docketed in the Appellate Court since Oct. 1, 1877, is 285, which have been disposed of

Cases affirmed. 285 Total.....

The number determined by the Appellate Court was 234, of which about 60 per cent, or three-fifths, have been affirmed and the others reversed and remanded.

The whole number of cases in which the sum in controversy is \$1,000 and over is 125. From those reversed and remanded there is no appeal to the Supreme Court ; those cases are returned to the Courts in which they originated. Of the cases affirmed, only 22 have been appealed to the Supreme Court. Of the 234 cases adjudicated by the Appellate Court, only 22 have been appealed to the Supreme Court, when in the absence of that Court perhaps 200 of them would have been taken up. Practical ly, therefore, the Appellate Court of this district has relieved the Supreme Court of appeals in 212 cases, and if the same relief be afforded proportionately by all the other Appellate Courts of the State, then the relief to the Supreme Court has been perhaps even greater than was anticipated. The whole number of chancery cases taken to the Appellate Court has been 48, of which 13 have been reversed, 18 affirmed, and 1 are pending or under advisement. Only eight chancery cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Appellate Court has now under ad visement an application for a supersedeas in a criminal case. This opens up a new difficulty in criminal prosecutions. If the Appellate Court shall take jurisdiction in all criminal cases it will give an additional opportunity for delay, and delays in the administration of criminal laws are not conducive to the ends of justice.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE Dr. H. B. WILBUR, the Superintendent of

the New York Asylum for Idiots, has done good service to the important work in which he is engaged by printing and circulating in pamphlet form some extracts from the Twentieth Annual Report of the Commissioners of Lunacy of Scotland for 1877." As the proper methods of treatment of the insone have long been discussed in this country by those interested in them, and the discussion at times has grown into quite a heated controversy, the evidence submitted by the Scotch Commissioners ought to be carefully considered by those who have charge of these unfortunates in our own midst. It is impossible in our brief space to give anything like a comprehensive statement of the results and conditions of the Scotch methods of treatment, but we may indicate a few of them in a general way, and sufficiently to furnish our own authorities with a basis for investigation and experi-

for the insane in Scotland is to improve the condition of the patients by a rational system of non-restraint, to encourage healthful and interesting occupations, and to make asylum life as much like ordinary life as possible, as well as to observe the proper hygienic remedies. One of the most important changes ately made in management is the diminution of restrictions on the personal liberty of the patients. The old plan of walled airing ourts has fallen into disuse, and the new asylums are built without them. They have even gone further than this, and the grounds attached to them are now constructed without boundary-wall or fence, unless they are located in the heart of a town or city, when they are inclosed like ony other public building. The practice now is also quite general of furnishing the asylum doors with locks having ordinary handles, and even leaving the doors open. So far as 1 compatible with safety and prudence, many patients are allowed to take exercise or move about on parole within the grounds or beyond them, and to have a much personal freedom as if they were with in their own houses. While this large degree of liberty is accorded to patients, there s less resort to mechanical restraints and seclusion than in any other part of the world. Owing to the increase of exercise and occupation in the open air, the contentment and almness of the patients, and the careful attention which is given to the preparation of food, stimulants are decreasingly consumed and the use of narcotics is also dir Instead of giving sleeping draughts, they seek to secure sound and refreshing natural

is also attached to exercise and occupation promised on Burne's behalf, when the Tilin the open air, and they are made as cheerful as possible. Much of this exercise is now obtained on asylum farms, and so profitable has it become that the asylum managers are now procuring all the land they can. They

'The Argyll Asylum has about 500 acres, and The Argyll Asylum has about 100 acres. This land furnishes healthful occupation and exercise to the inmates, and in the strictest sense furnishes a means of medical treatment. At the same time it benefits the whole number of the patients by the liberal appropriate the same time at the same time liberal supplies of beef, mutton, pork, potatoes, green vegetables, and milk which it yields. The dietary is thus rendered more abundant, of better quality, and more varied. Special benefits are beleved to result from the plentiful supply of good nilk, in the value of which as an article of food there is a growing confider

Dr. WILBUR, in a carefully-prepared intro duction to the extracts he has made from the report, calls attention to the thoroughness of the Governmental supervision that characterizes the management of the Scotch asylums. It is the duty of the Lunacy Boards to see that every patient is properly treated, and that he is not retained beyond the proper time, and as more or less of the members of the Boards are men who have had practical experience in taking care of the insane, they are competent for their duties. The system "requires the keeping in every asylum of registers, case-books, and journals which cover the daily life of every nmate, and report all accidents or casualties ; in short, everything out of the usual course in the medical or other aspects of every individual case. It investigates the causes of accidents, of alleged abuses or neglect, and in the case of every sudden death it requires an inquest." It is also a part of the duty of these Boards to make public all improved or successful methods of treatment, and to act as a check upon beal Boards of Administration to prevent extravagance or neglect.

The suggestions which are thrown out by Dr. WILBUR, as well as those made in the Scotch report, are worthy of careful consideration. Grave charges have more than once been made of abuses in our insane asylums, charges which are difficult to establish, as the victims of inhumanity cannot testify. More than once it has been shown that patients have been improperly committed to sylums, and in some instances that sane persons have been confined through the conspiracies of designing parties. It is, moreover, an undisputed fact that in some of our sylums patients are not properly or intelligently treated, and that the State supervison is notoriously incompetent. The victims of mental disease are entitled to a constant regard for the alleviation of their pitiable condition and to every method of treatment which will minister to their welfare. The results which have been secured in Scotland, s shown by the report of the Commissioners, entitle their methods to a full and impartial trial, and, if successful here, to their

THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

Those famous, or more properly infamous, dispatches which were exposed by the New York Tribune seem destined to make the Democratic politicians a good deal of trouble before they get through with the subject. They have been a sort of nightmare to them ever since made public. It has been several months since these strong evidences of corruption were brought to light, and Congress has been in session six weeks during the period, but it was not till day before yesterday that the Democratic managers plucked up enough courage to demand an investigaion. The resolution authorizing the inquiry was only proposed at last because they could no longer avoid the matter without placing the party in the attitude of approving the methods that were used by the TILpen crowd to buy the Presidency. Mr. tion under a sort of protest; Hewirr was anxious to protect himself as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee which ran Tilden's campaign; Butler opposed the resolution outright; the Republicans were choked off from debate, and altogether the case presented a series of curious contradicions and revealed a general scare among the Mr. Porren's remarks were peculiar. He

s evidently not proud of the Committee which bears his name, nor of the results of the general inquiry which he set on foot. He admits that the conduct of this Committee has been mean and outrageous in many respects, and only complains that he has peen blamed personally for it. He shows a notable anxiety to unload THIDEN, and paricularly to disavow any close personal relations. Finally, Mr. POTTER wanted it understood that he did not introduce this new resolution of inquiry of his own motion, but be cause he had been instructed to do so and could not avoid it. His remarks indicated throughout that he wished he were well rid of the whole matter, and that he is laboring under the apprehension that no good can possibly come of going any deeper into the

Mr. Hewirr's remarks were scarcely less confused and strained. This gentleman, it is generally understood, has been estranged from Mr. Tilden by reason of the controversy over the latter's responsibility for the Electoral Commission which determined the final count of the vote for President. A very marked question of veracity arose between The general aim of all the establishments these gentlemen, brought out by proxy under the auspices of Messrs. HENEY WATTERSON and MANTON MARBLE. Since then, HEWITT has been remarkably cool towards Mr. Tri-DEN and manifestly indifferent as to his political fortunes. But the cipher dispatcher seem to have reunited Messrs. Tupen and HEWITT, for the latter thinks it necessary to vindicate the former in this matter as means to his own vindication, since they were so intimately associated in the conduct of the campaign. It is worthy of remark however, that Mr. Hewirr was not anxious nough for this means of vindication to move for an inquiry himself, and only took the position when the issue had been forced upon

BUTLER's attitude was still more mysteri us. He opposed the investigation altoether. His pretense was that Congress has o authority to rake up private telegraphic correspondence nor to spend public money for investigating private affairs. It is preposterous to suggest that BUTLER is really influenced by any such delicate motives. There are various theories on which his opposition to the investigation may be explained. He has taken the lead in the dirty work of the Porren Committee in behalf of the Democratic struggle to smirch the Administration, and it is possible that he dreads an inquiry which may result in the worse smirching of the cause which he has made his own. It was also rumored at one time that BUTLER had some agency in socuring for the New York Tribune these very cipher dispatches, the exposure of which he now deplores as contrary to the usual sanctity of private affairs, and he may fear that his connection with the affair will be explained through an investigation. It was

DEN cipher dispatches were first brought out, that he (BUTLER) was prepared to furnish equally damaging dispatches on the other side, and his inability to provide the Democrats with this promised offset may also account for his unwillingness to go into the matter.

Viewed from all sides, the unwilling approach to this investigation is certainly not calculated to allay public suspicion. The inquiry is intrusted into the hands of a com mittee which has forfeited public confidence and evinced a readiness to do almost any thing necessary for partisan advantage. It is a matter of considerable doubt, therefore whether the \$10,000 appropriated will be intelligently used to arrive at the "true in wardness" of the numerous Democratic at tempts to bribe and purchase Electoral vote for TILDEN to which he was not entitled As a matter of fact, the sum of \$10,000 seems to be a good deal more than is required to that end, since the New York Tribune announces that it has just pub lished in pamphlet form the original ciphe dispatches, the translation, the key, and a history of the discovery, all of which it will sell for the small sum of 25 cents. In fact, it is not unlikely that a copy of this pam phlet will be contributed to the Porren Committee without money and without price, i necessary, so that there need be no delay and no extravagant expenditure, unless the purpose be to conceal and not expose the real responsibility for the scandal.

The annual report of the Librarian of Con gress has been received. The aggregate increas during the year has been 21,537 volumes, swelling the contents of the library to 352,655 volumes of books, besides about 120,000 pamphlets The accessions of the year have come from the

following sources: Books. Pamphlets By purchase ... . .... By copyright

By deposit of the Smithsonian

Institution. 2, 416 

There were entered in the office, during the calendar year 1878, 15,798 publications of al sinds, against 15,758 entries for the calendar year 1877. The number of books copyrighted was 4.675, and the number of periodicals 3.930 The report closes with an appeal, now grown familiar and almost pathetic, for increased ac commodations. Whatever plan may be agreed ipon by Congress, says Mr. Spofford, should provide at the outset for the construction of a uilding sufficient to hold the present library nultiplied fourfold, and leave room on the grounds for the building of additions to the library. Any plan which should overlook these ecessities would result in burdening the country with two library constructions instead of

The Boston Advertiser finds in the Norwich case a lesson, which it proceeds to teach at some This lesson is, in effect, that married people should not commit adultery, or, if they do, add murder to it. But there is another lesson which the Advertiser has altogether neglected to teach. It is this: That a copartnership in crime between a man and a woman is a very unequal affair. In the present case, Mrs. has been convicted of murder in the second degree and sent to the State's Prison for life fer accomplice, WESLEY BISHOP, is not to be tried until March, but it seems already to be understood that he will be hanged. The Adver tiser says that probably nothing will avail to save him from the gallows. Now, this is far from being even-handed justice as between the nan and the woman. Both were equally guilty Both were to share equally in the benefits of their crime if they escaped unpunished. BISHOP lleges that the woman instigated him; and she was, at least, the active murderer of her busband and Mrs. Bishop. The fury let her off apparently only because they were unwilling to bang a woman, and the next jury will make amends for this tenderness by hanging BISHOP. on either side: but it should be a warning to a evil-disposed men that when they agree to commit a crime with a woman they must share profits equally, and take the heaviest part of the penalties on their own shoulders. Two results of the great distress in England

have already declared themselves: The first is the renewal of the emigration movement. It will not be surprising if the United States, in the next few years, receive such accessions from England and Wales as they did from freland during and after the Irish famine. The other result is the revival of vegetarian discussions in the English press. It is very comforting for the poor operatives and laborers who can't get meat to be told that they are much better without it. So far as stirring articles on lentil-soup tend to accomplish this end, they serve a good purpose. But most men would rather be vegesity. In the United States they can have some choice; and a good many of them are likely to come here on this account, if no other. The North Wales' Miners' Association, it will have been observed, has already resolved to vote £7 emigrate to America. This is an example that ought to be generally followed by Labor-Unions

The Anglo-French Co-operative Society, latey installed on a large scale in the Avenue de 'Opera, has taken active steps to bring down the price of butchers' meat in Paris and im prove its quality. Since the Exposition the price of meat has been undoubtedly high and its quality inferior. The Co-operative Society exhibited the prize ox sent by the Prince of Wales to the Smithfield Show, and, after drawing a crowd in this manner, slaughtered it and distributed the chief joints among members of the Government. This example is intended to give an impetus to the importation of live meat from London; and the Society will, if necessary, undertake to cut under the regular butch ers' rates, in order to promote the movement.

The celebrated phrase "Of the people, by the people, for the people," originated not, as commonly supposed, with ABRAHAM LINCOLN, but with THEODORE PARKER. This is made clear by the testimony of members of THEODORE PARKER'S household, printed in the St. Paul Pioneer-Press. ABRAHAM LINCOLN himself, if he were living, would probably be the first to scknowledge the origin of this now famous phrase, for, as Miss STEVENSON says in her note on the subject, "Truth was very dear to

Dr. Morris, the sagacious correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, agrees with BEN BUTLER. whom he seldom agrees with, in saving the new Army bill, if passed, would "make the General of the Army a despot, and give to a private corporation the monopoly of making the public arms." "Despot" is too strong a word to use in connection with such a patriot and soldier as Gen. SHERMAN, even though the proposed change be unwise. But as to the arms question there can be no doubt that the original bill was manipulated in private interests

GOV. HARTRANFT, who went out of office Monday, has been in continuous public service eighteen years,—six years in the army, six a Auditor-General, and six as Governor. His friends are sure of something for him after 1880,-probably as the result of a trade of Pennsylvania's vote in the National Republican

Does it not seem extraordinary to accuse Ge GRANT of traveling through Ireland to catch say that he went through England and visited SHAKSPEARE'S tomb to catch the English vote, that he viewed Mont Blane to catch the Swiss

eatch the Italian vote, gazed at the Sphinx to catch the Egyptian vote, and marveled at the Escurial to make himself solid with the Spanish vote when Cuba is annexed. If there were no natural wonders in Ireland, and no people to neet, it might be necessary to invent a reason for going there; but Gen. GRANT has only don what every wise traveler who had the time and noney has done in making the tour of Ireland.

The Legislatures of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin have all acted alike in one respect in the selections they have made for Senators. In each case they have elected salary-grabb and apparently for that reason Wise in the most brains and worst record; Illinois the best machine man and least education; Indiana the loudest blowhard and biggest dem agogue. Missouri "pulls down" her VEST and up her worst fire-eater. It was a big day

"A little more cider, too": Western Massa chusetts alone made 150,000 barrels last season, using up 1,500,000 barrels of apples in this way, and half the apple crop was not picked at all. Any statesman who can stand on a hard-cider platform now is pretty sure of a full vote in hat neighborhood.

Harper's Bazar prints a cartoon to show that slim ladies always wear stripes, and elderly ladies always have their dresses made as if for girls of 18, the world would not be altogether such a vale of tears as it is at present.

The new Senator from Connecticut, O. I PLATT, says: "I believe in the Republican part; because I believe it has the best interests of the nation and people at heart." That is a platform broad enough and sound enough for every

It will certainly be easier for the anti-grab people of Illinois to become reconciled to what has been done when Indiana and Wisconsin assumes an equal share of responsibility in that back-pay business. They will now keep each other in countenance.

The insurance companies are still wailing about their losses in New York; and the World arithmetic man now hasn't any consolation to offer them.

# THE TELLER COMMITTEE.

Testimony Taken at Charleston CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 22.-The Teller Comnittee resumed its session this morning.

E. M. Pinckney, colored minister, Republican testified to the existence of three organizations of Red Shirts in Williamsburg County. He also gave an account of alleged interference with a Republican meeting at White Oak, wher Swails is said to have been drawn to Kingstre by the Democrats. He gave a long account of the conduct of the election at Kingstree, stating that the Democrats refused the States Supervisor admission to the polls, and in the evening captured the ballot-box and stuffed it; also relates his personal exteriences, saving the Red Shirts were hunting him and had dug a grave for him. He described his arrest on a charge of perjury made by Democrata as "kidnapping," and gave a detailed account of his being beaten and threatened, the cross-examination, however liciting the fact that these latter were the con equences of personal difficulties. John M. Freeman (colored) Republican Super

risor at Palmetto Engine: House, testified that the arrest, by his order, of a Democratic voter for a repeater resulted in witness being knocked down and kicked, but the intervention of Jemocrats saved hits from more serious injury. When h eturned into the polling place he found his poll list was gone. Up to that time 915 votes were polled, and about two bours later, when were polled, and about two bours later, when the poll closed, the total vote proved to be over 3,500. Witness saw Democratic tissue ballots stuffed into the box, and saw large numbers in the box when it was opened. Witness saw a number of persons voting tissue tickets. He knew of no ostracism of colored Democrats by Republicans, and thought the ostracism was just the other way.

At the close of the examination of this witness, the ballot-boxes were opened by the Committee, and no ballots were found in the box used at the Palmetto Engine-House and at two

ther polls. One box was examined and the therein.
A. W. Green (colored), Republican Deputy

A. W. Green (colored), Republican Lo.
Marshal at Paimetto Engine-House, testific
to a fight in which Freeman was struck.'
ballot-box when opened was haif
of tissue ballots. Stayed at the
until the count was fullshed until the count was finished in the morning. Witness saw full-sized Demo-eratic ballots with tissue tickets folded up in cratic ballots with tissue tickets folded up in them in the box. Pretty nearly all the tissue tickets were put up in that way. There were more ballots in the box than names on the pollist, and one of the Democratic clerks was at work throughout the night adding names to the poll-list to make the numbers agree.

R. S. Cathear, white Democrat, testified that ne was at Palmetto Engine-House nearly all election day. Freeman, the Supervisor, when the fight took place was protected by Democrats. Green, a previous witness and Depoty-

the fight took place was protected by Democrats. Green, a previous witness and Deputy-Marshal proclaimed himself a Democrat, and was so drunk that witness but him in a chair to sleep, and found him there still askeep hours after. A large number of the colored people voted the Democratic ticket, and the tissue ticket was voted openly. Many white Democrats from other wards voted at the Palmetto Engine-House. Colored men told witness that means must be furoished of voting secretly, and he gave them tissue tickets.

G. D. Bryan, President of the Democratic Club, Ward 1, testified that only three tissue tickets were voted in his ward. The white residents of the ward went to Palmetto Eagine-House or Market Hall, in Ward 3, to vote in conseque nee of the crowd at his polls. One colored man brought up eighty-five colored men to vote the

the crowd at his poils. One colored man brought up eighty-five colored men told him their churches would not allow them to vote the Democratic ticket, and they desired to con-ceal the fact. Intimidation of colored Democrats by negroes at the previous did tion was common. Witness did not know of colored Democrats being killed for voting such ticket, but knew of white men being killed while protecting colored voters. Had heard of cannon being taken to political meet-ings in 1878, but only for saluting purposes, and knew that at previous elections the State militis, erats by negroes at the previous knew that at previous elections the State militia, composed of negroes, attended Republican meetings with arms. Charleston now had a finer body of colored militia, as reorganized by the Democrats, than can be found in any other city in the Linion.

MICHIGAN LUMBER. Special Disputch to The Tribune. EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 22.—The apr view of the lumber manufacturers of the Sag-

naw River mills, published to-day, shows the extent of operations for the past year as ows: In what is known as the Saginaw District, including Saginaw and Bay County, there are over 300 mills, with a capacity for manufac uring 1,000,000,000 feet of pipe lumber per anangum. Lumber cut in 1878, 577,574,162 feet; umber cut in 1877, 610,414,210 feet; lumbe now on dock, 257,572,383 feet; logs rafted

now on dock, 257,572,383 feet; logs rafted in 1878, 575,207,364 feet; logs in mill boom, 21,400,439 feet; lath manufactured, 53,236,075 pieces; shingles made in 1878, 189,178,750; amount of lumber now held on dock, about 2,000,000 more than a year ago. The mills at Cheboygan, Alpena, Harrisville, Alcona, Greenbush, Au Sable, and Tawas manufactured 209,655,136 feet of lumber and 40,000,400 pieces of lath; amount of lumber on hand, 57,459,609 feet.

#### "GETTING A VERDICT." Special Dispatch to The Tribune. FRANKFORT, Kv., Jan. 22.—For the first tim

the history of Frankfort a colored jury sat in he trial of a case in the Police Court this afterroon. The defendants were a colored man and roman, charged with disturbing religious wor ship, and Judge Sneed ordered Marshal Todd to summon a jury from among the colored popu-lation, which he did, selecting twelve of the most respectable and substantial colored citi zens of the place, who tried the case in accord ance with the evidence, and, no doubt, gave sat isfaction to all parties. The event was some thing so unusual that quite a crowd was a tracted to the Police Court, and, while it can not be said that the jury was packed, the cour

STATE AFFAIRS.

Legislative Proceedings of Both Houses of the Illinois Assembly.

Adjournment Until Next Monday, Which Means Next Tuesday.

The Prohibitionists in Michigan Pressing Their Schemes upon the Legislature.

Record of the Day's Work in the Various State Assemblies Now Convened.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springpield, Jan. 22.—In the Senate, this orning, Senator Davis' joint resolution pro-Tuesday next was taken up and amended to provide for the adjournment until Monday

Several bills were returned from Committees with the recommendation that they do pass, and among these was one introduced by Senator Mayborne, to give effect as evidence, without further proof, to deeds and other conveyances executed by Assignees and officers op-erating under the United States law; also, to cover the loss of records burnt at Chicago in

Senator Hamilton's bill to consolidate the several Grand Divisions of the Supreme Court, at Springfield, and his bill to amend the statutes in reference to said Court so as to prepare for the consolidation, was also reported favorably.

Also, Senator Bent's bill to amend the general law in relation to the organizatio

Senator Delany introduced a joint resolution reciting that the barbor of Waukegan, in Lake County, has fallen into disuse on account of the formation of sand-bars at the mouth of the river, and directing the State's representatives to urge the appropriation of money by Congress to improve said harbor. The resolution was

Senator Franz introduced a joint resolution reciting that the Comm'ttee visits to the State institutions involved unnecessary expense, and directing the Senate and House Con-State Charitable Institutions, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Public Buildings and Grounds, Education and Educational Institutions to appoint sub-committees to visit the institutions. It was made the special order for Thursday next at 11 o'clock.

The Committee on Agriculture and Drainage reported back Senator Talliaferro's bill to provide for the construction of levees to pre-vent the overflow of lands, and Senator Dearborn's bill to accomplish a similar pur, o ; recommending that they be read a second time, and that 600 copies be printed for the information of the General Assembly. A bill was reported from the Judiciary Com-

in assisting the Attorney-General in resisting claims against the State. The bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Senator Herdman introduced a bill to amend the law in relation to the jurisdiction of County Courts in cases of appeal from Justices so as to

mittee by Senator Hunt to pay Mr. Archer (now

senator from Pike) for his professional services

leave out the proviso.

Senator Dement's resolution providing for the collection and printing of the most valuable of up and discussed. The resolution was rejected on the ground that the opinions of the Attorney-General were of no possible importance what-

ever in determining legal questions. After some further unimportant business, the Senate adjourned to the Chamber of the House to meet that body in joint session to hear delared formally the result of the election for senator of the United States. The body afterwards returned to its Chamber and adjourned

The members of the House stood in their places this morning while the Rev. Mr. Bat prayed for their salvation, after which Mr. Tayor, the Clerk of the House, read the journal of vesterday.

introduction of a resolution by Mr. R. Fulton, reciting that whereas the Thirtietl ieneral Assembly had made an appropriation for the support of the Normal University, in which it was provided that the expense of the High-School Department of that institution should be paid from the receipts of the same and whereas the report of the expenditures that institution gave no detailed account of the expenditures, he therefore desired that the Auditor of Public Accounts be instructed to emand of the proper officers a sworn statement showing a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures of each department, as required by

Mr. Mitchell, of Bloomington, where the University is situated, remarked that if the gentle man from Fulton (Robison) would take the trouble to walk into the Auditor's office be would find the vonehers on file for every dollar paid out.

Mr. Robison said there was no detailed state-

ment, but that the expenditures were put in a bunch, so that no information could be ob tained of the character sought by the resolution He desired a suspension of the rules of the House that the resolution might be put upon its passage.

The Speaker reminded the member that the House was already acting under a suspension o

the rules to allow the Chairman of the Commit-

tee on Contingent Expenses to make a report,

and therefore his motion was out of order. The

resolution, therefore, remained undisposed of The consideration of Mr. Wentworth's resolution, introduced several days since, providing for the election of Committee clerks by the vote of members of the groups, came up, and elicited quite a struggle. Mr. Herrington, of Kane, stated that Mr. Wentworth was absent and he thought, as a matter of courtesy, the action of the House should be postponed until his return. A member moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was lost,

Mr. Shaw, of the Committee on Judiciary, stated that his Committee had a vast amount of work to do, and its business was delayed for the reason that he had no clerk to do his work. Therefore, he desired the action of the House at once, for the public interest. The Democrats of the House began an irregular discussion of the subject, and succeeded in occupying the entire morning with their talk and dilatory notions. When the hour arrived for the join session, the matter had not been disposed of. On reference to the bill introduced by Repre-

entative Bisbee to pay David Daft and others certain sum of money for damages occasioned by deficits in the Illinois & Michigan Canal, concerning which some criticism has been made in the newspapers, Mr. Bisbee desires to say that the bill in question was sent to him by Robert Rae, of Chicago, and that it purports on its face to seek an appropriation to pay a judg-ment against the State of Illinois. He says, further, that he does not know the parties, nor anything whatever about the circumstances of the case. The parties are not clients of his and never were. He says he introduced the bill at the request of Mr. Rae, and notified that gentlemen he must look after it himself here

MICHIGAN.

Rectal Dispute to The Tribuna.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 22.—In the House this morning, J. D. Ross, the only missing Representative, presented himself, and was sworn in.

At the recent election be defeated Hiller, a Democratic opponent, by about 000 votes. After election Hiller sent word to Representative Donnelly that Ross was a Federal officer (Postnaster), and therefore disqualified by the Constitution. This was very shabby in Hiller, who

objection, however, took his seat. A bill of Michigan's Interest at Antietam passed, resolution asking Cons on certain grades of a passed unanimously.
There was lively we morning between the lector of Customs at Huston, regarding the district. Rival petit questing Hayes to Huston. The contest A very strong bill law was introduced in passed to a second re-very stringent, \$100 and three times as mu lation, with imprison six months. A very men are here, and as whisky men. The sa doubtful, but it will

command a respects

IND INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. did nothing of interesing in joint convenion of the electric states and the electric states of missory notes for eltring all such contra of port failed by 25 to an retort, a lawyer s miking contracts illeg geon for more than a schans 50 cents per via than 50 cents per bua coro, and 20 cents for Mexican War vetera enty-five visited the H recess of fifteen minu es made by Gen. Mans eran Association, and A concurrent resolu Houses asking Congre

MIND Special Disput St. Paul, Minn., Ja day a resolution pass ciary Committee to o abolishing the Grane Senator Clement i

ing cities, towns, and a railroad from the Mi at Red Wing, to Mani Memorials passed foorhead, Red River, ng an appropriation to the St. Croix River. In the House, the a tramps. igment in favor of facle evidence of fraud

Columbus, O., Jan.: sage was received from ing F. M. Atkinson, Cate Inspector of Lea In the House bills wize the officers of hum for the protection of persons; to subject a dissolute husbands to fog the support of ing between Oct. 1 with the necessity of ersy-owners in case of The following Hou ing a partial appropris making any false or d lation to the fire-ins

FINA

DOUBTFUL New York, Jan. pavileges. Weston villeges, and the si mpossible for him NEW YORK, Jan. was announced in a selling thousands of ern preferred, St. Pa and Erie. It is repor-contracts will amount various stocks. Ma the stocks for custon The Stock Exchange

OGDENSBURG, N. Bank closed this on the part of cre pay in full.

MIL Special Diame MILWAUKEE, Wis., d the Boston Clothi signment. Liabi exceed \$24,000.

New York States Special Disse BATH, N. Y., Jan. ment of the Grand here this morning. in attendance, in of Binghamton, Ge National Encampr and McQuade, Col. guished veterans. the new Soldiers' I morrow, Gen. Rog The Letchworth Rifle as guard. Speeches cum, Rogers, and hoon session ther between L. Coe Yo Gen. McQuade, of 1 mander. The form the Rebellion, and about him by his lab McQuade was electe session will be concl. Home will be de mittees and a larg-nien from all parts of tend the exercises.

GOLDE Special Disp DECATUR, III., J versary of the ma liss Sallie Clark wa in a brilliant mar was completely file grandchildren, and ged couple, and m family. Mr. Glove Oldbam County, 1 lived here since 185 somely and elabora in honor of the occ beyond question residence. Mrs. (I served woman, the the coffee with her band, aged 72, am around as lively as all gold, were mand Wash Glove, touisville ware per part of the coffee with the coffee work of the coffee wash gold.

ouisville, were p POTTSVILLE, Pa., liery has resumed. ises the men the vages in two week consinder of the w til Next Monleans Next lay.

Michigan Pressing upon the

y's Work in the ned.

OIS.
to The Tribune.

—In the Senate, this joint resolution pro-ent from to-day until up and amended so as rument until Monday

ned from Committees a that they do pass, e introduced by Senct as evidence, withds and other conveynees and officers opburnt at Chicago in

Ill to consolidate t the Supreme Court, to amend the statutes so as to prepare for so reported favorably.

ced a joint resolution of Wankegan, in Lake suse on account of the tate's representatives of money by Congress The resolution wa

ee visits to the State essary expense, and House Committees on tions, Penal and Re-Public Buildings and Educational Institumittees to visit the in-

alture and Draina lliaterro's bill to proallia erro's bill to pro-on of levees to pre-ids, and Senator Dear-sh a similar pur o be read a second time, ted for the inform

pay Mr. Archer (now ofessional services -General in resisting The bill was referre need a bill to amend

urisdiction of County rom Justices so as to tion providing for the the most valuable of

mey-General was taken esolution was rejected inions of the Attorney-ble importance whatimportance whatmportant business, the Chamber of the House session to hear de-

of the election for tes. The body afterimber and adjourned. House stood in their le the Rev. Mr. Hate

after which Mr. Tay e, read the journal of

hereas the Tuirtieth ade an appropriation formal University, in at the expense of the of that institution receipts of the same, ore desired that the introduction of the cres as worm statement of the receipts and rument, as required by

ngton, where the Uni-ed that if the gentle-son) would take the Auditor's office he

was no detailed state ditures were put in a nation could be obof the rules of the might be put upor

under a suspension of rman of the Commitned undisposed of . Wentworth's resodays since, providing mittee clerks by the groups, came up, and Mr. Herrington, of ntworth was absent, tter of courtesy, the l be postponed until oved to lay the whole

had a vast amount elerk to do his work. arrived for the joint t been disposed of. Michigan Canal, co sm has been made in ee desires to say that ent to him by Robert it it purports on its ation to pay a judgof Illinois. He says, know the parties, not the circumstances of not clients of his, he introduced the bill and notified that gen-

The Tribune.
—In the House this If, and was sworn in. ested Hiller, a Demo Federal officer (Post-ualified by the Con-habby in Hiller, who

it himself hereafter.

blection, however, was not raised, and Ross took his seat. A bill authorizing the transfer of Michigan's interest in the National Cemetery at Antietam passed. In the Senate, a joint resolution asking Congress not to raise the tariff on certain grades of sugar, the object being to protect the stave and hoop interests of the State,

There was lively work in both Houses this morning between the friends of Sanborn, Collector of Customs at Port Huron, and Senator Huston, regarding the Collectorship for that Rival petitions were circulated re-Hayes to reappoint Sanborn and

questing Hayes to reappoint Sanborn and Huston. The contest is about equal. A very strong bill for a prohibititory liquor law was introduced in the House this p. m. and passed to a second reading. The provisions are very stringent, \$100 to \$500 for first offense, and three times as much for any subseq lation, with imprisonment from thirty days to six months. A very strong lobby of temperance men are here, and an equally large number of whisky men. The success of the bill is very doubtful, but it will create a hard fight, and command a respectable vote even if it does not

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 23.—The Legislature did nothing of interest to-day beyond the meeting in joint convention, a comparison of the journal of both Houses of yesterday, and the declaration of the election of Voorhess as United States Senator. In the Senate a long behate was had upon the bill to repeal the clause in promissory notes for attorneys' fees, and declaring all such contracts illegal and void. The effort failed by 23 to 21.

In retort, a lawyer Senator introduced a bill making contracts illegal and void with a surgeon for more than \$5 for each operation, physcians 50 cents per visit, and a farmer- for more than .50 cents per bushel for wheat, 25 cents for corp. and 20 cents for potatoes.

Mexican War veterans to the number of sev enty-five visited the Hall of the House, where a recess of fifteen minutes was taken, and speeches made by Gen. Manson, President of the Veteran Association, and Maj. J. W. Gordon. A concurrent resolution was passed by both Houses asking Congress to pension all Mexican

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 22.—In the Senate today a resolution passed instructing the Judiciary Committee to consider the propriety of abolishing the Grand Jury, and report by

Senator Clement introduced a bill authorizing cities, towns, and villages to aid in building a railroad from the Milwaukee & St. Paul Line. at Red Wing, to Mankato. Memorials passed asking Congress to make

Moorhead, Red River, a port of entry, and asking an appropriation to improve the navigation of the St. Croix River.

In the House, the Judiciary Committee recommended the passage of a bill for punishing

Oppenheim's bill, making confessions of judgment in favor of preferred creditors prima facie evidence of fraud, after discussion was re-

оню. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.-In the Senate, a message was received from the Governor, nominating F. M. Atkinson, of Noble County, to be

State Inspector of Leaf Tobacco.

In the House bills were introduced to authorize the officers of humane societies to interfere for the protection of crippled, aged, or infirm persons; to subject a portion of the wages of dissolute husbands to the order of their wives for the support of the family; to allow deer-killing between Oct. 15 and Nov. 18; to do away with the necessity of personally notifying property-owners in case of improvements for build-

ing sewers.

The following House bills were passed: Making a partial appropriation for 1879; to prevent making any false or deceptive statements in relation to the fire-insurance business; allowing the appointment of females as Notaries Public.

privileges, and the sharp advance in prices made it impossible for him to meet his contracts.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.-Weston, whose failure was announced in an early dispatch, has been selling thousands of "spreads" on Northwestern preferred, St. Paul common, Lackawanna, and Erie. It is reported that his outstanding contracts will amount to about 25,000 shares of various attacks. various stocks. Many brokers were carrying the stocks for customers on Weston's privileges. The Stock Exchange does not recognize trading in privileges, therefore the officers will have nothing to do with outside settlements. Weston's office was crowded with brokers this morning seeking settlements.

OGDENSEURG, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The Judson Bank closed this morning. With moderation on the part of creditors, the bank expects to

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 22.—Gold Brothers, of the Boston Clothing House, have made an assignment. Liabilities, \$41,000; assets, not to

G. A. R.

New York State Encampment at Bath. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The State Encamp-ment of the Grand Army of the Republic met in attendance, including Gen. J. C. Robinson, of Binghamton, General Commander of the National Encampment; Gens. Slocum, Rogers, and McQuade, Col. Palmer, and other distin-guished veterans. The meeting took place in The Letchworth Rifles, of Warsaw, were on duty as guard. Speeches were made by Gens. Slo-cum, Rogers, and Robinson. At the after-noon session there was a spirited contest between L. Coe Young, of Binghamton, and Gen. McQuade, of Utica, for Department Commander. The former was a private soldier in the Rebellion, and rallied the rank and file about him by his labors in behalf of the Home.
McQuade was elected by a vote of 86 to 75. The
session will be concluded to-morrow, when the
Home will be dedicated. Legislative Committees and a large number of distinguished
men from all parts of the State are here to attend the exercises.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 22.—The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Milburn Glove and Miss Sallie Clark was celebrated here to-night in a brilliant manner. The old family residence was completely filled with the sons, daughters, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of the aged couple, and more intimate friends of the family. Mr. Glove and wire were wedded in Oldbam County, Kentucky, in 1829, and have lived here since 1855. The rooms were handlived here since 1855. The rooms were handsomely and elaborately decorated with flowers
in honor of the occasion, and the supper was
beyond question the most elegant
and sumptuous ever spread in a private
residence. Mrs. Glove, who is still a well-preserved woman, though 69 years of age, made
the coffee with her own hauds, while her husband, aged 72, smoked his pipe and stepped
around as lively as the youngest. The presents,
all gold, were many and appropriate. Noah
and Wash Glove, prominent business men of
Louisville, were present, together with many
others from abroad.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 22.—Beechwood col-llery has resumed. President McGowan prom-

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Young Man Steals \$10,000 from His Father, and Gets Kicked.Out.

Return of the Young Thief to Receive His Mother's Commiseration.

Arrival, at the House, of the Father, with a Limb Fractured.

His Coat Being Put Within the Young Man's Reach, \$2,000 More Are Stolen.

The Rogue Then Goes on a Great Drunk, and Negresses Plunder Him in Turn.

YOUNG FRANK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22.—The robbery of the roung man, W. J. Frank, in a low bagnio, Sunday night, of \$2,000, has ended in some sensa tional developments, going to show that the young man himself is a robber to an amount approximating \$10,000 for six years. Frank has been connected with his father, Jacob Frank, in the capacity of a clerk, at the latter's general notion store at No. 823 North Fifth street. The former, who is 20 years of age, has always been, by nature, tricky and depraved and the old man has had, on more than one occasion, serious trouble through the freaks of his wayward son. Last May young Frank evinced a spirit of reform, which so pleased the old man that he promoted bim to the position of confidential clerk and bookkeeper, and ther the fun began. Within a mouth the boy learned how easily figures could be arranged on the daily cash-book so as to favor his scheme of systematically robbing his father, and he conducted his stealings with an energy worthy of better cause. He developed a love for the so ciety of fast women, and one of his down-town rooms was made the headquarters of a couple of weak wantons. By way of interlude, young Frank "bucked" faro, matched with silver, played draw-poker, played keno, speculated in lottery-tickets, and seduced a poor young girl who at one time had occupied the position of saleslady in his father's store. Scandal at last got hold of the intimacy between him and Miss Murphy, and he then passed her off as his wife among a favored few, explaining that he had contracted a secret marriage with her through fear of incurring his father's displeasure and the too-confiding girl's delicate condition helped bear out his statement. With the firs

fall of the winter's snow the young scapegrac

blossomed out in all of his natural glory, and his team and sleigh was the best that could be procured in the city, for either love or money He gave a couple of champagne and oyster suppers to his demi-monde friends during the Christmas holidays, and then, while planning new departures for the coming year, was sus pended from his position by old man Frank, to whose ears strange stories of his son's wickedness had found their way. services of an expert bookkeeper were chartered, and he was put to work summing up the fast youth's defalcations of the past eight months. It took a little time, -for the house of Jacob Frank does an immense business in the course of eight months,—but, when the sales of that period had been gone over and put together, the cash-book was found to be between \$7,000 and \$10,000 short. On ascertaining that fact, the old man's rage became something terrible, and he cornered his erring son and ex-tracted a part confession of his dishonesty from his lips, the latter acknowledging to having stolen a part of the missing amount. He drove the son who had disgraced him from his house, threw his trunk out into the street FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

BOUBTFUL PRIVILEGES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The suspension has been announced in the Stock Exchange of J.

W. Weston, of New street, broker and seller of privileges. Weston was an extensive dealer in this half of the street him, and cursed him as only a man can curse in whose eves a cent looks larger than does a dollar to an ordinary person. The young fellow gathered up the contents of the trunk and had it taken by an expressman to one of his old rooms on the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, and then rested from his labors until last Saturday. On that afternoon he surreptitiously visited the familiar residence. No. 000

Walnut streets, and his labors until last Saturday. On that afternoon he surreptitiously visited his mother, at the family residence, No. 903 Morgan street.—for the old lady's heart went out in sympathy to her son, whom she had never for an instant believed guilty,—and was busily engaged planning some scheme by which he could go to one of her brothers in the East, and there remain until the father's anger was appeased, when there came a violent ring at the door-bell. Leaving the boy in the room, she went down and answered the bell, and found that it was her husband, who had fellen and broken one of his limb, a few minutes before. Supported by two strangers, the old man was immediately carried up to his bed-chamber and a physician summoned. When the physician came he pronounced the limb fractured, and ordered the old man undressed and put to bed as the preparatory step toward reducing the fracture. The patient's coat was removed and placed on a table is the room adjoiting, which was occupied by the son, and that worthy, having already learned that his father was out on a collecting tour that day, concluded to inspect the contents of the pockets of the garments. To think was to act, and, taking the garments. To think was to act, and, taking the garments over to the window, he deliberately rifled it of its contents, which approximated something in the neighborhood of \$2,000. Then, without waiting to bid his kind-hearted old mother goodby, or to inquire as to bis father's injuries, he took his departure. The pain attendant to the old man's injury was so severe that he forgot all about the large amount of money that was in the miside-pocket of his coat when he met with his mishap until yesterday morning, when he picked up a paper which contained an account of his son's adventures in Delia Roberts' house of shame. He called for his coat, examined his pockets, and, as a matter of course, found his money gone. Then a policeman was called in, a description of the boy given him, and, as it was at once reported to the Chi down, and wept like a child, confessing his guilt, and further stating that it was his intention to have started for New York on the last Sunday night's train. But he had, instead, got beastly drunk, was enticed into Delia Roberts' den, and there robbed, as above narrated. Young Frank is still confined in the Central-District Station, and there in all probability he will remain until his old father recovers sufficiently to hobble up to the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney's office and swear out a warrant against him of embezzlement and larceny.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.—A Frankfort special to the Post says: "The Italian, Michael Ross, who struck Richard Crittenden in the head with an iron weight last week, had his examining trial before Judge Thompson and Esquire Givin Monday afternoon, and was acquitted, the evidence going to show that he acted only in defense of himself and wife. Criteraden, who is the wild relative of numerous high-toned families, is still in a critical condi-

trance. The guard promptly drew knives and commenced work in carnest. One, Fairchild, was cut seven times on the head and shoulders and carried away on a shutter. He is thought to be mortally wounded. The rest of the gang fied. No arrests.

MAIL-ROBBERY. CINCINNATI, Jan. 22,—For a long time past business men on Vine street, below Fourth, have complained of loss of valuable letters, and the efforts of the Post-Office Department to detect the leakage have been fruitless until to-Tealen, who has been the carrier on that route for six years, was caught with marked money which had been in the decoy in his possession. He was arrested and held in \$5,000 bail for ex-

BLAZE.

Special Disposed to The Tribune.

Burlington, Ia., Jan. 22.—The Blaze case was given to the jury at ten minutes to 6 this afternoon, but, up to a late hour, no verdict was reached. The evidence in rebuttal, introduced by the prosecution to-day, had a weakening effect on the evidence of Mrs. Goodwin, and the general impression to-night seems to be that the prisoner is gallty.

BURKE'S HABEAS-CORPUS SUSPEN-SION.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. PAUL, Minu., Jan. 22.-The Burke habeascorpus case was tried to-day by United States Judge Nelson, whose rulings as to the evidence out in indicate that Burke will be discharged from arrest, on the ground that his warran from the Governor for the arrest of Frank pre-cludes his being held for kidnapping, whether the original papers were sufficient or not.

FLORIDA ELECTION FRAUDS. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 22 .- The jury in he case of the Brevard County Canvassing Board for making a false return of the late Congressional election brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. In the case of Sheriff and Justice of the Peace of the County Carvassing Board and two Inspectors of the late election from Alachua County, arrested to-day, the charge is violation of the Election laws.

BRUTAL MURDER. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22 .- A Courier-Journa special from Riverton, Ky., says Solomon John son, a young school-teacher, was brutally mur

dered near Robinson's Creek, in Pike County to-day by James Bently, who, failing to incit him into a quarrel, smashed his skull with a heavy club. Bently escaped. A large number of country people are on his trail, and it is thought that he will be lynched if caught. HALICIT DISTILLERIES. CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.-A Charleston (W. Va.)

dispatch states that Deputy-Collector Morris, who has been raiding in the mountains, has de stroved three distilleries and 250 gallons of whisky. He had a fight with the moonshiners, in which a bullet struck the officer under the eve. Two other distilleres are yet to be raided.

THE CORR POISONING CASE. New London, Conn., Jan. 22.- A woma nakes a sworn statement that Charles H. Cobb told her last spring, under a pledge of secrecy, that he was in the habit of taking a solution o arsenic medicinally. An application is pending for a new trial for Mrs. Cobb, convicted of poisouing her busband.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 22.—Seven prisoners in the McMippville Jail made an upsuccessful attempt to escape this morning by setting the roof of the building on fire.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MAGIC FLUTE. 

The performance of Mozart's opera, "The Magic Flute," so well known in fragments but so little known as a whole, called out a very large audience last evening. It always appeals to a considerable German constituency, and some additional interest was created by the fact that this was its first performance here in Italian. Its local history is brief. By professional troupes it has been given but twice, and neither troupe was so well equipped in the way of chorus, orchestra, and second people as this, it was as a whole given with better effect than was proluced last evening. Its first performance was Jan. 17, 1865, when Frederici was the Pamina; Himmer, Tamino: Carl Formes, Sarastro; Graff, Panageno; and Canissa, Panagena. On the same year (Dec. 30) it was produced again with Johannsen as Pamina; Rotter as Astraflammante; Bernard as Tamino; Hermanns as Sarastro; Steinecke as Papageno; and Dziuba as Papagena. It then rested until 1870, when the Concordia Mænnerchor, in ts memorable rivalry with the Germania

ctavo volume, to attempt to explain the plot

dennuerchor, which had previously brought out "Der Freischuetz," gave it four times very Mrs. Clara Huck at its head. It would be absurd, short of the limits of an

of "The Magic Flute." Ostensibly its motive is to be found in the mysteries of the worship of Isis and Osiris. The best critics have fancied that, as Mozart was an enthusiastic Mason, its nspiration was drawn from some of the ancient Masonic rites. All sorts of explanations have been attempted, but if any one ever really knew what it meant, he died before he said anything about it. It is a hodge-podge of non-sense, triviality, grandeur, and even sublimity. It compasses the widest range in action and music. It produces the birdeatcher, Papageno, who has no connection with the story or anything else, and the great High Priest Sarastro, one of the finest stage. Its action sweeps from very silly burlesque to the verge of high tragedy. It gives us a prima with nothing to do but but to sing two arias, and these are made so difficult and so embroidered, where the sentiment does not call for it, that very few artists can sing them. It introduces a multitude of small people who have no connection with what is transpiring, who make a brief appearance with extremely difficult music assigned to them, and then disappear forever. It is made up of very fresh and beautiful melodies, and concerted pieces and large and impressive choruses strung together a tiresome thread of recitative, which is all the more tiresome because it is so meaningless and to so little purpose. Its best use has been to furnish the concert-room with superbarias for soprano and bass, and to give to the Church, out of the priests' music, which is essentially sacred, some numbers which are admirably adapted for religious purposes.

Mme. Roze was the central figure of the performance. Her rich and elegant costumes, her peculiar style of headdress, which gave to her features a veritable Egyptian cast, her gracefulness of manner and expressive style of singing, combined to make a delineation of Pamina which was at times very strong, and always indered, where the sentiment does not call for

which was at times very strong, and always in-teresting, and yet the opera dragged through its two long acts. The progression can be quickly told. The overture was admirably played. The three attendants of the Queen of Night wan-dered on and wandered off the stage, and did three attendants of the Queen of N-ght wandered on and wandered off the stage, and did little more than to sing out of tune. Frapollisance high-toned families, is still in a critical condition."

LET DOWN EASILY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 22.—Joseph Henderson, who was convicted last week of shooting with intent to kill Wilson Rogers, as telegraphed, was to-day sentenced to State Prison at hard labor for two years. The sentence was made light on account of mitigating circumstances, was presented to Judge Huntington, asking him to exercise elemency in imposing the sentence. Great interest has been manifested here in the case.

MET AND CONQUERED.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—The Young Peoples' Literary Society, of Deerfield, near Lebanon, O., has been troubled by a lot of roughs congregating in the vicinity for some weeks past. Last ing in the vicinity for some weeks past. Last ing in the vicinity for some weeks past. Last in the grotesque door. The roughs attempted to force an endown of the dead of the stage of the property which raised such havor. The roughs attempted to force an endown of the case.

The roughs attempted to force an endown of the contraint of the contraint. Which raised such havor are stationed at the Dearbora in the contraint of the contraint. Which raised such havor are stationed at the Dearbora in the contraint of the contraint of the contraint of the first aria of th

with Rigoletto's property a tew evenings ago, undertook another diversion on its own account, and nobly succeeded in cutting off the rear guard of Sarastro's gorgeous procession, and leaving it as a target for the merriment of the audience, between its broad sheet and the footblights.

the audience, between its broad sheet and the footlights.

The second act opens with the majestic priests' chorus, which was excellently done, leading to the first great aria for bass, the "Passenti numi," in which Foll gained considerable applause, though his low notes were small and weak and his declamation was slow and heavy. Monostatos sang his lovesong over the sleeping Pam na very agreeably, and was followed by the Queen of Night in her second aria, the "Gil angui d'inferno," with its inconsistent but extremely difficult cadenza. It was sung better than the first, but it cannot be set down as a success, though the audience recalled her. The brilliancy, without which it is nothing, was not there, and, alas! the high notes were not there either Foll created quite a furore with the next aria, the "Qui sdegno," more familiarly known in the German setting as the "In diesen neilgen Hallen," and an encore was demanded, but not given, though his manner was jerky, his phrasing disconnected, and his low tones as weak as in his first aria. The next aria in succession, "Ah! lo so," sung by Mme. Roze, was a delightful piece of pure vocalization, and in all respects the gem of ful piece of pure vocalization, and was in all respects the gem of the performance. It richly deserved an encore, but the audience was more in the mood for the humorous features of the performance than for good singing. The reencore, but the audience was more in the mood for the humorous features of the performance than for good singing. The remaining specially noticeable numbers were the second Priests' chorus, Papageno's aria, "Colombo, O tortorella," and the duo between Papageno and Papageno, the latter getting an encore. The closing scenes of the performance partook of the nature of a farce, owing to the wretched, bungling work in the scene-shifts. Drop scenes traveled about in the most eccentric manner. The side-scenes were unsteady, and the attention was constantly distracted by trees toppling over, bits of forest injected into interfors, imelights thrown at the wrong time, tableaux half hidden, and animated and emphatic remarks from the followers of Narastro, male and female, to the scene-shifters. If this were the first time their bungling in the setting and management of the stage had occurred it might be excused, but it is getting to be a regular part of each evening's performance and ought to be remedied by a severe rehearsal of the scenery for each of the remaining operas. We have a right to expect better things from Her Majeaty's stage servants.

This evening "Il Puritani" will be given.

TICKET-SPECULATION. Upon a thorough investigation of the charges nade yesterday regarding the effort to bull the market for Thursday's seats for the benefit of speculators, who held large numbers of tickets.
The Tribune is satisfied that peither Col. Mapleson nor Mr. Haverly was in any way responsible for this speculative state of affairs. It appears that Mr. Haverly, when in New York, was approached half a dozen different times by Rullmann, who desired to speculate on this Western tour of the company. He wanted to come West and work Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. Mr. Haverly's reply to all his urgent entrestics was that the people of Chicago would stand no nonsense of this kind; that he should absolute ly refuse to permit anything of the sort, and hat, if Rullmann were to come here, and were to undertake any such operation, he (Haverly) should fight him to the bitter end; he would therefore advise him not to come here. Rullmann, in answer, abused Haverly, told him that he was a Western manager who didn't understand his business, that he was an outrageous fool, he might just as well make \$4.000 or \$5,000 more if he chose,—and that it was absurd for him to reject such an offer. Mr. Haverly, however, persisted in his ultimatum, and on this point there was a perfect undersanding between himself and Col. Mapleson that, to the extent of their power, no speculation should be permitted. This arrangement also had the hearty co-operation of Mr. William J. Davis, Mr. Haverly's business manager, and so long as he was in the city nothing of the kind did take place. He, bowever, was, unfor

and so long as he was in the city nothing of the kind did take place. He, however, was, unfortunately, absent at St. Lonis on business from Friday until Mooday, and it was in this interval, it appears, that the speculators got in their work. It is certain that large blocks of seats were bought up, either through the ignorance of the people in the box-office or through the connivance of the box-office with the operations of the speculators. Mr. Haverly will do well to make a thorough investigation into what was done in the way of selling seats between Friday and Mooday, and there is no doubt but that he will find out some things which he has not dreamed of. That speculators did get seats in large quantities, and that they have been retailing them at extravagant prices, ithe following facts will go to prove:

A reporter was directed to call at Chapin & Gore's place on Monroe street for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not Thursday night tickets were for sale. Both members of the firm were out of town, but a young man with several pens over his left ear told the man of the pencil that "Roach at the cigar-counter" knew all about it. Mr. Roach was accordingly visited. When questioned on the subject of opera-tickets he assumed a very innocent look, and said he had sold only two tickets for Thursday night. These, he explained, were purchased by "a voung fellow who calculated to take a young girl with him," but, on learning of the unprecedented advance in prices, nis commercial tendencies overcame his affection for "the young girl," and, through the medium of the accommodating Roach, he disposed of the two seats for \$20.

When Mr. Roach had finished, Frank Clynes, who was holding down a chair in the immediate vicinity, was interrogated, and, just as the conversation had begun, Mr. Davis, who is Haverly's right-hand man, came along to see Roach about the tickets which, report said, he had been selling.

Having satisfied himself on that point, he teld The Tribung man what he keew about an

ly's right-hand man, came along to see Roach about the tickets which, report said, he had been selling.

Having satisfied himself on that point, he told The Tribune man what he knew about an individual who has been standing in front of Haverly's Theatre most of the time since Col. Mapleson's brigade reached the city. That man, according to Mr. Davis, was a sort of Mephistopheles among ticket-sellers. His name was Rhodes, and by profession he was a ticket-scalper. He began purchasing tickets as soon as the season opened, and took \$147 worth the first time, saying that they had been ordered through him by members of the Board of Trade. Mr. Davis went on to remark that Rhodes became such a good customer that the policeman on duty at the box-office had put him out of the line. Then, according to Mr. Davis, the unscrupulous and designing Rhodes hired men to buy tickets on "Gerster nights" for him. All the talk about selling out to Rullman was a mistake. In fact, Mr. Haverly had told that individual that he must not come here, and Mr. Davis gave the reporter to understand, by the significant manner in which he spoke, that when Mr. Haverly for him to be seen inside the limits.

Subsequent investigation disclosed the fact that, although Roach, of Chapin & Gore's, had not speculated in Thursday night tickets, he had bought ten for Saturday's matinee, through the agency of another employe of the firm, and disposed of them at remunerative rates. This young man had gone to the box-office, laid down \$20, and was handed ten tickets. No questions were asked regarding what he proposed doing with them; this, though Mr. Haverly stated yesterday that his orders were not to sell a greater number than five seats to any one individual, unless there was satisfactory evidence that the purchase was not made for speculative purposes.

vidual, unless there was satisfactory evidence that the purchase was not made for speculative purposes.

Mont Sterling, of the Palmer-House cigarstand, sain he got thirty seats for Thursday at the box-office, and sold them at \$3.25 each,—the 25 cents being the usual charge for trouble,—but he had bought two at \$5 each from a young man, whom he learned of through a friend, for a customer who ordered them without regard to price. He knew of a member of the Chicago Club who baid \$20 for two seats.

Col. Louis Schaffner, of the Grand Pacific cigar-store, said he obtained twenty-eight seats at the box-office for Thursday night, and had orders for twelve more, but could only get five of them Monday. All were disposed of at the usual rates, he getting a small percentage for his trouble. A man had offered him \$20 for two, and he knew of one who paid \$13.50 apiece for two.

s'reet entrance—also offered to get the reporter two first-baleony seats for Saturday afternoon for \$5 spiece. For Thursday night's tickets, he referred the reporter to a dirty little fellow, evidentiv a newsboy, about 13 years old, who was leaning against the railing. This lad had some, and would sell two for \$17. When asked if the seats were good ones, he said they were the best in the house, and appealed to a well-dressed young man alongside of him to pull out his diagram and demonstrate it. When told that \$17 was too much, he came down to \$16, and that was the best he would do. This boy took out of his pocket a small roll of yellow paper in which there seemed to be six or eight tickets; but as he didn't open it the number he had is uncertain. He certainly could not have been doing business on his own account. Perhaps the well-dressed youth, who kept an eye on him, had secured a block of tickets and had divided with him.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

No. 108 STATE STERET, CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—
Your exposure of the imposition on a musicloving public is just. There is one thing which
you have left out, for the probable reason that
you are not aware of the fact, viz.: that the
citizens on Monday who stood in line three
hours waiting for their turn to get at the office,
tired and half frozen, had the annoyance of seeing several, who might have been favorites, or
perhaps paid extra for the already extravagant
prices, walk past them to the office, get what
they wanted, and not occupy five minutes.
After waiting there three bours to be obliged to
take scattered tickets, dividing families, and
subjecting people to much annoyance, we think
they have just reason to complain. Yours in
the cause of justice,

E. G. Cook, M. D.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Mr. Joseph Murphy's new Irish drams, writ-ten by Fred Marsden, and entitled "Shaun Khue," that is, "Red John," was presented for

the first time here last evening. The audience, which was a large one, testified their approval

of the performance in an unmistakable man

ner, and the occupants of seats in the gallery

were especially demonstrative. There are cer-tain sentiments which, if uttered anywhere but on the stage, would hardly arrest the attention of a passer-by, but which, when pronounced by the heroine of a romantic drama, amid the enchantments of the theatre, excite sur-prising bursts of sympathy. For example, if a poor but honest kitchen-girl should be approached by some gay dry-goods clerk on Randolph street with the insidious remark, "Witt thou be mine?" and she should reply, "Go away, you bad man, or I shall call for a policeman,"—the audience would say, "Good for you, little girl; go home and do your washing." Transfer this episode to some wild, rocky coast, make the girl a fascinating peasant, and the man a bold, bad, and determined aristocrat, who says, "By Heaven, you shall be mine, by fair means or by foul!" to which the maiden replies, "I will preserve my virtue by the help of a—Heaven!"—and you will hear thunders of applause from the upper floors. Mr. Murphy's new play appeals strongly to this upper element. It was applauded vociferously, and the sentiments expressed by the heroine, who is in constant danger of being entrapped by a designing villian, were received with enthusiasm. The plot of the play is extremely simple, and follows the heatent track elevative wall worm to design the play is extremely simple, and follows the heatent track elevative wall worm to design the play is extremely simple, and follows the heatent track elevative wall worm to design the play is extremely simple, and ample, if a poor but honest kitchen-girl stage servants.
This evening "Il Puritani" will be given. plot of the play is extremely simple, and follows the beaten track already well worn by adapters and constructors of Irish dramas. Two children are left a legacy, of which they are ignorant, and a designing and aristocratic knave, who knows the secret, seeks are allience with the girl to graph possession of the aristocratic knave, who knows the secret, seeks an alliance with the girl to get possession of the money. Of course, the young woman is in love with somebody else, and repulses the aristocratic schemer, and Shaun (Jo Murphy) comes in handy on all occasions to help her out of trouble. The interest of the drama appears to hinge on one thrilling situation, where the villain pursues her to a lonely spot by the seashore, and is about to have her hoisted up to the top of a rock, when Shaun comes to the rescue, cuts the rope, and plunges several very badmen into the ocean. It is effective, and every one is delighted over the discomfiture of the wicked. Mr. Murphy makes his part unusually attractively the facility with which he can personify many of the quaint characteristics of the native Irishman. His acting was rewarded with more than one recall during the performance. The same bill this evening. CASUALTIES.

FATAL FALL. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 22.-While workmen

were engaged this afternoon in tearing down the walls of P. Wilson & Sons' building, which burned some days ago, a large portion of the south wail crumbled away, suddenly precipitat-ing two men. Martin Jordan and Thomas Me-Grane, into the cellar, a distance of nearly sixty feet. McGrane was instantly killed. Jordan died half an hour afterward. Both were mar-

Morris, Ill., Jan. 22.-Peter Johnson, a

farmer, came into town last week, became in-

til to-day. His body was found between two corn-cribs frozen and dead. He evidently had gone in there and sat down to rest himself, and

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
DETROIT. Mich., Jan. 22.—Freight-train No. Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, ran off the track seventeen mfles beyond this city this morning, and ditched four out of twenty-two cars. Three were loaded with wheat and the fourth was a way car. Conductor Bare had a rib broken, and Brakeman Reed was badly bruised, but all others escaped injury. Travel was not delayed by the accident.

BURNED TO DEATH. KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 22.—Thomas Johnson's bakery and dwelling burned last night. His two little daughters perished.
St. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 22.—William O'Brien and two sons burned to death in their camp at Milbury Brook on Friday last.

KÉROSENE. SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 22.-In Hyde Park, Monday night, Mrs. Davis and a year-old child burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene

DONNELLY AND WASHBURN. St. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 22. - Donnelly's evidence to-day in the Congressional contest consisted solely of Jerry McCarthy's recollections of what vas said to him in December at Morris by Capt. Cole, traveler for a Minneapolis liquor house McCarthy is a local politician in his ward, and McCarthy is a local politician in his ward, and supported Donnelly. The substance of McCarthy's story is, that Cole told him the merchants of Minneapolis raised a fund of \$10,000 to aid Washburn's election, and he (Cole) had heard the election cost Washburn over \$60,000. Motions to strike out all of Donnelly's evidence, on the ground that it is hearsay, irrelevant, and proves nothing, have been made by respondent's counsel. The character of the evidence is the subject of general ridicule among all interested in the case, except Donnelly.

A TIMBER SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22 .- A large number of Inians, remnants of the ancient Oneida tribe, are in attendance on the United States Court, bay-

in attendance on the Cinted States Court, as-ing been subperpaed as witnesses in the case of The United States vs. The E. E. Bolles Manu-facturing Company of Depere, a suit for the re-covery of the value of timber and other mate-rial alleged to have been unlawfully procured from the Indians and cut within the limits of the Government reservation. the Government reservation. Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 22.—A wedding was celebrated in this city this morning at the residence of J. B. Patterson, Secretary of the Keystone Manufacturing Company, the contracting par-ties being John S. Miller, President of the First National Bank of Sterling, and Miss Car-

rie E. Ware, also of this city. The ceremony was performed, by the Rev. J. E. Goodhue, of Christ Church. The happy couple, after receiving many congratulations from their friends, took the cars for the East.

OBITUARY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 22.—Gen. J. P. Mc-Cowan died here to-day of pneumonia after a brief tilmess. He was a graduate of West Point, distinguished in the Mexican War, and a Confederate Major-General under Hardee. He contracted a fatal sickness while in attendance at the Grand Lodges of Masons and Old-Fellows SPORTING EVENTS.

Remarkable Performance at the New York Billiard Tournament.

losson Makes 441, the Highest Run on Record, with an Average of 50.

Sexton Suffers the Worst Defeat of His Life-Garnier Beaten by Gallagher.

A Chicago Woman Trying in Washington to Outdo Madame Anderson.

BILLIARDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Slosson said to your

correspondent last night that he was in better practice and condition than ever be-fore. He proved it to-night by making

the greatest run on record in . country-41 caroms-and by giving the champion, Sexton, the worst defeat he ever received. The game was in many respects remarkable. Slosson went at it from the start with a determination despite the fact that he was so recently beaten by Sexton. With unfailing nerve the Chicago boy plied the cue in his most delicate style, nursing the balls with tenderness and accuracy rarely seen, and playing the open-table shots as well with the utmost precision and brilliancy. Sexton had no chance against such playing, and, after the big run, it was no wonder that he had little spirit for the game. The audience was as large as that of Monday night, with hundreds of ladies. The beautiful play was thoroughly appreciated, and, during his long run, Slosson was greeted enthusiastically as each fifty was scored, while, at the finish of the unequaled feat, there was a furore. The game was called at 8:25, W. Vance acting as umpire for Sexton, Slosson umpiring for himself. Slosson won the lead, but failed to count, as did Sexton. Slosson then gathered the bails at the bottom of the right-side rail in two shots, and began some very careful and pretty nursing, netting 34. A number of innings followed before either competitor got into trim, but at length Slosson worked the side rail again in his sixth inning, and began another "nurse" toward the bottom of the table, playing with much grace and delicacy. The balls "broke" on the sixty-eighth shot, and he standing 129 to Sexton's 18. Two innings later he began more clockwork nurse-caroms, and did not cease his brilliant plays upon the rail until the balls froze on the ninety-seventh shot. He then made a counting stroke

from the string, and played several fine position shots, his one-hundredth being a beautifully-executed three-cushion carom from a difficult position, that yielded him a fine position on the bottom rail, and he resumed his fine nursing amid great applause. He crossed to the right-side rail, down which the ivories rolled slowly, with a constant clicking, obedient to the gentle tap of the player's French cue. He turned the top corner very skillfully, after counting 200, and North Side Dry Goods House drove the spheres down the rail, seeming to exercise a magician's control over their motion. Another corner was turned with equal skill, and down the left-side rail the ivories rolled, gently or quickly as the player chose. Two hundred and twenty-five, 250, 300, were counted, and still the balls obeyed the player's will. Three hundred and twenty-seven are counted, another corner is turned, and the spheres are clicking along the bottom rail like the pendulum of a clock. Three hundred and fifty are gathered in, and still another corner is turned, and the ivories cross to the right-side rail, and begin again their monotonous click, click. Three hundred and fifty, 375, 400, are scored, and the enthusiastic spectators cheer to the echo, while the young expert rests on his cue to receive the ovation. Four hundred and eighteen, and Sex-ton's great run at Crescent Hail is exceeded, ing laughingly: "I've beaten your great run, Billy." The balls break on the next shot, and the expert plays carom after carom until thirteen more are scored, and then, Shaefer's great run

great burst of applause, which becomes deafening as the player retires, after making the highest run on record—441—and affording a splendid display of rail-nursing in its perfection. He took his seat with a score of 570 to Sexton's odds, played with self-possession, but re-tired on his twenty-eighth shot. Slosson counted 3, and then essayed a fine carom shot, which the referee deciared did not count. Sexton made to, and retired on an unfortunate miss, leaving the balls in a fairly
good position, from which Slosson gathered 10, and retired on a "fout,"
Sexton, who was now beginning to
weaken, made 5, and Slosson gathered in
11 and missed, with but 6 to go. Sexton missed
again, giving Slosson a shot from which he easily made the needed 6, and closed the most brilliant game he has ever played, beating the ex-

iant game he has ever played, beating the ex-champion 513 points. He was greeted by great applause as he and his adversary shook hands. The score was as follows: SLOSSON-0, 34, 2, 0, 21, 71, 1, 441, 3, 10, 11,

-000. SEXTON-0, 0, 4, 13, 1, 7, 0, 27, 30, 5, 0-87. Winner's average, 50; loser's, 7 10-11. Best runs-Slosson, 441 and 71; Sexton, 30 and Time of game—One hour and eleven minutes.

In the afternoon game, which was excitingly close, Gallagher defeated Garnier by 13 points,

—Gallagher's largest run being 181, and Gar-

PEDESTRIANISM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Miss May
Marshall, the pedestrienne, who on Tuesday evening commenced the task of walking 2,700

quarter miles in the same number of quarter hours, had scored 202 quarter miles up to 11 o'clock to-night.

A CENTENNARIAN. Erre, Pa., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Capt. Daniel Dob-lins died here to-day in her one hundredth year. She was living in Erie when Com. Perry fitted out his fleet that whipped the British at Put-in-Bay in the War of 1812. Mrs. Dobbins, whose husband helped equip the fleet, was well ac-quainted with Perry and his officers. Lafayette was a guest at her house when he visited Erie in 1824. Her mental vigor was remarkable for one of her extreme age, and she retained a vivid recollection of the past up to within a short time previous to her death.

tion for State's Attorney of this county, held on the 21st inst., the Hon. Wales W. Wood, a prominent lawyer of this city, was elected over

Immigration in 1878.

New York Herald, Jan. 21.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878, will be presented to the Legislature to-day. This is the thirty-second report since the establishment of the Commission and the sixth in which the present Board has discharged the important trust committed to its keeping.

The total number of passengers landed at the port of New York from foreign countries during the year 1878 was 121,339, a large and unexpected increase after a long period of diminished immigration. Of this number 78,347 were aliens, while 46,622 were citizens or persons who had before landed at some port of the United States. This shows a gain for the past vear in the number of aliens arriving at this port of 20,811.

The number of passengers who came by steerage or third-class during 1878, and thereby came under the immediate care of the Board, was 83,801. The following shows the destination of these immigrants throughout the United States:

The totals show that 30,586 reported their intended destination as the State of New York, 7,855 the Middle States, 33,653 the Western and Northwestern States, 4,931 the Eastern States, 1,666 the Southern States; 1,011 went to Canada, and 97 to South America.

THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.

ALEXANDRIA, Va. Jan. 22.—The trial of the Arlington case was begun in the United States Circuit Court to-day. The plaintiff proved the ownership and possession of the estate by the late G. W. P. Custis and its devise by him to his grandson, G. W. C. Lee, plaintiff in the case, grandson, G. W. C. Lee, plantiff in the case, its occupation by the Government, and service of suits of ejectment. The defendant intimated an intention to prove the title of the Government by certificates issued by the District, Tax Commissioners under an act of Congress for the sale of property in insurrectionary districts, in default of payment of taxes.

Boston Journal of Commerce.

"It's berry singlar," remarked Uncle Joe Johnson, as he laid down the morning paper and reflectively surveyed the toes of his list slippers as they reposed on the guardoar of the cylinder stove, "It's berry singlar dat ef a man lives to be ober 50, an' rumflates stamps, and dies gen'ally admired an, 'spected, dat one-half ob his survivin' friends is a most survin to prove in de courts dat he was of unsoun' min, and dat he wasn't fit in his later years to plan a v'y'ze for a mud seow. But you'll fin' de papers full ob stories on ole fellers dat die 'bout a hundred y'ars ole in de Poor-House, an' dey is al'aws senserbul to de las!" and Uncle Joe shook his head solemnly, as if there were some things in this world which modern science has not investigated. Dollars and Sense.

not investigated. BUSINESS NOTICES

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobac DRY GOODS, Etc.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE CARSON. PIRIE & CO.

BOTH STORES, West End Dry Goods House, Madison and Peoria-sts.,

North Clark and Eriests. In all such cases as this the Earliest Selec-

tions secure the Best Bargains

A \$1.25 fine Bleached Table Damask for A 50c Loom Damask Tabling for 87 1-2c.
A 50c fine and heavy Damask Towel for 25 cents.
A \$4 Marseilles Quilt for \$2.50.

12 1-2c Fine Dress Cambries for 6c. Light Shirting Prints at 4c. A 75c Black Cashmere for 50c.

styles, reduced from 25 and 80c to 15c.
Lot Winter Dress Goods formerly 25, 85, and 40c, now 19c.
Lot best plain Poplin Alpacas and Fancy Dress Goods reduced from 40c to 28c.
One Lot Black Lyons Satin Finish Gros Grains worth \$1.60, now \$1.26.
Lot Satin Finish Cochemics Sublime Bit.

Lot Satin Flaish Cachemire Sublime Blk. Gros Grain, a rare bargain, \$1.41. A Balbriggan Stocking well worth 50c,

A Wamsutta and Fine Linen Bosom Shirt, great bargain at 65c. Hamburg Embroideries from one cent yard upwards.

Roal Torchon Laces Sc yard upwards.

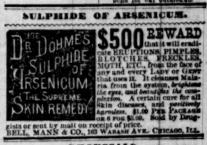
An All-Wool Matelasse Cloak, Silk and Fringe trimmed, for \$5.

A Diagonal Cloak, Velvet and Moss trimmed, for \$7.50; was originally \$15.

A 4-4 Scarlet Twill Flannel worth now 60c, for 50c. 4-4 White Domet Flannel worth 85c.

A 5-lb White Blanket for \$1.75. The above are only a few of the many bar-

REVOLVERS. E. J. LEHMANN ROVOLVOTS Cor. State & Adams-sts., Selis 7-shooter, Nickel-Plated Revolvers at \$1.18. Send for our Catalogue.



PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS. Scaled proposals will be received until Monday, Jan. 27. at 12 o'clock m., by the Board of County Commissioners, for the printing, stationery, blank books, binding, etc., required for the use of the different of fices of Cook County as needed for the year leve, specifications and schedules will be furnished by the Committee Clerk on application.

All blus must be accompanied with a bons in the sum of \$1,000, guarantecing the acceptance of the contract if awarded to the blidder.

All proposaled to the blidder.

All proposale to the contract "Proposal for printing, stationer, blank books, or binding," at the case may be addressed to the Cierk of the Board, Room 70. 6 Criminal Court Building.

O. W. ASH.

Committee Clerk.

T. S. KNAPP.

Member of the Stock Exchange.

KNAPP & PEABODY,

Bankers and Brokers, 28 New-st., New York. We
buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, and Securities of all kinds
at the New York Stock Exchange on commission.

Orders solicited. Refer by permission to Francis It.

Peabody, of Chicago; Augustus S. Peabody, of N. Y. "THE FAIR,"

E. J. LEHMANN, Diamonds Cor. State and Adams-sts., Sells Lake George Diamonds. set in Solid Good, at Soc.

#### FOREIGN.

Gambetta Strongly Talked of as President MacMahon's Successor.

European Precautions Against the Dreaded Asiatic Plague.

A Russian Arctic Expedition Reported to Re in Imminent Peril.

Complete Commercial Collapse Threatened in Sweden.

FRANCE.

GEN. GRANT.

By Cable to New York Herald.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Gen. Grant and his party arrived at Marseilles yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. They will sail for Suez in in the Steamer Labourdonnaye at noon to-day. THE MINISTRY WARNED.

To the Western Associated Press.

Parts, Jan. 22.—The Republique Francai warns the Cabinet that a majority still exists which will keep strict watch over the use it makes of the respite given. The life or death of the Cabinet depends upon its prompt fulfillment of its promises. It is aid the plan for replacing the Dufaure Ministry by the Cabinet' which would pave the way for the elevation of Gambetta to the Presidency in 1880, was formed immediately after his speech at Rouens.

BANK GOVERNOR. Louis Jules de Normandie, a life Senator. has been appointed Governor of the Bank of

Paris, Jan. 22.-Le Temps says it is certain M. Ferdinand Herold, Senator of the Left, has replaced M. Duval as Perfect of

NOT SATISFIED Paris, Jan. 22.-M. Gambetta's new papers, the Republique Française and Petite ablique, are still discontented. The former says it cannot suppose the changes of naries foreshadowed by M. Dufaure's speech will fully satisfy the Left. The latter fears a fresh crisis, though it thinks the pres ent situation may endure some time.

RESIGNED. LONDON, Jan. 22 .- A Paris dispatch says it is announced that M. Teisserenc de Bort has neously resigned the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. This occasions the Cabinet, in which his position has lately been a purely negative one, no inconven-On the contrary it saves it from the consequences of his imprudence in treaties of commerce without having fixed on a definite economic policy to follow, after taking such a step. The correspondent adds that it is expected M. Jules Ferry, who was the author of the vote of confidence passed by the Deputies on the 20th inst., and who personifies the com-promise then effected, will succeed De Bort.

LONDON, Jan. 22.-A Paris corresponden leclares that he knows on the best authority that President MacMahon determined to re sign if M. Dufaure was ousted, and he (Mac-Mahon) consequently deprived of control of the War Department GREAT REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH IN THE CONTEST

FOR SENATORS.

Dispatch to London Times.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The Senatorial elections held o-day have exceeded the most sanguine elections of the Republicans. Of tigue, elections, sixty-four have been carby the Government, and only sixty by the Opposition. The suffrage been merciless towards the Reactionaries, and those left hors de combat is Marshal mrobert, whose military abilities and patriotime of the combat is marshal mrobert, whose military abilities and patriotime of the combat is marshal mrobert, whose military and whose exclusion tions of the Republicans. Of eighty-Among those left bors de combat is Marshal Canrobert, whose military abilities and patriotism failed to save him, and whose exclusion from the Legislature cannot be viewed by dispassionate observers without regretting the ardor of a struggle in which the worthiest and bravest succumb. Marshal Canrobert is not the only one removed from the Senatorial list whose defeat, if not to be regretted, will at least cause surprise, and, perhaps, in some a feeling of justice satisfied. Among those who have fallen there are more than one whom chance had lifted out of obscurity to be placed on the political pinnacle, and who, fallen from office, instead of blessing the good fortune which had granted them an undeserved lustre, really thought their elevation had been owing to their deserts and continued to conspire against their country's tranquillity, with the sole aim of affording it the pleasure of again being governed by them. The Senatorial electors have acted with admirable justice in sending back these presumptuous nonentities to oblivion. I think, nevertheless, that men like M. Belcastel, who, however objectionable their tendencies and doctrines, are entitled to admiration for the straightforwardness of their convictions, deserve in the interest of sincere discussion not to be excluded from the Legislature. It is with feelings now of regret and now of satisfaction that one sees among the vanquished M. Pascal, the Neo-Bonapartist: M. Behic, Minister of Commerce under the Empire; M. Rodez-Benavant, the Comte de Chambord's confidant; Gen. Loyes, the ardent Orleanist; M. de Meaux, one of the Ministers of the 16th of May; Col. de Bastard, one of the stanchest combatants of the Rigot; Comte Daru, so often on the eve of resuming office to represent a repressive policy; M. Berset, the ardent Orleanist; M. de Meaux, one of the Ministers of the 16th of May; Col. de Bastard, one of the stanchest combatants of the Right; Counte Daru, so often on the eve of resuming office to represent a repressive policy; M. Bernard-Dutreil, who had scarcely entered public life, and whose only offense consists in not being a Republican; M. Deneyre, the vehement Minister of Justice of May 24, whose Under-Secretary, however, enjoys a life Schaborship; and many other politicians, with whom the ballot made short work. On the other hand, M. de Bondy, whose house was the scene of the grand resolutions adopted during the crisis of 1876; M. de Lareinty, who was the candidate of the stanch Legitimists as Minister of Public Instruction; the brave Gen. Espivent, whose sword belongs to his country as much as to his King, are among the few survivors of the Opposition. The defeat of the Opposition in the Gironde is overwhelming, and the general character of the elections marks a firmness of resolution which should deal a mortal blow at any hopes of the fall of the Republic.

The Senate now contains 177 supporters of the Government, against an opposition of 123, The Ministerial majority is accordinally fifty-four—a majority which is pretty certain not to lend its sanction to any measure directed against the independence of the national will or against the

its sanction to any measure directed against the independence of the national will or against the maintenance of the present regime. Certain persons, it is true, pretend to be alarmed in this hour of triumph. They think, or, at least, they say, that the Republicans will get intoxicated over their victory and will run into the represence their adversaries precon upon. they say, that the Republicans will get intoxicated over their victory and will run into the
very excesses their adversaries reckon upon. I
have no hesitation in saying they are completely
mistaken. In the first place, the Republican
majority in the Senate is large enough to
enable the Moderate Republicans to dispense with the ten or fifteen Radicais,
for it must not be forgotten that the extreme
element has only won three or four fresh seats.
The Republican party, moreover, sees clearly
enough that it owes the confidence it enjoys in
the country to its wisdom and prudence alone,
for the great majority of Frenchmen look upon
a wise and reassuring Republic as more desirable than any other form of Government,
but at the same time they esteem any other
form of Government preferable to a Republic
of persecution and violent excesses. This is
the way in which all sincere and practical Republicans regard to-day's triumph. France undoubtedly expects the Republican form of Government to which she has been clinging for
eight years to be placed beyond the
reach of insult and aggression. She expects,
the Governmental machine to work more
and more smoothly, and that no official will
blush at serving a Government from whom he
does not blush to receive a salary. She expects,
in short, that people at home will set the example of respecting a Government which counts
on being respected abroad. She deprecates any
tinecasonable measure, any revolutionary enterprise, anything which would disturb the security
or menace the interests of citizens. She wishes
the Republicans to extend to all the real liberty
they claim for themselves. The Republican
majorities in both Chambers will act more and
more in this spirit if they desire to make the
Republic as durable as any French Government
can be; and to-day's elections will strengthen
this tendency by showing that to the Moderate Republic alone does the country give its em-

REVOLUTIONS HOW THEY THRIVE IN WARM LATITUDES. HAVANA, Jan. 22. - Advices from Venezuels are to the effect that the majority of the

people have risen in favor of Guzman

Blanco. Blanco was momentarily expected

to arrive at St. Thomas from Europe. A letter from Puerto Cabello, Jan. 3, says the town was in possession of the revolutionists, and the fort was in possession of the Government. The war steamer Bolivar was aiding the fort in shelling the town and destroying much property and many lives. The American schooner Marcia Reynolds, with a valuable cargo from New York, was

obliged to stop at the fort. The latest advices by telegram via Trinided say Gen. Cedno was beaten at Maricai by the Government troops, and he himself taken prisoner.

RUSSIA.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY. Sr. Petersburg, Jan. 22.-The Chines Embassy was received to-day by the Czar with great ceremony. ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Golos announces that authentic inte igence has been received from the Governo of Eastern Siberia that Prof. Nordenskjold's steamer Vega is ice-bound forty miles from East Cape. The authorities of Jukutsk have been instructed to issue a general summor to the natives to assist the expedition. special relief expedition of reindeer and dog sledges has been organized, but it is feared man-of-war in the Pacific Station will shortly proceed to Behring's Straits to endeavor to extricate the Vega or bring off the crew.

London Times, Jan. 3.

An Embassy from China, as we intimated in our telegraphic columns Wednesday, has reached St. Petersbur.g Very soon the most exclusive land in the world will have Envoys at most of the European Courts, and China may follow in the reforming ways of Japan. But the sending of an Ambassador from Pekin to the Russian Capital has a serious political interest, for rea sons made clear by the letter which we publish ed on Wednesday from our correspondent at Shanghai. Russia and China are disagreeably close neighbors in Central Asia. Only a few years ago the Chinese were the masters of Kash gar. Their rule was overthrown by a Mahom tan rebellion, and the power of the victors was speedily organized by Yakoob Beg. His great ability both as a soldier and a Govrnor gave him one of those careers which are still open to military adventurers in the loose and decaying societies of Asia. His fame as a champion of the Mahometan faith was rewarded even by European tributes of adiration. But his power was threatened in two directions, and it was certain to crumble away efore the advancing wave of Russia or China He died before the servants of the Czar found it needful to take charge of his Capital, but not before the Chinese had begun to reclaim their lost authority. They had waited for years, in their usual patient fashion, until they had drilled and armed a formidable army, and pushed it across the great spaces between the centres of their own authority and Kashgar. How great a value they attach to the enterorise is shown by our Shanghai correspondent. The troops are under Tso Tsung-tang, who, in mat ers purely Chinese, is reputed to be the ablest official in China. He is estimated more highly than even Li Hung Chang. The Gov ernment has allowed him to make war the usual Chinese tashion. His is recruited by the swift expedients of compulsion, and he dispenses with the troubleome necessity of paying his soldiers. The service is hard, for the line of communication is sometimes cut by robbers; the supplies reach the camp irregularly, and such articles as

clothes, shoes, and food seem to be often for gotten. In winter the cold is so terribly severe thatsin one night the loss from frost-bite alone is said to have been 500 men. A good many of the soldiers naturally think the cultivating of their own fields more agreeable than such campaigning; but Tso cures home-sickness by shooting any of them who attempt to escape. tered the power which was erected by Yakoob Beg. But the work has cost a sum which even European Governments do not lightly throw away. So large is the army, so elaborate the equipment, and so great the distance from the base of supplies, that the campaign has cost £4,000,000 a year. That, as our correspondent says, is an enormous amount for China.

Yet the object of the expedition has been only half gained, for Tso has to count with a much mope formidable enemy than the frail dynasty set up by Yakoob Beg. The way is barred by Russia. Kull Beg fied to from Kashgar to her territory, and the Chinese commander is ex-

more formidable enemy than the frail dynasty set up by Yakoob Beg. The way is barred by Russia. Kull Beg fied to from Kashgar to her territory, and the Chunese commander is exceedingly anxious to capture the fugitive. He is exceedingly surprised at the refusal of the Russians to surrender his chief enemy; and he has made a much more important demand. Some years ago the Russians seized a portion of the Kashgarian territory, which they still keep. They are now invited to hand it over to the Chinese, and in fact to put their frontier back 170 miles. A third demand is that the Russians shall surrender the portion of Ili which they have annexed; but, as they carry on a brisk trade at that place, the Chinese do not seem to think it will be abandoned. Chung-Kung-Pao, the new Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, is, however, to press the demand for the surrender of Kull Beg, and for a change in the present frontier. Such would seem to be the principal reason for sending him to the Russian Capital. But the Chinese are very sanguine if they look for a hopeful answer. Civilized Governments are not in the habit of giving up political refugees to any Power, and least of all to a Power which, like China, has still to learn the rudiments of what the Western world means by humanity. It is needless to say what would be the fate of Kull Beg if he were placed in the hands of Tso. Hitherto the Russian officials seem to have denied that he had reached their territory, but the Chinese commander sarcastically replied by asking how much they wanted for him. The Russian Government may now be expected to take the maniler course of saying that it means to shelter the fugitive. It will be more difficult to meet the demand for the surrender of a province which once belonged to China; but Russia will begin a new chapter of history if she should abandon territory 170 miles in width at the summons of an Asiatic Government. She may appeal to the vested interests which have been created by possession. She may decline to let the inhabitant

of she were to give way to such a State as China. The conquered khanates are still mutinous, and their fierce Mahometanism, which will be sufficiently exetted by the advance of the English army into Afghanistan, might be made ungrovernable by a Chinese triumph. Already the Russians regard the position with uneasiness, and it is certainly not enviable. They cannot afford to show signs of weakness. Nor can there be much doubt that they do not consider Kashgar itself beyond the possibilities of conquest. China may easily seem to present rich possibilities to the ambitton of adventurous European soldiers.

Curopean soldiers.

That is doubtless the fear which lies at the That is doubtless the fear which lies at the root of the Chinese demands. The Government of Pekin must have seen with uneasiness the swiftness with which Russia is advancing to its frontiers. Indeed, our correspondent hints that it would gladly form an alliance with this country for the defense of interests common both to England and China. We are highly flattered by the compliment; but we shall be able to protect such interests as we possess in Kashgar without the aid of an army which suppresses rebellion by massacreing 80 per cent of its enemies. If, on the other hand, China should care to range herself against Russia in Central Asia, we may see the opening of a new and important we may see the opening of a new and important phase of Eastern nistory.

> TURKEY. NOT SIGNED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 22.-The Russi Ambassador to Constantinople and the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs had an interview to-day. The definitive treaty is not yet signed.

NEW GOVERNMENT OF RESCUED BULGARIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 5.—The Positische Correspondenz publishes some details about the composition of the Bulgarian Assembly about to be held. It

will consist of 286 members, partly elected and partly appointed by the Government. They will be composed of three classes; to the first class belongs the Presidents of the Municipal, Administrative, and Judicial Councils. There being thirty-eight districts in Bulgaria, this gives 114 members of this class. To this have to be added the Presidents of the Supreme Administrative Councils of each sandjak or government, of which there are five,—having Rustchuk, Varna, Tirnova, Widin, and Sofia as their centres. The Presidents of the Judicial Councils are appointed by the Government, so that of this first class there will be forty-three members designated by the Government and seventy-one elected by the people. The second class comprises 120 Deputies, elected in 120 electoral districts, each representing 10,000 inhabitants. Every Bulgarian over 22 years of age and having some property or trade has a vote; servants, apprentices, and laborers being, however, excluded. The population of Bulgaria is estimated at 1,200,000 souls. The third class will consist of dignitaries of the church,—namely, where Rulgarian Bishops, the Greek Bishop of mated at 1,200,000 souls. The third class will consist of dignitaries of the church,—namely, nine Bulgarian Bishops, the Greek Bishop of Varna, the Mufti of Widin, and the Great Rabbi of Sofia, besides thirty members whom the present Governor of Bulgaria will choose. It is

sed that he will name ten or eleven Mo-edans to represent the Mohamedan popu-, which is estimated at about 100,000 The Assembly will choose its own Pres The Assembly will choose its own President. Prince Dondoukoff.Korsakoff will open the Asby with an address, and then designate M. Suklanow as his deputy, who will be at the disposal of the Assembly and liable to be consulted by it, but having no vote or power over it. In his opening speech, Prince Dondoukoff.Korsakoff is to inform the Assembly that it may modify or even reject and replace by another instrument the organic statute which has been sent to St. Petersburg to receive the sanction of the Emperor. The first session is expected to last iour or six weeks, after which the Assembly will be adjourned, and called together again bly will be adjourned, and called together again in April. On this latter occasion the members of the second class—the 120, namely, elected by the people—will be doubled. The Deputies of all three classes will enjoy the same rights. The Ottoman Commissioner and the delegates ad hoc will have the right to assist at the delib

ad hoc will have the right to assist at the deflo-erations of the Assembly, special places being reserved for them.

As for the composition of the Assembly, the estimate of the population, if correct, would show that the war had not at all reduced the Bulgarian, while it had well-nigh exterminated Bulgarian, while it had well-nigh exterminated the Mohammedan population, which is assumed to be only 100,000. It is, indeed, known that the Tcherkess colonists about Widin and along the Servian boundary have almost disappeared. A number of the Mohammedan families in Widin and the other Danube towns may have leit likewise. Little, too, may remain of the Pomaks about Plevns, Selvi, and Lovcha; but it seems almost incredible that the bulk of the Mohammedan population, which dwelt compactly in the Quadrilateral and was not disturbed by the war, should, since the Russian occupation he war, should, since the Russian occupation of the Quadrilateral, have been reduced to s

> GREAT BRITAIN. STORMY WEATHER.

By Cable to New York Herald. London, Jan. 22 .- The weather report of the Dublin Times states that the storm predicted has raged for the past two days with tremendous force, and is likely to be attended with disastrous results to the shipping. The wind was very high last night, particularly on the eastern and southern coasts of Ireland. The sea was terrific in St. George's Channel. It is feared many vessels have been caught in the storm.

The Norwegian bark Mercur, Capt. Friold, from Boston, and bound for Penarth Roads with a cargo of Indian corn, became unmanageable in a gale and went ashore at Port Einion Gow er, a peninsula of South Wales, which projects into the British Channel, forming the most westerly part of the County Gla fifteen miles in length, running from northeast to southwest and has an average breadth of five miles. The great exposure of the locality, and the nature of the coast, gave very little hope of saving the vessel from the time she struck. The crew, however, saved a large quantity of the effects of the ship, and all the cargo LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22. - Weather foggy, with

Barometer 29.80. PLYMOUTH, Jan. 22.—Sky overcast and stormy. The wind is blowing from the outheast : barometer 29 99 HOLYHEAD, Jan. 22.—The barometer has risen considerably; wind strong from the

SCILLY, Jan. 22.-The gale continues.

noderate wind from the east.

LABOR TROUBLES.

To the Western Associated Press.

London, Jan. 22.—Ship-builders, master and men, have compromised their differences as to wages. Blackburn is placarded with incitements to a general strike of weav-

COTTON MILL BURNED. London, Jan. 22.—Eccles' Cotton Mill, at Ashton, running 2,000 spindles, burned yesterday. One hundred and thirty persons are thrown out of employment. Loss, £30,000.

ITALY.

ITS FOREIGN POLICY. Rome, Jan. 22. - In the Senate to-day the debate upon the foreign policy of the Government was continued. Signor De Prelis renewed his declarations of yesterday. The only new point in his speech was the assertion that the interests of Italy forbade any modification of the statu quo with Tunis. This is interesting in connection with the

relations between France and Italy. INTERNAL POLICY. The Senate adopted an order of the day, which was accepted by the Cabinet, to the effect that, in order to uphold the national prestige and institutions, it is necessary not only loyally to observe treaties, but also to see that the internal policy does not disturb the financial equilibrium or military organi-

The foregoing is considered to imply a ensure of the policy of the late Carroli

AFGHANISTAN.

STEAMER ON THE OXUS. CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.—Intelligence has been received here that a Russian steamer has made its way up the River Oxus and beyond the Afghan frontier.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.-The Gazette states that complete anarchy prevails in Kashgar. The rebels outnumber the Chinese force of occupation.

> SWEDEN. COMMERCIAL COLLAPSE.

London, Jan. 23-5 a. m.-A dispatch rom Copenhagen says it is feared a general commercial collapse is imminent in Sweden. Further failures are daily expected, and thousands of persons have been thrown out of employment.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK BACKS DOWN. Berlin, Jan. 22.—It is again reported that Bismarck is willing to withdraw his bill to discipline the Reichstag, this time in conse quence of the vehement opposition it mee from the Diets of the various German State

THE PLAGUE.

PRECAUTIONS. VIENNA, Jan. 22.—Preliminary conference n regard to the plague have commenced between the German Privy Councillor, Finkelnburg, and members of the Austrian Sanitary Board. The establishment of a rigorous sanitary cordon, with the co-operation of Roumania, from Memel to Sulina, is suggested. The Northern Railway has given

notice that direct traffic from Russia will be ended after Friday. TERMINATED

The Agence Russe announces that the Astra-khan epidemic has terminated. Official reports regarding the plague have been throughout untrustworthy.

THE CIPHER-DISPATCHES.

What the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company Says About Them.

New York Berald, Jan. 21.

As the question of the inviolability of telegrams is one largely discussed just now, and will probably receive the attention of Congress and the State Legislature, a reporter of the Herald was sent to obtain the views of Dr. Norvin Green, the President of the Western Union Company, upon the subject and matters incidentally connected with it. The interview, the publication of which Dr. Green authorized, was as nearly as it can be repeated, as follows: . . "You are aware, Doctor, of the impressi which prevails that the cipher telegrams were divulged through some officer or agent of the

"If such an impression exists it is utterly wrong. Somebody stole or copied these telegrams after they had gone out of our hands and while they were in the possession of Senator Morton's Committee on Privileges and Elec-"Were these cipher dispatches, then, among the telegrams delivered to Senator Morton'

the telegrams delivered to Senator Morton's Committee?"

"Yes, sir. The way they came to be delivered was this: Mr. Morrison offered in the House a resolution calling for the delivery of certain telegrams which had passed between William E. Chandler and other Republican managers during the Electoral contest in the disputed States. Senator Morton, as an offset to this, widened the inquiry by serving upon us one of these sweeping drag-net subpænas calling for all telegrams which had passed between certain points within a certain time and certain points within a certain time an celating to the election. Mr. Orton resiste both demands, and, you remember, was for some time even under arrest in Washington. If anybody thought that Mr. Orton, from his Republican sympathies, was instrumental in allowing these telegrams to be divulged he anowing these telegrams to be divinged he does his memory grievous injustice, for I know that nobody fought harder than Mr. Orton against the Company's submission to this dragnet subpoena. The Sergeant-at-Arms even took our entire Executive Committee to Washington, holding us virtually under arrest until we had to yield and give up the telegrams."

"And how were they given up?"

"And how were they given up?"
"When the Executive Committee "When the Executive Committee first heard that the subpens was likely to be served upon us we were so absolutely opposed to surrender them that it was proposed to burn them before the Congressional demand could formally reach us. At that time the subpens had only been served upon one of our agents and not upon any officer of the Company. Before resolving, however, to destroy the telegrams we thought it was wise to consult our counsel, John K. Porter. Judge Porter told us that it would be a grave mistake to take such a step in advance a grave mistake to take such a step in advance of the Congressional demand for these tele a grave instance to take such a step in account of the Congressional demand for these telegrams, and that it would subject our action to harsn suspicions. We then, when we found that further resistance would be useless, and that the entire Executive Committee would that the entire Executive Committee would have to accompany the Sergeant-at-Arms to Washington, instructed Mr. Clarence Cary, our office attorney, to collect them all, put them into a trunk, and bring them along to Washington. It was a great metal-bound Saratoga trunk, which he specially bought for the purpose, and contained 29,500 telegrams. At Washington he delivered the trunch of the purpose and contained the control of the purpose. telegrams. At Washington he delivered the trunk to Mr. Whitney, our manager, upon whom the subpens had first been served, and who turned the trunk, with its contents, over

to the Committee."
"How long did the telegrams remain in the possession of the Committee!"
Here Mr. Cary, who happened to be present, consulted some memoranda and said: "From Jan. 24, 1877, till March, 13, 1877, nearly two months. Then they were returned to us. During that time somebody must have got hold of them and either stole or copied them. The telegrams, I was told, would be spread all over the table and remain there over night, so that they could be readily examined by the members next morning. The clerk of the Committee told us that the room was always locked over night, and that they would be safe. Of course, when the Committee sat with closed doors, nobody could tell what was being done with these dispatches."

"Somebody stole them and got some expert onths. Then they were returned to us. During

dy stole them and got some expert them," was Dr. Green's off-hand "What did you do with them after they were returned to you, and, first of all, did you count them to see that the number was complete, and that none were missing or had been abstracted?" "No, we did not count them," Dr. Green replied, " but they were put back into the trunk, which was locked and sent per express to our New York office. Here the trunk remained being in my possession during the time. I then gave the key to my son, and told him to unlock the trunk and destroy the telegrams. He took

the trunk to the engine-room, and there burned THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., Jan. 23-1 a. m .- Indications-For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light rains, followed by partly cloudy weather, lower temperature, southerly winds, shifting to westerly and northerly, and rising barometer. For the Lake region, partly cloudy weather and areas of snow, variable winds, shifting to

southwest and northwest, rising barometer, and a slight fail in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, northerly winds, shifting to westerly and southerly, rising, followed by falling, barometer, slight fall, followed by slowly rising, tem perature, and partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Cincago, Jan. 22.

Time. Bar. The Hu. Wind. Vel. Sn. Weather 6:53 a. m. 29, 665 32 79 S. E. 2 Cloudy, 11:18 a. m. 29, 623 37 63 S. . . . 4 Cloudy, 2:00 p. m. 29, 632 38 54 S. W. 2 Cloudy, 3:55 p. m. 29, 632 38 63 W. . . 4 Cloudy, 9:00 p. m. 29, 632 38 63 W. . . 4 Cloudy, 9:00 p. m. 29, 893 33 79 N. E. 12 Fair, 10:18 p. m. 29, 903 33 79 N. E. 12 Cloudy.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, Jan. 22.—Arrived, the steamship Devonia, from Glasgow. Boston, Jan. 22.—Arrived, the steamship Palestine, from Liverpool.

London, Jan. 22.—The steamships Donan, from New York, and Brazilian, from Boston, have arrived out.

So Straight He Leaned Backward.

So Straight He Leaned Backward.

Boston Commercial Builetts.

The most honest man we nave heard of lately was a Washington-street dealer in men's underclothing. A friend of ours bought a pair of shirts of him at \$1.25 each a few days ago, but, finding them too small, carried them back the next day to exchange them for larger ones of the same kind. The exchange was made without lesitation, but as the buyer was about to retire he was asked to walt a moment. At the end of the moment the cash-boy appeared, and the salesman, taking a half-dollar from him, handed it to the astonished customer, informing him that between the time of purchase and the exchange the shirts had been maked down to \$1 each, and he was therefore entitled to a half-dollar, the shirts he returned being \$1.25 ones, and those he took only \$1 ones.

GEN. GRANT.

Blarneying the Irish Without Having Kissed the Stone.

A Grand Reception at Dublin-Speed of Home-Ruler Butt.

Grant's Before Dinner and After Dinner Remarks.

Dublin Dispatch (Jan. 3) to London Times

Gen. Grant arrived in Dublin this morning, accompanied by Gen. E. F. Noyes, Gen. A. Badeau. Mr. Russell Tevey, and Mr. Fitzgerald. He traveled by the night mail from London, and on arriving at Westlandrow Station was received by the Lord Mayor, Sir J. Barrington and conveyed in his carriage to the Shelbourne Hotel, where a suite of rooms had been prepared for the reception of the General and his companions. The American Consul in Dublin, R. H. Borrow, called at an early hour to pay his respects to the ex-President, and at 11 o'clock the Lord Mayor, accompanied by his Chaplain the Rev. Canon Bagot, attended with his car riage to conduct the visitors through the city and through its principal buildings. They drove first to the Royal Irish Academy, in Dawson street, where the party was received by the Rev. Maxwell Close; Capt. McEniry, Curator of the Museum; Mr. J. J. McSweeney, Assistan Librarian, and Mr. Clibborn, by whom Gen. Grant was conducted through the library and Grant was conducted through the library and museum. He was shown the autographs of celebrated men, and one or two of the Irish manuscripts, also the original draft manuscript copy of Wolfe's poem, 'The Burial of Sir John Moore,' which appeared to afford him the chief interest. The bank was next visited, and here the visitors were received by Mr. J. E. Vernon. Governor of the Bank of Ireland, and conducted to the Board Room, formerly the old House of Lords, and to the public office, once the Irish House of Commons. The General evinced no material interest in the internal associations of the place. He afterward proceeded to the he place. He afterward proceeded to th Chamber of Commerce, where he was met by Alderman Tarpey, the High Sheriff, and, having read the latest telegrams, he signed his name in the visitors' book. He then visited the new Stock Exchange, and thence drove to Trinity College, where the party arrived shortly after 12 o'clock, and were received by the Provost, the Right Hon. the Attorney-General, M. P., and Mr. Brooks, M. P.; Dr. Stubbs, F. T. C. D.; Dr. Shaw, F. T. C. D.; Dr. Malets, F. T. C. D.; and Mr. Mahaffy, F. T. C. D. He was conducted through the expansion of the property of the company of the conducted t and Mr. Mahaffy, F. T. C. D. He was conducted through the examination-hall, the dining-hall, the new lecture-hall, the museum, and the library. The Lord Mayor and party then drove through Sackville street, and shortly after 1 o'clock arrived at the City-Hall. Here numbers of citizens and a large police force had assembled. As Gen. Grant alighted from his carriage, he was received with demonstrations of respect by the spectators, who raised their hats and cheered. At the entrance to the City-Hall the General was received by the Sheriff. Mr. Burke, Mr. Brooks, M. P., and several members of the corporation, and conducted to the Council Chamber, where the members in their robes were in waiting to receive him. A number of citizens were also present to witness the presentation of the freedom of the city to the distinguished visitor. The resolution that such an honor should be conterred upon that such an honor should be conterred upon him having been read, the Lord Mayor, amid cheers, presented Gen. Grant with the certificate of the freedom of the city, which was contained in a casket with devices copied from the

elebrated shrine of St. Patrick, as at present in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy. The angles, corners, feet, and handle are of gold, exquisitely deskraed in Irish plaited work copied from the Dunraven chalice and the Dunrayan cut. The whole is richly ornamented with Irish malachite, amethyst, and crystal. There is space malachite, amethyst, and crystal. There is space for a suitable inscription.

The Lord Mayor then delivered a long, complimentary address, in which he welcomed Gen. Grant on the part of the citizens, observing that they looked upon the visit as an evidence of the cordial good feeling which existed between Ireland and America. Irishmen, he said, were indebted to that country for many gifts, and at present they were indebted to it for their food, while America was indebted to Ireland for many things, but for none more than for being the foundation of American society, which was largely composed of Irishmen who left some half century ago their native soil, and made America their home. Many of them had flourished there under the benign influence of the great Republic. He remarked the names of Mackey, of A. T. Stewart, and others. The speaker reviewed the distinguished career The speaker reviewed the distinguished caree The speaker reviewed in the distinguished of Gen. Grant as a soldier and statesman, and, referring to his intended visit to the North of Ireland, alluded to the heavy duties which referring to his intended visit to the North of Ireland, alluded to the heavy duties which pressed upon the linen manufacturers who sent their goods to the United States, and asked him to devise some plan which would equalize the system of trade and remove those duties. He appealed to him to do all he could to help the people who were so intimately connected with America and sympathized so warmly with it. He observed that the two names already entered

on the list of honorary freemen of the City of Dublin were those of Mr. Butt and Mr. Gladstone, and with three such names as they now enrolled it was not likely that another would be added which was not deserving of the honor.

Gen. Grant then rose, and, acknowledging the compliment, said: ompliment, said:
"My Lord Mayor, Gentlemen of the compliment, said:

"MY LORD MAYOR. GENTLEMEN OF THE
TOWN COUNCIL OF DUBLIN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I feel very proud to be made a citizen
of the great city which you represent, and to be
a fellow-citizen with those whom I see around
me to-day. Since my arrival on this side of the
Atlantic I have had the pleasure of being made
a citizen of quite a number of towns and cities,
but nothing has given me more pleasure than to
be made a citizen of the principal city of Ireland.
[Hear, hear.] I am by birth a citizen of a country where there are more Irishmen either nativeborn or the descendants of Irishmen than there
are in all Ireland. [Applause.] I have therefore had the honor and pleasure of representing
more Irishmen and their descendants when in
office than the Queen of England does. Not being possessed of the eloquence of your Lord
Mayor, I shall say no more than simply thank
you.' [Applause.]

"Three cheers were then given for tien. Grantand for America.

"Mr. Butt. having been called upon, rose

and for America.

"Mr. Butt, having been called upon, rose amid enthusiastic applause, and said:

"'My Lord Mayor: I can only attribute this call upon me to the fact that accident has given me precedence on that roil on which I am proud to stand first. I am very happy to congratulate, for I think I may, with all his distinguished honors, our friend and fellow-citizen, ex-President Grant, upon being a member of the City of Dublin. I cannot presume to add anything to the eloquent language in which you. the City of Dublin. I cannot presume to add anything to the eloquent language in which you, my Lord Mayor, have spoken of him, but may I add that I think, even in connection with the American Rebellion, he has a prouder triumph than all the military glories that he has won. It was his to consolidate, in his place as Chief Magistrate of that great Republic, the elements over which he had triumphed as a soldier, and to unite again in peace and harmony the States that are still in every sense United States.

"Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos."

[Applause.] And when Rebellion raised its head

that are still in every sense United States.

"Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos.'

[Applause.] And when Rebellion raised its head he was equal to the military task of outting it down, and when it was put down he was equal to the more glorious task of treating with elemency, and kindness, and moderation the conquered States. [Applause.] That was a triumph that won him a second tenure of the Presidency of the United States. [Hear, hear!] And certainly the citizens of Dublin ought to feel prou! of his visit here, and proud to enroll him as a citizen.' [Applause.]

"The ceremony then terminated, and the General was escorted from the Council Chamber by the Lord Mayor and several members of the corporation to a carriage, in which he then drove to the Vicerceal Lodge, where he was entertained at luncheon by the Lord Lieutenant.

"In the evening Gen. Grant was entertained at a banquet by the Lord Mayor. Among those present were Gen. Sir John Michel, K. C. B., Gen. Badeau, Sir William Carroll, Sir George Owens, Mr. Isaac Butt, M. P., the High Sherilf (Ald. Tarpey, J. P., ex-Lord Mayor), Gen. Noyes, and Sir George Ribton. The health of her Majesty having been proposed, the Lord Mayor, in giving the 'health of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal family,' said he thought it was a mistake that the eldest son of the Queen should be always designated the Prince of Wales. The speaker would be inclined rather to designate him as the Earl of Dublin.

"Gen. Noyes, in responding to the toast of 'The President of the United States,' said the President of the United States,' said the President of the United States was hardly a personality, but the representation of the expressed will of 45,000,000 of people. If he did his duty by all those over whom he presided faithfully, and honestly, and well, his name was placed among the immortals. If he failed in that he failed in everything. He presided over as many Irishmen as did the Queen of England. [Cries of More.] Perhaps more.

"The Lord Mayor, having in c

whom I might come into competition,—perhaps for the office of Lord Mayor; perhaps for that of their representative in Parliament; but not as di

both at once. In my country, before I was naturalized in another, they have for some years been suffering very great decression. There is no question that when 45,000,000 people feel poverty the civilized world feels it too. In Ireland you have had great prosperity; from their great extravagance and great misfortunes in Limerica they are getting their bonds and promises to pay, but they are producing, beyond the Interest they are producing beyond the real wants of the world. But while you are getting fairly prosperous America is getting very poor, though they are honest. President Hayes, in his message to Congress, has spoken of the prosperity of America, and Lord Beaconsfield, one of the most farseeing men of the age, has said that American prosperity meant European prosperity, and I am speaking this evening of European prosperity, and not merely of Irish prosperity. [Hear, hear.] This is the longest speech I have ever made. I have not kissed the Blarneystone, and it is not likely I ever will do so, but perhaps it is the looking at Mr. Butt that has inspired me.' [Hear, hear.]

"Gen. Grant concluded by proposing the health of the Lord Mayor.

"Mr. Butt, M. P., in responding for the toast of 'The House of Commons,' said it was his greatest ambition to see that their representatives in the House of Commons should perform their imperial duties in an assembly which was, ises to pay; but they are producing bey real wants of the world. But while

their imperial duties in an assembly which was, perhaps, the greatest representative assembly in the world."

THE VATICAN.

Letter from the Pope. London Times.

Paris, Jan. 2.—The clerical organs publish this evening the Pope's letter to the Archbishop of Cologne. After some compliments to th

op, his flock, and the episcopacy large, the Pope says:
"From this unity in doctrine, counsels, and acts we have every reason to hope that things will turn out according to our ardent desires, and then not only will the Church of Christ feel its inestimable advantages, but civil society will also derive the most precious fruits. You well know, venerable brother, our profound conviction, which we have frequently expressed and manifested, that the most serious perils by which society is menaced proceed mainly from been deprived of its salutary public influence on society, and from its liberty being so ampered that it can scarcely watch over the re uirements and welfare of individuals. That onviction is impressed on our mind, not only the Church, but because unimpeachable historical documents plainly show the Commonwealth o flourish best when the Church enjoys its full iberty of action; and that whenever this is fettered, principles and doctrines prevail by which every human society is destroyed. Such being our conviction it was natural that from the very beginning of our Pontificate we should endeavo recall Princes and peoples to peace and friend ship with the Church. It is well known to you venerable brother, that we were especially nxious that the noble German nation, discord being allayed and the laws of the Church being safeguarded, should enjoy the good fruits of s durable peace. We presume you also know that nothing on our part has been lacking to attain an end so grand and so worthy of our solicitude. Whether the result which we have sought, and continue to seek, will be accomplished, is known to Him from whom comes all good, and who has inspired us with so ardeut a love and desire of peace. Still, what ever may happen, always resigned to the Divine will, we shall preserve with ardor as long as we live in the fulfillment of the difficult mission confided to us. Neither can we forget or neglect so important a matter.

uor negiect so important a matter. Seeing that, in consequence of the perversion of doctrines, and of the audacious schemes of certain perfidious men who scoff at all laws, a very serious disaster imperiis the religious, political, and social order, we should not be fulfilling the duty of our Apostolic ministry if we did not tender the very efficient remedies the Church possesses for human society, which is in danger. The obstacles raised on all sides, therefore, cannot divert us from our design to provide for the general saivation, and in particular, venerable brother, for the salvation of your nation. Never shall we be tranquil so of your nation. Never shall we be tranquil so long as we see, to the detriment of souls, the pastors of the Church condemned or exiled, the priestly ministry trammeted by every kind of restraint, the religious bodies and plous congregations dispersed, and the education of the young, not even excepting the semi-naries, withdrawn from episcopal vigilance and authority. But in order that it may be granted us more promptly and fully to accom-plish this work of salvation, we appeal, venerable prother, to you and the other illustrious Bishops of those regions, so that, joining your wishes and forces with ours, you may bring about the accomplishment of this work, acting in such a manner that the faithful consigned to your care may show themselves more and more obedient to the teachings of the Church; and to observe with always greater reverence the prescriptions of divine law, in order that the faith which they have in common with us may become more evident by the example of the good works it has been granted them to manifest in Jesus Christ. It will result that through their docility, through the obedience with which they observe the laws (those which are not repugnant to the faith and duty of Catholics), they will evince their worthiness to receive the benefits of peace, and to long enjoy its salutary fruits. But, as you well know, venerable brother, our efforts in so scrious a matter would be perfectly useless if God were not our inspirer and support, for except the Lord Himself build the house labor is but in vain to those that build it. We must, therefore, lift up our prayers to Him to grant His heavenly guidance to His vicar on earth and the Bisnops, and, as the hearts of Kings are in His keeping, let us pray to Him to turn to milder councils the illustrious and powerful Emperor of Germany and the eminent men who advise him. Lastly, as the prayers of many hearts united in the same aim are effectual with the Divine goodness, we desire that the Bishops of Germany combine and export the faithful to join their prayers to win the Divine grace to aid us. Meanwhile, as a pledge of Divine favor, and in testimony of our affection for you in the Lord, we accord from the depths of our heart the Apostolic benediction to you, venerable brother, as to the other Bishops of Germany, and to the faithful intrusted to your care."

GENEVA, Jan. 4.—The prompt submission of the cures of Soleure to the law which makes the sufrayes of their flocks an indispensable qualification for the holding of a benefice, together with the late elections in the Bernese Jura, is considered to mark the beginning of a new policy on the part of the Vatican, or, rather, the abandonment of the tactics so long pers your care may show themselves more and more obedient to the teachings of the Church; and to

and to all appearance the Culturkampf in Switzerland is in a fair way of being speedily terminated.

London Times, Jan. 3.

The Pope's letter to the Archbishop of Colorne, which we print in another column, is an amiable but varue insinuation that Prince Bismarck, in tying the hands of the Catholic Church, is casting aside his best ally against Socialism. The Pope is naturally sorry that his religious community should be fettered in the noble German nation, and he appropriately addresses his lament to a prelate who has been driven from his see for declining to fulfill the conditions of the Falk laws. His regret is all the deeper because he thinks that to fetter the Church is to strengthen the doctrines which destroy human society. "The religious, political, and social order" is threatened with a very serious disaster on account of the perverted doctrines and audac'ous schemes of "certain perficious men, who scoff at all laws." Hence the Pope thinks that he would not be fulfilling his duty if he "did not tender the very efficient remedies" which the Church can prescribe for the ills of human society. But Prince Bismarck may point to the somewnat embarrassing fact that the Socialistic movement was greatly helped by the chief ecclesiastical pamphleteer and most prominent prelate of Germany, Bishop Ketteler, of Mayence.

That pugnacious champion of the Church en couraged the Socialist leader, Lasalie, and published many attacks against the habit of depending on the fatnistic machinery of demand and supply. Many other Catholic ecclesiastics have lent the authority of the Church to attacks on the tyranny of capital. There is a socialism of the pulpit and of the professorial chair as well as of the Democratic platform and the taproom. Recently, it is true, the clergy have been less seady to ecno the aspirations of the poor, because Socialism has shown itself as bostile to religion as to capital. There is a socialism of the pulpit and of the prince Bismarck, would like to hear the Pope speaking out more definitely again

buke to those prelates and priests who, in work-ing against the supremacy of Prussia, have really been the foes of the national unity. Al-though the Pope's letter is meant to spread a spirit of conciliation, its vagueness may easily cal Throne.
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when Leo XIII. was proclaimed Pope many people seemed to think that he would at once try to make the best of the moral and political forces which are reshaping European society. He was expected to be a different man from the Pontiff who had passed away. His culture was beyond a doubt. It was supposed that he had a secret sympathy with some forms of intellectual activity which his amiable, but not very tolerant, predecessor had almost put under the ban of the Church. It was thought that he must see the bopelessness of expecting italy: erant, predecessor had almost put under the ban of the Church. It was thought that he must see the bopelessness of expecting Italy to be again broken up into the divisions most suitable for the political independence of the Papacy. It was believed that he would even find some means of reconciliation with the new King. These hopes were strengthened when

able for the political independence of the Papacy. It was believed that he would even find
some means of reconciliation with the new
King. These hopes were strengthened when
Father Curci was invited to the Vatican. The
distinguished Jesuit had been obliged to qui
his society for having urged that Catholics
should become loyal subjects of the
King; that they should employ the Dolitical powers granted by the Constitution,
and that they should thus reconquer for the
Papacy such independence as it might be found
to need. The hopes of the Liberals ran high
when the Pope ostentationsly offered the hospitality of the Vatican to an ecclesiastic whom
the most powerful society in the Church had
pronounced all but a heretic. The Jesuits, it
was said, had been the masters of the Papacy in
the time of Pius IX., and now they were to be
taught once more that Christian virtue of submission which they had long ago forgotien.
But it was soon seen that these were delusive
dreams. The Pope did not hold out the right
hand of fellowship to the King, or invite the
Catholics to put their political trust in the
chances of the voting-urn, or in any way condemn the policy of his predecessor. Such reicence could surprise no one who had carefully
studied the spirit and the ways of Rome. It is
the oldest of European Governments, and also
the most conservative. In the course of many
centuries it has massed together the richest collettion of traditions, maxims, and habits ever
accumulated by any State. It does everything by rule. So vast is its experience that
it can find a precedent for every new
duty in its dealings with forgotten Kings and all
but forgotten Governments. Nothing can be
more ludicrous than the idea that because the
Pope holds himself to be infallible, he can take
up a pen and scribble a bit of unerring doctrine.
His "infallibility" is the product of compilest-Pope holds himself to be infallible, he can take up a pen and scribble a bit of unerring doctrine. His "infallibility" is the product of complica-ed machinery, which it may take years to set in motion, and the creaking of which may be heard over the whole world. Even his actions, which lie beyond the range of his claims to be an in-fallible guide, are dictated by a crowd of prec-dents and traditions. Thus there is little room for spontaneity in the Vatican, and it was unreasonable to expect that

This there is little room for spontanenty in the Vatican, and it was unreasonable to expect that the new Pope would sharply turn aside from the ways which had been traced before he had reached the throne. He would have scandalized the Roman Catholic world if he had all at once hinted that the zeal of Pius IX. had not been tempered by common sense. And there is no probability that the zeal of Pius IX. had not been tempered by common sense. And there is no probability that the Papacy can ever accept the invitation to put itself at the head of what is loosely called the Liberal movement. Its fundamental principles are profoundly hostile to the precepts which are guiding modern society to new form. So Lamennais found when he made his famous journey to Rome in order to induce the Pone to sprinkle the creed of the French Revolution with a little holy water. Such will also be the experience of a well-known Frenchman, at Isaac Pereire, who has written a pamphlet on "La Question Religiouse," to show that the Papacy ought to take the lead in every social literary, philosophical, scientific, and political as well as religious morement. Rome will be thus eclectic only when she ceases to be Roma. as well as religious morement. Rome will be thus eclectic only when she ceases to be Roma Leo XIII. is liberal for a Pope, but he is still a Pope, and therefore the servant of highly organized routine. Nevertheless, there is certainly a change in the temper of the Vatican. It is a change of spirit rather than of precept, of tendency rather than of act. It is to be felt rather than seen. It is felt in the chill which has come over the crowds who, in the lifetime of the late Pontiff, would have made enthusiastic pilgrimages to Rome or to Lourdes, but who now reages to Rome or to Lourdes, but who now remain at home. It is felt in the contrast between the cold homage which is paid to the present Pope and the fervor of the salutations which were addressed to Plus IX. It is felt in the despondency of the Clerical party in France and Belgium. The temper of the Papacy has changed, and in politics temper often shapes events. Even among people who know the machinery of the Vatical there is a vague belief that the Pope will draw nearer to the Kingdom of Italy. It is supposed that he so far agrees with Father Curcl is to hearer to the Kingdom of Italy. It is sup-that he so far agrees with Father Curci is to wish the Catholics to use their electoral rights and to defend the Church by the weapons of Parliamentary strife. Such a desire may bere-after lead to important political results. Nor is it likely that the Pope sees the folly of the hostility with which the Clerical party regarded

He is too intelligent to believe that the currents of national life can be stopped by Papal edicts or anathemas. It is true that he cannot make any glaring departures from the policy of the last Pope, and that the epistolary style of the Vatican may continue to be a model of vagueness. It is true, also, that powerful communities in Rome and elsewhere will struggle against all attempts to bring about compromises with what is called the world. Still, Liberal tendencies at the Vatican cannot fail to smooth over many political difficulties in the long run, and German statesmen will make a practical mistake if they neglect the pacific wishes which are seen in the Pope's letter to the Archbishop of Cologue.

The River Oxus.

\*\*Roscone Corressondence Cologue Gastis.\*\*
Concerning the irruption of the Amou Darys into its old river bed—the Usboga—we learn, as the result of the inquiries begun by order of Gen. Lomakine, the following particulars: Three principal irruptions have taken place—one near the Town of Kiptsnak, directly into the Usboga, where the water has flown into the Sara-Kamish lakes and filled the sait lakes of Koch-Puigar; a considerable mass of water has flown through the Darjulii into the Usboga, and a third irruption has occurred near the town of Chod-cheili, from whence the water has flowed into the Aral-Dengis basin. The communication by land through the Usboga Riverbed is interrupted and the land steppe is under water. How far the water hight in the Usboga may diminish if the Government of Khiva continues to dam up the irruptions cannot be determined now. It is not without importane that the Usboga can be put under water without difficulty for 200 versts as far as Koch-Pulgar. If the Bay of Karabugask, which penetrates for 150 versus to the east into the continent, shows itself navigable for steamers, the trading road from Krasnogarsk, on the Caspian Sea, to Khiva, which is 600 versts in length and leads through a waterless sandy desert, will be shortened by 400 versts. This circumstance alone is for the Russian connections with Central Asia important enough to awaken the interest of all those concerned in the question. The River Oxns.



Asthmatic Bronchitis of Nine Years' Standing Cured by the Syrup.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 11, 1809.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS:

DEAR SIR: I consider it my duty to inform you of the great benefit! have received from the use of your Compound syrup of Hypophosphites. I have been for the last nine years a great sufferer from Bronshilds and Asthma, at times so ill that for weeks I could neither lie down or take any nourishment of consequence, and during the time suffering intensely. I have had, a different times, the advice of twenty-two physicians.

different times, the advice of twenty-two physicians.

The least exposure to either damp or draft was sure to result in a severe attack of my disease. Finding no result in a severe attack of my disease. Finding no result in a severe attack of my disease. Finding no result in a result in a result and the result. I have to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and have great reason to thank God for the result. I have in all, taken twelve bottles, and now I feel as strong and well as ever I felt in my life, and for the last year have not had one moment's sickness, and neither deed dampness or draft have the least effect upon me. Wers to write on the subject for hours, I could not say enough in praise of your invaluable Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, or give an adequate idea of my sufferings.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, because I hope its publicity my be the means of benefiting other sufferers as much as it has me. I remain yours respectfully.

Mick. HIPWELL, Exmonth-st.

Look out for the name and address J. I. FELLOWS, t. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in watermark, which seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price \$1.50 per bottle; six for \$7.50.

Sold by all Druggists. Western Agents.

J. N. HARRIS & OO., Cincinnati, Q.

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Western Agents.
HARRIS-& CO., Cincinnati, C. BAFFLED JUSTICE.

The Law's Delays Increased for the Benefit of Criminals.

Jurisdiction of the Appellate Court in Criminal Cases.

The Alarming Results that Will Follow the New Construction of the Laws. With a Little Mcney Any Rascal Can

And Lead Them a Dance from Court to Court.

Wear Out the Presecu-

tion.

Till the Witnesses Die or Are Bought Off, or He Can Purchase an Acquittal.

The Appellate Court, on the 20th of December last, rendered an opinion in the case of the City vs. The Vulcan Iron-Works, on a question of jurisdiction, the importance of which is just beginning to make itself known. A few days ago, the Court heard a motion for a supersedeas in a criminal case, which, by stipulation, came here from Rock Island County, and granted the supersedeas. This assumption by the Court of jurisdiction in a criminal case seemed to give a new opportunity to criminals who wished to gain time, and a reporter asked a gentleman familiar with the Court yesterday under what provisions of the law the Court assumed this

and stated that, in the opinion of the Judges, the Appellate Court had jurisdiction in such class of cases. There was an apparent conflict of authority between Sec. 8 of the act establishing the Appellate Courts and Sec. 87 of the amendment to the Practice act in force July, 1877. He considered, however, that the jurisdiction of the Appellate Courts in the four classes of cases there mentioned, viz., cases involving a franchise or freehold, or the validity of a statute, and criminal cases, was not ousted the provision requiring appeals to be taken to the Supreme Court. The Practice act specially allowed appeals to the Appellate Court at the option of the party appealing. This, in criminal cases, must always be the defendant, and the Judges were satisfied and the law allowed a defendant in all criminal cases to go through the Appellate Court if he chose, the law only providing that he should not be deprived of the right to go to the Supreme Court in any event. If, however, the Appellate Court reversed the case and remanded it, it would be necessary for him to go back to the Circuit Court and have a new trial before he could go to the Supreme Court; and, in case it was again reversed, he would again be obliged to go through the Court below. It was at the defendant's option whether he should go directly to the Supreme Court, or through the Appellate Court, but, as

THE TWO SECTIONS cheerning which the disagreement arises are as follows: The act organizing the Appellate Court says: "Appeals and writs of error shall lie from final orders, judgments, or decrees of the Circuit and City Courts directly to the Supreme Court in all criminal cases and in all cases involving a franchise, etc." This would appear to cut out an appeal by a criminal to the Appellate Court, the "shall" being apparently appear to cut out an appeal by a criminal to the Appellate Court, the "shall" being apparently peremptory and excluding the right. But the Practice act says "Appeals from Circuit Courts in all criminal cases shall be taken directly to the Supreme Court in case the party appealing or prosecuting such writ of error shall so elect, except in cases of chaptery." It is this second provision which the Judgea apparently construe as giving them the right to entertain appeals in criminal cases. Judge Leland, in the Second Discreting a provision which the Second Discret criminal cases. Judge Leland, in the Second Dis trict, however, has decided differently, though, as the Judges of the Appellate Court here apparently think, wrongly, inasmuch as, according to their construction, he has not given effect to the section in the Practice act. So

the law stood, the defendant had that right,

even though the effect of it might be to seri-

ously retard the final decision of such class

there is a difference of opinion as to the construction of these two clauses. The reporter also called upon a lawyer of prominence, stated his case to him, and asked: "What would be your opinion as to

THE PRACTICAL WORKINGS OF THE SYSTEM? It seems as if a man in a criminal case, when convicted, had an appeal to the Appellate Court, and also to the Supreme Court, and that, for the sake of making time, he would take an appeal to the Appellate Court, which might reverse and remand the case. Then there would be another trial in the Criminal Court, and an appeal to the Appellate Court

Then there would be another trial in the Criminal Court, and an appeal to the Appellate Court sgain. Then the case might be reversed and remanded again, and come back to the Appellate Court again; and if that Court should find it all right, the defendant would take it up to the Supreme Court, which might finally reverse and remand it. Does it not seem, therefore, that all criminals who have any money will avail themselves of the Appellate Court as a mere means of delay, and that the result will be a blocking of criminal justice?"

"Of course the system is as yet untried, so that it is impossible to tell how far the right of appeal to the Appellate Court may protract litigation. I imagine, however, that the extreme case which you have put would probably never happen. It is the same in criminal as in civil cases where there is a right of appeal to the Supreme Court. After a judgment has been affirmed in the Appellate Court, of course there is an ultimate appeal to the Supreme Court, and that Court may reverse all of the Appellate Court's findings; but I think that that delay is compensated by the fact that the Appellate Court is able to keep the work down so that the ultimate decision of the Supreme Court might be reached sooner under this system than it could be without the aid of the Appellate Court. Usually cases which are appealed from the Appellate Court are placed on the docket of the Supreme Court, and will reach that tribunal if appealed directly from the Circuit Court did not intervene. Court, and will reach their final determination in the Supreme Court about as soon as they would if the Appellate Court did not intervene. It is scarcely to be supposed that, after the Appellate Court has repeatedly reversed a conviction, and sent the case back to the Circuit Court for a new trial, a new trial would result again and again in a conviction. It might, of course, but still it isn't likely that it would."

"While the Appellate Court has this jurisdiction, may not such a law lead to bad results "Whilesthe Appellate Court has this jurisdiction, may not such a law lead to bad results if it has the effect which is attributed to it?"
"I don't see any bad result. I think it will be found that the system will work well if it is let alone. In considering this whole matter, I understand the Appellate Court has been inclined to advise against any radical changes of the law as it now stands. The system is now clined to advise against any radical changes of the law as it now stands. The system is new and untried, and if, after a thorough trial, it is found to work badly, then it will be time to amend it and change it, and then experience will develop the sort of amendments which will best promote the public interests. If it should be changed now, before it is tried, another system might be substituted in its place which would be equally objectionable. It is by no means certain that we now have the best system possible; but, after it has been thoroughly tested, proper amendments can be thoroughly tested, proper amendments can be made. But I think it is too soon to apply any radical amendments to it now."

"If there is any question as to the

in criminal cases, how long will it probably take to go up to the Supreme Court and have that settled there?"

"The suit in which the Appellate Court against the court in which the Court against the court again "The suit in which the Appellate Court decided that the statute gave it this jurisdiction in these exceptional cases has, I understand, been appealed to the Supreme Court, has been argued, and is now under advisement there. It is probable that a decision will be reached soon. It may be announced at the present term of that Court."

The gentleman added, as a sort of summingur: "I can't see that the assumption of jurisdiction by the Appellate Court in criminal cases will be likely to have the effect of protracting

VALIDITY OF THE APPELLATE COURT'S JURIS-

litigation. This is an extreme case which you have put, and one which would not be likely to happen in twenty years. In case of repeated decisions of the Appellate Court one way, and an adverse decision of the Supreme Court, that might happen."

Not content with getting the judgment of one

Not content with getting the judgment of one lawyer, the reporter sought out another, who has CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE IN CRIMINAL MAT-

Informed him briefly of the ruling of the Appellate Court on appeals in criminal cases, and asked him what, in his opinion, would be the effect of it.

"I heard of that," said the gentleman interpresent its property of the country rogated, "vesterday afternoon, and have been looking up the point, because it is certainly one of considerable importance to a person whose business lies in the criminal courts as much as mine does."

mine does."
"Well," said the reporter, "what is the re-"Well," said the reporter, "what is the result of that conclusion?"

"The result is that if the Supreme Court sustains the ruling of our Appellate Court here, I am prepared to say to any clieut of mine that it is substantially a matter of money with him as to whether he shall get off in case the jury decides against him in the lower Court. I don't mean by that, understand me, any improper use of money. I simply mean that, where a defendant has sufficient money to hire a good lawver,—secure first-class legal valent,—there isn't one chance in a hundred left of his conviction."

"How is that?"

"Simply by what the poet calls 'the law's delays.' If I can fight off a case for two or three years, I am reasonably condident of success, for all public feeling on the subject—if there was any—has died away. Witnesses have died, or have disappeared, or their memories have become blunted. The energy of the prosecution is apt to relax. The jury, seeing a conviction set aside in the previous cases, are

conviction set aside in the previous cases, are blased towards a belief in the innocence of the

"A delay of two or three years, you say.
What do you mean?"
"Simply that. Do you remember

"Yes."
"That was before we had any Appellate Court. Then there was an appeal to the Supreme Court only. Do you remember how long that case took?" "I have a general recollection that it took

"I have a general recollection that it took some time."
"Well, Rafferty killed O'Meara in the summer of 1872. He was tried in this city in February, 1873. Judge McAllister granted a supersedeas in April. The Supreme Court, in November, reversed and remanded. There was a new trial in December up at Wankegan, and another supersedeas was granted immediately afterwards, and it was not till the end of February. 1874, or more than a year and a half after ary, 1874, or more than a year and a half after the murder, that Rafferty was hanged. If they did those things without the merciful delays of an Appellate Court, what do you think we can accomplish with it?"

"I have no idea."

"I will tell you what would have been the

IF THERE HAD BEEN AN APPRILATE COURT

IF THERE HAD BEEN AN APPELLATE COURT IN 1873.

Rafferty, convicted in February, would have appealed to the Appellate Court,—and, by the way, there is one thing that I ought to say here: if a criminal has as good and as energetic a lawyer as Rafferty had, it don't make much difference whether he has money or not; if he has a lawyer who will fight the case out as Small did, he can dispense with that commodity—which would have taken up the case along in March. Now, under our present system, it is a miracle if a Judge can get through a hotly-contested criminal case without ground for error. There may be error in admitting evidence or in ruling it out, or there may be error in that most prollife nest of errors, the instructions. These cover has no relieve years a conventual from ten it out, or there may be error in that most prolific nest of errors, the instructions. These
cover in an ordinary case somewhere from ten
to 100 pages of foolscap, and it is a miracle if
there is nothing then to which a good lawyer cannot except. If the Appellate Court had, which
is unlikely, sustained the Criminal Court, there
would still have been the appeal on to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court would
have reversed, the case would have been
tried again, and there would have been,
after the Waukegan trial, another appeal to the
Appellate Court, and, possibly, on to the Sapreme Court. If, in the first place, the
Appellate Court, and, reversed, then there
would have been another trial in the Criminal
Court, then another appeal to the Appellate
Court, which might have again reversed if the
case was well handled, and another trial and another appeal, and, if no error were found, a
final appeal to the Supreme Court, which might
have again reversed and remanded, only to start
the case on another merry-go-rounder."

"That is a pretty blue showing, but isn't that
an exceptional case!"

"I think I could pick out others. Supposing. lific nest of errors, the instructions. The

tween the Criminal, Appellate, and Sunre tween the Criminal, Appeliate, and Supreme Courts until it had cost Cook County thousands upon thousands of dollars, until the witnesses had disappeared, and until juries had become convinced that it was impossible to make a conviction that would stick."

"What do you think"

THE RESULT . of the general knowledge of this right of app ea My impression is, at present, that it will

"My impression is, at present, that it will tend to swamp the Appellate Court."

"But the Supreme Court isn't swamped with this kind of business now."

"That is true, because it is so expensive to carry a case up there. As yet, though, it don't cost as much to get into the Appellate Court. That body is right here. A lawyer has to go to no particular expense to get there. It is but a walk from the North Side to the South Side. My impression is that the moment it becomes generally known among the profession or those who need their services that there is a body to which there can be an easy and cheap appeal, they will all, rush there, and that the court, which has up to date kept its business admirably in hand, will find itself gradually slipping behind, until, at last, it is almost as badly off as the Supreme Court was when the Appellate Court was created."

"What is your opinion of the Appellate Court's construction of the conflicting provisions of the law?"
"I have not examined the matter closely

"I have not examined the matter closely enough to pronounce an opinion on the legality of the matter. The natural tendency of a court is, however, to enlarge its jurisdiction. It is a tendency so natural that it can hardly be called wrongful. Where there is a doubt the Court always gives itself the benefit of it. And there is certainly a great deal to be said in favor of its conclusions. What the Supreme Court will ultimately decide of course nobody knows."

"Who is responsible for these peculiar and conflicting sections?" conflicting sections?"

"Oh, I suppose nobody in particular. I presume the amendment to the Practice act was drawn up by some unreflecting individual, who didn't for a moment think what he was do-

ing."
"You don't think, then, that it was a move on the part of lawyers to,
MAKE BUSINESS FOR THE FRATBRNITT?"

"No, not that. I doubt whether that idea entered into anybody's head. It was simply "Still, it will make business, you think?" "Oh, unquestionably. In the country, probably, it will amount to very little; but here, in this country, where the Criminal Court is already overburdened, and where there are numbers of

overcurdened, and where there are numbers of important cases, it will, I judge, cause serious delay. Of course, in case of acquittal in the low court, it cuts no figure, for the State cannot take an appeal; but, occasionally, people get convicted in Cook County. There are two cases soon to come up; one of them, the Stevens case, and the other that of the roughs charged with the murder of Officer Race. Should there be a conviction in either case, there will unquestionably be an appeal to the Appellate Court, together with all the delays which that will necessarily entail. If the cases are reversed, as is not unlikely in a hard-ought criminal case, then business is blocked until these cases, which may take weeks in trying, are disposed of, and the county is saddled with a tremendous bill of expenses."

"If you were a member of the Legislature, and not a lawyer, should you move for the repeal of that provision which is held to confer jurisdiction in these cases on the Appellate Court it. urisdiction in these cases on the Appellate

I am a lawver." These interviews, which cover both sides of the case, are calculated to give rise to

GRAVE APPREHENSIONS as to the administration of criminal justice for some time to come. The subject is one which should, apparently, receive the prompt attention of the Legislature, which is now in session, for the purpose of remedying the complications and evils which will unquestionably grow out of the jurisdiction of the Appellate Court to criminal jurisdiction of the Appellate Court in criminal cases. It certainly cannot be claimed that any additional security is afforded to the defendant by giving him an appeal to the Appellate Court. The Supreme Court, relieved of the pressure of civil business by the intervention of the Appellate Court, will certainly be able, in the future, as it has been in the past, to attend to all criminal business that may be brought before it. Any man who has been deprieved of his rights by reason of a verdict in the lower court would, if innocent, certainly prefer to carry his case direct to the tribunal of last resort, and have the matter passed on there. Any intermediate or subsidiary court would be resorted to only by those who desired to secure delay for the sake of delay, and they are never the innocent ones. The moment that it becomes renerally known that the Appellate Court has thrown its hospitable doors open wide for the reception of appeals in criminal cases, every person who is convicted on the North Side will have his case carried there, and will use the time which be gains by his appeal in bribing witnesses, in destroying evidence, and in laying plans for the securing of a jury that will securit him. The result will be an utter demoralization of the administration of criminal justice. The most zenlous of judges, and the most faithful of State's Attorneys, the most honest of juries, cannot stand up against such a system of things; and Cook County, under the new regime, will become the paradise of criminals, where any man who can steal or rop der the new regime, will become the paradise of criminals, where any man who can steal or rob enough to get a lew hundred dollars will be sure of worrying out justice and securing ulti-mate release.

### HONEST CHEESE.

Detailed Statement Why It Is the Best-The Relative Value as Food of Full-Cream and Skim-Milk Cheese-Sage-Cheese Use-ful as Food if You Can Go It-Able Paper by Prof. L. B. Arnold.

Rectal Dispatch to The Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., Jan. 22.—Before the Wisconsin Dairymen's Convention, assembled in this city this evening, the following address was read by Prof. L. B. Arnold:

The speaker expressed his gratification at meeting the dairymen of Wisconsin. He was glad the topic assigned to him was "The Philosophy of Cheese-Making." Time was when it was considered a haphazard occupation, when it was hardly considered a science,—but those days are passed. The different tastes of men made it difficult to say what could be made that some would not consider palatable, and this fact accounted for the disposal of so much cheese that the masses could not be hired to eat. He illustrated it by showing what a vast difference there was between the cheese of different pationalities. He claimed that there was absolutely no merit in the color of cheese, would not have it made a point in judging of its quality, and would pay no attention to it, only as it was requested by the purchaser. He held we must; look to foreign markets other than to our "English

cousins," and that it was time we were not bending all our energies to please English tastes. Nearly all civilized manking consumed some kind of cheese. He gave the chemical constituents of cheese, and explained a process he conducted, with the assistance of Prof Englehart, a distinguished German chemist, by which he proved, by artificial digestion, the value of cheese of different qualities, and that they came to the following

1. That the older or more thoroughly cheese is cured, the more rapid and complete is its digestion. This was one of the first things which truck their attention. It was found invariably that just in proportion to the extent of the curing was the fact of digestion accomplished, and that cheese from thirty to sixty days old fell so far short in the completeness of digestion as to occasion a serious loss in its value as food. 2. That the presence of cream in the cheese is an essential to immediate and perfect curing,

and hence to perfect digestion. The effects from the loss of the fats in the milk were always plainly seen, and were so marked as to enable the experimenter to make a close prediction of the amount of fat which analysis would show. 3. That the less the natural action of the renget in ripening the curd and curing it into cheese was allowed to be impeded by the presence of acid, the more complete was the direction, and the sooner was it accomplished, and the greater was the food

value of the cheese. The deleterious effect of acid in the curing and digestion ran through all the observations, and bore an important relation to its utility as food.

4. That just in proportion to the completeness of curing and digestion was the fat acted on by the persin. Where the cheese was well cured, and the digestion easy and perfect, the fats in the cheese appeared to be perfectly digested, and to enter as perfectly into the constituency of the chyme as the caseine itself. In other cases, as in the imperfect digestion of skim cheese, the fat is not only not acted on, but is not even separated from the cheesy matter at all. Since it has always been held that fats were never digested in the storeach the cheese the fat is not controlled the fat is not only not acted on, but is not even separated from the cheesy matter at all. Since it has always been held that fats were never digested in the storeach the cheese the fat is not controlled to the surface-ore from which assays all the way from \$10 to \$8,000 per ton. The mine called the Redeemer is in this cluster. I have assayed ore taken from the Redeemer that yielded \$8,020 per ton. The mine the way from \$10 to \$8,000 the stomach, the observations in the behavior of fats under the action of pepsin were unlooked for, and became an interesting item in

the physiology of digestion.

In regard to the first point, it will be sufficient to refer to Nos. 11 and 12 in the list, No. 11 being "Young 'America." as it is called, a small factory cheese made in the usual way, with an scid curd. In this the digestion was imperfect, The fat and cheesy matters were imperfectly separated, and a considerable of the latter came to the top with the fat, while another part of it separated and fell to the bottom. No. 12 was a sage cheese, the sage helping the cheesing along. It was well cured and appeared ripe rich, and old, though it had just about the same age as No. 11. It required but one and a quarter hours to make a digestion that was perfectly natural and complete, leaving no loss whatever, while No. 11 required three and three-quarter hours

to effect an imperfect digestion, and then left not less than 20 per cent not acted on. For an illustration of the difference between skims and full cream cheese, compare Nos. 8 and 40, both about the same age. No. 8 is a half-skim, having over 20 per cent of fat, in which digestion stopped at three bours and forty-five minutes, with one-eighth of the caseine only dissolved. No. 40 is an American heddar, full cream, in which the digestion of the whole cheese was complete in seventy-five minutes.

In respect to the third point,-the difference in the digestion of acid and no-acid cheese, where other conditions were similar,—the difference in digestion was always very plainly in favor of the "no-acid" cheese, and, as this point is one of great practical importance, it would be very interesting to trace it to some length, but it must suffice here to refer to Nos. 38 and 39 in the Illustration of this matter. These two numbers were made in Dr. Wright's factory, and were from the same vat of milk, which was curded and worked in one vat till the whey was well separated. Then one-balf of the curd and whey were dipped quickly into a separate vat, which stood handy by, and which had been warmed to

These views gave great satisfaction to the adrocates of full-cream, honest cheese, and justiled them in their opposition to the skimmer, as t is the absence of the skimmer that has given Wisconsin cheese its well-earned fame. It is hoped this high indorsement of the plan of making full-cream cheese will cause our people to persevere in well-doing, and ever mainain the integrity of Wisconsin cheese. The Militia Convention.

receive it.

The Militia Convention.

The Militia Convention has completed its work at New York, and voted to hold the next meeting at St. Louis, Sept. 30. It adopted a resolution that the militia should be divided into two classes, the active to constitute a national or State guard and the inactive an enrolled reserve; that every able-bodied male citizen in the various States between 18 and 45, except as exempted the characteristics. that every able-bodied maie curzen in the various States between 18 and 45, except as exempted by law, should compose such militia; that the first class should be first called out when necessary, but that the second class should not go into service except during war, riot, or insurrection; that each State should be entitled to receive aid for 700 uniformed commissioned officers and men for each Congressional representative. This draft of a law was also adopted: "That the President of the United States shall appoint a board of seven officers—two of the United States army and five from the active militia of the Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Pacific States—for the purpose of selecting a suitable pattern of campaign dress and equipment for the active militia. The Chairman of the delegates reported the number of uniformed tropps in the respective States as follows: New York, 19,304; Pennsylvania, 10,000; Ohlo, 8,600; Iowa, 5,500; Massachusetts, 4,400; South Carolina, 4,000; New Jersey, 3,300; North Carolina, 2,750; Connecticut, 2,500; Missouri, 2,300; Louisiana, 2,400; Michigan, 2,600; Rhode Island, 2,000; Caiifornia, 2,000; Virginia, 1,200; Vermont, 750. Something About the Mines in the

Information of Value to Capitalists and Prospectors.

Pioneer District.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Picket Post, Arizona Territory, Jan. 8.-Having read Mr. A. C. Hesing's letters written in this Territory and published in THE TRIBUNE, t occurred to me that a letter from one who resided for a number of years in your city, and who has spent nearly two years in this country,

might be of some interest to your readers.

The railroad over which Mr. Hesing rode in ease and comfort from Los Angeles to Yuma was not completed when I came into the Territory, and, having my family with me, we thought it preferable to make the journey by private conveyance rather than stage it over long and rough a road. So we purchased wagon, harness, and four long-eared animals similar to those driven by Gen. Sheridan in your city. Thus provided and equipped, we came, four hand, a distance of SIX HUNDRED MILES,—

much of the way through a desolate country, uninhabited save by Indians and rattlesnakes; and a portion of Southern California is even too desolate and barren for them. As to the road, any one who has ever traveled over the old Butterfield route from Los Angeles, by way of Warriors' Pass, to Fort Yuma, would much prefer a drive over South Park or Drexel Bou levard to that road. One stretch of forty miles through heavy sand has to be made without water, except such supply as one can earry along. Again, in this Territory, between Yuma and Florence, a forty-five mile desert has to be crossed. But, nevertheless, we arrived here in safety after twenty-three days' travel-

We have been here now one year and nine months, during which period I have given my entire time and attention to prospecting for mineral, mining, and assaying. I have the only assay-office at the Post, and do most of the assaying of Pioneer District. This gives me an opportunity of knowing what is being discovered and developed. Besides, I have examined all the claims and mines of any note near here I therefore claim to know something about the mineral resources and wealth of this part of

Our village, Picket Post, which was a military post only a few years since, is situated on a flat. or mesa, near Queen's Creek, and some three miles west from the foot of the mountain-range where the mineral is found.

of which your readers have all heard, is situated about four miles from here. Its yield of rich ore is undiminished. Two mills—a ten- and a five-stamp—are kept running dav/and night, crusning ore taken from this mine; and two more such mills could be supplied with ore by a small increase of the working force at the mine. The mineral belt in which the Silver-King is situated lies along the western slope of a mountain-range that runs nearly north and south.

The following-named mines and claims are situated in this belt, and north of the King Mine: Silver-Chief, some eight miles from the King; it has a shaft sunk on it some sixty feet deep; the ore assays from \$75 to \$1,000 per ton. The Southeast Extension of the Chief has equally good ore. The Say-Blue, in the same vicinity, shows good ore. All three of these carry a large percentage of chloride of silver, and the Sky-Blue of bromide of silver.

About three miles north of the King is the Surprise Mine; there is a shaft sunk on it seventy-nine feet deep; width of vein about three feet; class of ore, carbonate; assays from \$100 to \$2,500 per ton.

Within one mile north and west of the King Mine are THE PAMOUS SILVER-KING MINE,

Mine are

AT LEAST A DOZEN CLAIMS

located, but not much done towards developing them. The Cloud-Bürst is situated in sight of the King; has a tunnel driven some 150 feet; this is a very promising claim,—shows a large

body of ore.

Passing on south some two miles, we find the Silver-Queen, which has a shatt fifty feet deep, and a tunnel of some considerable length; the ore so far extracted shows more copper than silver. Near this mine is the Copper Top, a very promising claim; it is not a copper mine, as the name indicates, but silver-bearing carbonate ore; two shafts have been sunk on this mine, and work is still being done. The Web-Foot Mine is also near by; there has been considerable work done on it in the way of sinking and tunneling, with fair prospects. The May-Bell, Gem, Sunny-Side, and several other claims are located near by. claims are located near by. At this point the metal belt

which winds its way through a deep gerge. About a quarter of a mile south of Queen's Creek is the Archo Mine, lying north and south, and the Alpine Mine, crossing it at right angles; these are both owned by one company,—the Wide-Awake of San Francisco. A tunnel has been driven on the Archo a distance of 200 feet, and the work is still being prosecuted vigorously; the ore assaws from \$25 to \$300 silver per ton, and \$10 to \$20 gold. Adjoining the Archo on the south is the Silver Snield; next, Crownpoint; then, the Belcher, Saddle-Rock. Good-Enougn, and Eureke,—all showing the same character of ore on the surface. The owners of the Eureka have sunk a shaft something over 100 feet, and drifted on three different levels; the ledge shows from five to twelve feet wide, and the ore assays from \$25 to \$1,000 per ton silver, and \$10 to \$25 gold; CROSSES QUEEN'S CREEK, five to twelve feet wide, and the ore assays from \$25 to \$1,000 per ton silver, and \$10 to \$25 gold; a half-interest in this mine was sold some two months since for the sum of \$10,000; the other half has been sold within the past few days for \$25,000. The Good-Enough and Belcher show as rich ore as the Eureka, but have not had as much work done on them. The Silver-Rado, lying at right angles, with the Eureka, shows surface-ore that assays over \$500 per ton.

These last-named mines are situated some four miles south of the Silver-King Mine; but I have named

BUT A SMALL PORTION

but a small portion

of the claims that are located between these and the King. This same mineral-belt can be traced for a distance of ten miles south of 'the Eureka, though there are no prominent claims located or being marked south of the Eureka until we reach the Ida Inglis and Great Republic, which are situated some twelve miles south; they are both very promising claims; work enough has been done on each of these, in the way of sinking and drifting, to prove that they contain a large body of ore; the base of the ore in these mines is copper, earrying from 30 to 50 per cent copper and from \$50 to \$500 silver per ton.

Southwest of the Post, within four to eight miles, are a number of claims located, but there has been but little done towards developing any of them until recently. Work is being prosecuted at this time on four or five claims in that vicinity. The ore is generally carbonate in character, assaying from \$20 to \$100 per ton silver. This is called low-grade ore; but, in my opinion, the day is near at hand when these ledges will be sought after in preference to those of higher grade, for they are generally large, and evidently contain immeuse deposits of metal.

There is mineral west and northwest of the Post: but I have given a sufficient description to enable your readers to form some idea of the mineral resources and wealth of this immediate vicinity (Pionneer District).

A word in reference to

THE AVERAGE YIELD THE AVERAGE YIELD

of the ore of the different mines and claims of which I have spoken, for I do not desire to mislead any one. We have but few mines the ore of which will yield or average over \$200 per ton, and many of our mines will not average over \$100 per ton; but we consider the man in luck who is the owner of a mine the ore of which will average \$100 per ton.

The average yield of the ore of the great Comstock lode, which has astonished the world, has never been above about \$33 per ton; find the great bulk of that ore has been found below 1,000 feet in depth. Few of the mines on the Comstock ever paid from the surface; while here in this district nearly all the mines that amount to anything pay from the surface down. This is a very important feature, and well worth the consideration of all persons seeking mines. Further, we have very great advantages in Further, we have very great advantages in climate over that of Nevada or any of the Territories in which mineral is found, unless it be that of New Mexico, which has much the same climate as this. The miner can work bere the year round, uninterrupted by storms or cold

weather.

The great drawback to this part of the Territory, and in fact all over the Territory, is the lack of capital. Miners and prospectors, as a class, are poor men, no matter where you find them; and the development of a mine without money is next to an impossibility in a country where bacon costs 30 cents per pound, beans 10 cents, sugar 30, coffee 40, dried fruit 25 to 80 cents, potatoes 10 cents, and all other eatables are proportionately expensive. The foregoing rates are, however, cheap compared with the prices paid here three years ago.

But there is

A BETTER TIME COMING

But there is

A BETTER TIME COMING
for this country, we hope, and that soon. By
the lst day of April next the Southern Pacific
Railroad will have reached a point only about
sixty miles' distance from this camp. This will
reduce the cost of transportation, and hence the
cost of supplies. But we are not satisfied with
having an outlet to California,—we are looking
longingly towards the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road for an outlet east, and an inpouring
of supplies of all kinds, such as no other country but the Middle States can produce.

Our camp and village are growing rapidly.
Nineteen months ago, when I came here, there
were but three families and three little adobe
huts; now we have over twenty-div families, a
number of good adobe buildings, two stonefronts, four stores, three smith-shops, etc.
Four mills have been erected since I
came here, and are now crushing
ore. Three of these mills simply concentrate
the ore, and then ship the concentrations to
San Francisco to be converted into builtion. This
process is not a success. There is but one mine
here that yields concentrating ore,—that is the
Silver-King,—and, even with this ore, there is
quite a loss; but the tallings are saved, and will
be worked. Mr. Aaron Mason, the Superintendent of the King Mine and Mill, informed
me, a few days since, that the Company contemplate adding pans and settlers to the mill
early this spring; then they will convert their
ore into builton here at the Post. Messrs.
Stone & Benson have, within the past few
weeks, arected and started a small mill, with
amalgamating pans and settlers; and it is
working finely. I refined and ran out the first
bar of builtion from this mill on New-Year's
Day. This was the first builtion ever produced
at Picket Post; but we hope to soon be
PRODUCING BULLION DAILY.

I do not hesitate to say that this camp and

PRODUCING BULLION DAILY. I do not hesitate to say that this camp and mining district have as bright an outlook as any in this Territory, or any of the Territoties within the United States. But, to the capitalist who desires to invest in mines, we say, Come and investigate for yourself, and see what we have. There are plenty of promising claims here that can be purchased at reasonable prices from parties who are unable to work them. To the prospector who is unable to purchase, and desires to find and locate his own mine, we say, Come; this is as good a field for you as any in sires to find and locate his own mine, we say, Come; this is as good a field for you as any in the Territory; but don't come expecting to find and locate a rich claim the first week after you get here. True, you might stumble on one in three days; but it may take you three years.

P. A. Brown.

# THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Ithers. as Oursel' See Them .- I. There was a young Man in Sen Loose, Vhose name was Lycurgus O. Dewey; His feet were as large

And wore a No. 900 Shoe he. There was a young man in Milwaukee, Who was so exceedingly gawky That he used a lit Match For to wind up his Watch, And lit his Cigar with the Clock-key.

A Maiden sang in Cincinnati, That Parree of the West, "Batti, Batti!" Till the Hogs getting killed Their loud Threnodies stilled, And the Folks said 'twas finer than Patti.

There was a young Man in Detroit Who at Billiards was very adroit; One Night a big Run And the People went wild with Deloight.

There was a young Man of St. Paul, Minnesota, not born with a Caul;
He was so afraid
Of being Drowned that 'tis said
He never touched Water at all.

Walker's Men at Lemont. To the Editor of The Tribuns. LEMONT, Ill., Jan. 21.—The recent visit of the County Commissioners to Lemont to inquire into the system of dispensing outdoor relief will not be of any benefit to the taxpayers of Cook County. The testimony submitted to them in regard to the class of applicants for the county's charity was false in many particulars. For instance, Walker's man Madden testified that none of Walker's employes stood in need of any charity, as Walker paid his workmen every month. All of which was a tissue of lies. for, instead of paying regularly every month, Walker is now in arrears to his workmen for four months. And nearly two-thirds of his Court-House employes are now living on the county, notwithstanding any statement that Walker or any of his hirelings may have made

Should a TRIBUNE commissioner visit Lemont Should a Tribune commissioner visit Lemons with the same object in view as the County Commissioners had, the result of his labors set forth in your able journal would certainly astonish the taxpayers of Cook County.

JUSTICE.

Unjust Personal-Property Tax. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Is there any way by which person can obtain a rebate on personal-proprty tax! My personal-property tax is \$8.13. My personal property would not sell for \$300, and I could replace it all with new for less than \$400. Must I submit to a tax of 20 per cent or more on every dollar of my property? If I was wealthy and my property taxed in the propor-tion it now is, I would not pay it without an order from the court; but, as I am one of the poorer class, I suppose I must submit to it. I believe in paying a just and reasonable amount of tax, and that cheerfully, too. The fault of unjust taxation is in the system of taxation. The Assessor sits in his office and mails to every property-holder a certain blank, with the request to fill it out and return it to his office. If a property-holder is out of the city and fails, through no fault of his, to fill out and return this blank in the required time, the Assessor, without making any inquiry, assesses him what it is his pleasuure to do. Is this a proper way? Should not the Assessor or his deputy make personal examination of all property?

WEST SIDE TAXPATER.

Keeping Each Other in Countent To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Perhaps the best consola ion which Illinois Republicans can find for any chagrin they may feel in the election of a salary-grabber to the United States Senate is afforded by the choice of Voorhees by the Indiana Democrats as their Senator. These two gentlemen, severally representing pretty much the same elements in the two parties, were elected about the same time and under pretty much the same machine pressure. While the Republican friends of Mr. Logan in the Illinois Republican friends of Mr. Logan in the Illinois Legislature were dodging the resolution condemoing the salary-grab and excluding from Senatorial honors those who participated therein, the Democratic friends of Mr. Voorhees in the Indiana Legislature were doing precisely the same thing. "Honors are easy" to this extent, and each party may avail itself of such comfort and justification as may be extracted from that condition of things. When Democrats shout "Logan!" into the ears of Republicans in an impertinent and contemptuous fashion, the Republicans can shout back "Voorhees!" with equally effective derision. The two gentiemen occupy about the same plane of statesmanship, and it is not certain that either State has any more to boast of same plane of states manning, more to boast of than the other. There will be a pretty even off-set in all political debates. Perhaps Voorhees can tower somewhat loftier in his style of oratory, but Logan, on the other hand, can talk tory, but Logan, on the other hand, can taik louder and emit considerably longer sentones. If there shall ever be any jangle between them, it is probable that the criminations and recriminations will be about equally divided, and the country can stop its ears and let the battle go

Judge Bradwell in Defense of the Appellate Court.

To the Editor of The Tribine.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—In your issue of this morn

ing you publish a communication and editorial concerning the Appellate Court decisions for this district and the first rotume of reports, which do injustice to the Judges of the Appellate Court as well as to our local Judges, I cannot believe this intentional, and therefore ask you to insert this in your issue of to-mor-

late Court for the First District, since its organization in 1877, is 285. The judgments below have been reversed and the cases remanded in 26 cases, and affirmed in 138 cases. There are pending and under advisement 51 cases. Only 22 cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court. In 125 of the cases the amount in controversy exceeded \$1,000, giving the parties the right under the law to anneal to the Supreme right under the law to appeal to the Supreme Court if they felt so disposed. The number of chancery cases was 48. Of these, the judgments below were affirmed in 18 and reversed in 13

chancery cases was 48. Of these, the judgments below were affirmed in 18 and reversed in 13 cases, leaving 17 chancery cases pending and under advisement. Only 8 chancery cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court. We find upon examination of twenty-three volumes of the Illinois Reports, commencing with the sixty-third and ending with the eighty-dith, that there are 3,066 reported cases, and that the opinions delivered by the Supreme Court reverse the judgments of the courts below in 1,358 cases and affirm them in 1,718 cases. This shows that there has been a greater proportion of cases reversed by the Supreme Court than by the Appellate Court of this district. The law creating the Appellate Courts only requires opinions to be written when the judgment of the courts below are reversed. This accounts for the opinions in the first volume of reports, all with one exception being cases where the judgments below were reversed. It is a mistake to suppose that all cases can be taken from the Appellate Court is final. The fact that only twenty-two cases where the amount in controversy is less than \$1,000 the judgment of the Appellate Court is final. The fact that only twenty-two cases out of the great number disposed of by the Appellate Court have been appealed to the Supreme Court shows that this Court is not only relieving the Supreme Court, but is working satisfactorily to the Bar.

It is wrong to suppose that a Judge is incompetent because half or nearly half his judgments appealed from are reversed. It should not be forgotten that but a small proportion of the cases tried by our Circuit and Superior Court Judges are appealed. The only wonder is that, of the thousands they try, more are not reversed.

Work of the Appellate Court.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Attention is called in an editorial paragraph in THE TRIBUNE of this morning referring to the communication of an eminent lawyer of this city, and who is represented as stating that of the fifty-four cases decided by the Appellate Court of the First (Chicago) District, fifty-three have been reversed. Upon a reference, however, to the communica-tion, it appears that the writer only states the number of cases reversed among those selected by Judge Bradwell as of sufficient interest to the profession to justify reporting them. Re-

The Court is now in session with a docket of forty-two cases.

The writer has no information from the Fourth or Mt. Vernon District. The dockets of the Supreme Court also show how small a proportion of the cases go to the Supreme Court.

At the September term of the Supreme Court at Ottawa in 1877 406 new cases were docketed; in 1878 only ninety-five. in 1878 only ninety-five.
At the January term at Springfield, 1877, there were upon the docket 337 cases; at the January term, 1879, there were eighty-nine

ases.

It will be seen from the foregoing statistics It will be seen from the foregoing statistics that the system of Appellate Courts expedites justice,—is fast reducing the dockets of the Supreme Court to manageable compass, and tends to end hitigation at an early day. The Judges are paid no salary, except for the performance of duties in their circuits, and the cost, therefore, of the system, is mainly for Clerks and Bailiffs.

Lex.

How to Settle the Indian Question.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
BAXTER SPRINGS, Kas., Jan. 20.—In your issue of the 17th inst,, President Hayes, in speaking of the Indian policy, says: "The causes which prevent the success of the peace policy among the Indians were, that as the white settlers pushed forward their settlements they were constantly encroaching upon the reservations set apart for the Indiana a cause for which be could see no remedy.

The President further says: "That as the

hunting-grounds are parrowed in their limits it becomes absolutely necessary to feed the Indians, and as the task of caring for them devolved upon the Agents, who are poorly paid, hence comes the temptation for the latter to steal and rob the Indians of even their scanty provisions made by Congress for their support."

As a cure for the first evil, for which the President sees no remedy, I would suggest that the Government give to each and every Indian, minor as well as adult, a patent for 160 acres of land of their own selection, wherever they may be located at the time, without the power to transfer for twenty-one years. Further, if the Government owes them money in annuity payments, or in consequence of their large domain of reservation, pay it to them as soon as they are located on their homesteads. Let the money be invested in stock—cattle, hogs, brood mares, agricultural implements, and provisions for present wants. For minor children, make them annual cash payments for schooling and sustenance. Make the Indian by law what he is in fact,—a full born chilzen of the United States, giving him all the rights and privileges of the Government, which the white man and the black man enjoy. comes the temptation for the latter to steal and

man enjoy.
Then will I guarantee for the white settler no

Then will I guarantee for the white settler no longer intruding on the legal rights of the Indian, and the difficulty for which the President sees no remedy will be solved.

As to the President's second trouble, the thleving Agents, as he calls them, whose duty it is to care for the Indians, I can assure him they nave no care for them further than to distribute the funds that come into their hands, or perhaps to beat one of his wards in a horse-trade or some other financial transaction. How faith-

ute the funds that come into their hands, or perhaps to beat one of his wards in a horse-trade or some other financial transaction. How faithfully he distributes the funds is perhaps best known to the President.

I have for many years been a close observer of the care and mangement of the Quaoan Agency in the Indian Territory. I am personally acquainted with nearly all the Indians under the Agent's charge: have had dealings with many of them. They assure me, and I know it to be true, that he has never visited them at their homes to counsel them as to how to proceed with their farming, or encourage them in any way to make a living. And the schools under his charge he never visits, consequently he knows nothing of how they are conducted.

All of which the Indians complain. He receives his salary, makes all he can out of them, and otherwise that is all there is of him. So, i see no reason why he should not be dispensed with, as the Indians have aiready dispensed with their Chiefs and tribul taws.

Let their anouties be distributed by the army Paymasters. I have never heard of them swindling soldiers out of their pay. The policy here proposed is desired by all Indians in the Quaoan Agency, and that railroads be extended aprough their territory. Much more might be said-fin detail in relation to the Quiaoan Agency. Soffish President would recommend a strong and positive policy in relation to Indian affairs, I doubt not Congress would adopt it, which would settle the second question.

This great Government cannot afford to deprive a native-born human being of all the rights and privilege areas.

We have dealt with the indians too long as an alien for his good or the honor of the Govern-

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

BOURBON, Ind., Jan. 21.—In THE TRIBUNE of the 15th test. I find a letter headed "Beecher Rebuked," which to me seems to be a very un-christianlike rebuke as coming from an English clergyman. It is said distance lends enchantto the view. Said clergyman can find the same teaching nearer home, coming from per-haps as noted a divine as Beecher,—"No Adam,

no Eve, no Flood."
In the last Pitteburg Christian Advocate (Methodist Episcopal), of Jan. 16, 1879, I find a London letter by O. B. Super, from which I take the following extract:

Before leaving Leinsie I was advised by a Beston friend not to pass through London without going to Bloomsbury Chapel to hear the Rev. Stafford Brooke, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, etc., and known on both sides of the Atlantic as a writer on English literature. I was much pleased, therefore, that I could hear him on my first Sunday in London. At the proper time I repaired to the chapel, and, though rather shabily dressed in ordinary traveling costume, was civilly treated, and shown to a good seat. The chapel looks like some old-fashioned country churches I have seen in America. The services of the Church of England were performed in a manner that, eatherically considered, could hardly be surpassed. The preacher joined the singing and prayers with a ferror which seemed to indicate that for him it was not mere form. He took for his text, "God made man in His own image," and bezan his sermon with the somewhat starding statement that the account of Genesis was poetry and not prose; that the whole chapter from which the text was taken contained scarcely a sentence which could be for theology. "The world," continued he, "in becoming too wise to believe in literal interpretation of the first chapters of the Bible, and to try to make men accept the statements therein made as the teachings of science, is to trun them against the whole book, and thus defeat the ends arrived at." He believed that God created man, but he didn't pretend to know how He created min, it was the same thing to him whether He created min endowed with all his faculties, or whether He endowed arms of protoplasm with the possibility of developing into a man. Man to-day differs from God in degree rather than in kind, and has in turn created art, science, and religion, each of which is more truly eternal than the material universe. He further said that the cores of this sag, as well as the age of Christ, was prestract; that is, the consense of a class of men who pretend to know all about God, and arrogate to themselves the right to decide dogmat

great Teacher of Truth was born, all the tables of every child that has not outgrown it with the father of all untreth. Santa Claus, although supposed to be an innocent deception. Is it strange that even great preachers are unwilling to let go the fiction of ancient superstition when it is planted so firmly in them in childhood and youth!

B. F. ROSENBEREY.

SUPREME COURT.

SPRINGPIPLD, Ill., Jan. 22.-In the Supreme Court to-day a petition for mandamus was filed, the cause being The People ex rel. Henry Harms vs. E. F. C. Klokke, County Clerk, etc. The papers were sent to the conference-room of the Judges before they could be reached by the re-The Supreme Court adjourned to-day until

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK OF HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY

THIS THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1879, Bellint's Opera. I PURITANI.

FRIDAY, "LES HUGUENOTS." (This Opera will be given as recently adapted in Europe, omitting the massacre, and terminating with the Grand Duo in the Window Scene of IV. Act.)
SATURDAY MATINEE, "LUCIA DI LAMMED-

SATURDAY NIGHT, "LA TRAVIATA." Box Office open daily after 9 a. m. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. ANOTHER WEEK OF UPROARIOUS PUN.

JOSEPH MURPHY, The unapproachable Irish Comedian, and his own s lected Dramadic Company. LOOK AT THE FUN FOR THE WEEK. Monday and Tuesday even PLAYS. Monday and Tuesday even have and Wednesday Matine Monday and Tuesday evenings and Wednesday Matines,
The Kalthy GOW.
Wednesday and Thursday nights (first time here),
Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday Matines,
everybody's favorice, MAUM CHE,
Fri by Night-BENRFIT OF MR. MURPHY,
Monday, Jan. 27—The Boston H. M. S. PINAPORE
OPERA CO.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. ECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Monday, Jan. 27

The Boston H. M. S. Pinaiore Opera Co. Who will produce (first time here) the new English Nautical Comic Opera, by W. S. Gilbert and Artha Sullivan, the leading attraction of London and Boston, entitled HER MAJESTY'S SHIP PINAFORE. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Mati-ees of this week only, production of J. B. Buckstone's GREEN BUSHES

With STRONG CAST and NEW SCENIC EFFECTS. Next Week—Abby Sage Richardson's new Drama. TWO WOMEN.

STILL CROWDED NIGHTLY. Great bit of the 'SMOKE IF YOU LIKE" plan. A GREAT SHOW THIS WEEK. Matinee Tuesday and Friday at 2:30 p. m. Prices-50, 35, 25c, and 15c. Standing-room only after 8:30. Come early if you want seats.

OPERA TICKETS for sale for THURSDAY, Friday, Saturday Matinee, and Saturday Night; first and second rows of Parquette Circle, and First Balcony. Address Room 45 Major Block. WINES AND LIQUORS.

WHISKY Come and Tasta, and sac-lary yourself if our Port, Sherry, Gin, Whisky, etc. AND Wholesale Ligner Depot, 1 159 Clark-et.



WANTED. Special to Dry Goods Commercial Travelers. Men with established trade wanted to introduce a me of goods, West and South. Samples light, and of interfere with regular dry goods. Send address

# GENERAL NEWS.

Imre Kiralfy is at the Tremont. Judge J. B. Speed, Louisville, is at the Palmer Ex-Gov. Harrison Ludington, Milwaukee, is at

The Hon. W. P. Orr, Piqua, O., is among the uests of the Tremont

The Hon. William Parsons, Boston, is among the guests of the Sherman.

The Hon, A. Haines, Mayor of Freeport, Ill. is stopping at the Sherman. W. Tear, U. S. A., and Charles L. Kelsey, U. N., are among the guests of the Palmer.

C. C. Reed, Superintendent of Telegraph Michigan-Central Railraad, is at the Tremot The Hon. L. Hull, ex-Member of Congress, from Kalamazoo, Mich., is registered at the Tremout.

F. K. Hain, Superintendent of the Keokuk Des Moines Railroad, is one of the guests of

Col. Joseph Chapman, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Rail-coad, is at the Sherman.

The West Side Street Railway Company has his week put a number of handsome new cars in its Randolph street line. D. James Leary, self-styled an attorney-at-law, was held to the Criminal Court yesterday, by Justice Pollak, in bonds of \$800.

Capt. E. S. Goofrey, Seventh Cavalry, a witness on the Reno trial, arrived in the city yesterday, registering at the Palmer.

A defective flue at No. 184 Madison street ansed a still alarm to be given the Fire Patrol esterday forenoon. No damage resulted.

The organ purchased by Father Roles, of which mention was made yesterday, was not the old one which graced the Exposition so long, but the new one which was there last year. The Rev. Brooke Herford, of the Cuurch of the Messiah, has announced that Sunday morning he will preach on the Theatre, entiting his subject "A Word for, and to, the Theatre."

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 32 degrees; 10 a. m., 23; 12 m., 34; 3 p. m., 37; 8 p. m., 35. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.16; 8 p. m., 29.34.

The judges of the first annual exhibition of the Western Poultry Club, at Nos. 63 and 65 Washington street, are hard at work upon their score-sheets, and it is expected that by to night the entire list of prizes will have been awarded. The cement dealers of the Northwest attend

ed a called meeting in the Palmer House yes-terday afternoon. The meeting was strictly pri-vate, and none of those present could be per-suaded to furnish an item of the proceedings for

The Linseed Oil Association met in Parlor 44 of the Grand Pacific vesterday. The deliberations were carried on in secret, and, after a sesof about three hours, the meeting adjourned without, as they say, having done anything worthy of reporting. Margaret Hanafar, a widow 50 years old, fell

Margaret Handar, a whow 50 years old. left down at the corner of Thirty-seventh and But-terfield streets last evening about 6 o'clock, and died very suddenly from hemorrhage of the langs. The body was taken to her daughter's house, No. 737 Thirty-seventh street.

The alarm from Box 445 at 2:20 p. m. yester day was caused by a slight fire in the closet of the two-story frame dwelling-house No. 358 Rebecca street, owned and occupied by James Waish. A few pails of water extinguished the blaze without the aid of the fire-engines. Dam-

Mr. George A. Blaikie, who was adjudged in-sane Jan. 4 by a jury in the County Court, was discharged yesterday from the Eigin Insane-Asylum by order of Dr. Kilburn, who pro-nounces him sane. He was taken to the depot in a certised and came as far a Turner-Junction in a carriage, and came as far as Turner Junction where he left the train.

By decree of His Excellency, M. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, the jurisdiction of the Consulate of Chicago, of which M. Correy is the incumbent, is intended to include Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. Henry W. Zimmerman was much improved yes-erday. He was sitting up and talking freely, and

it was with great difficulty that it could be dis-covered that his mind was unsettled. His phy-sicians think that his trouble has existed for a year past, and has been gradually growing on him until the present, and express doubts, in view of his advanced age, whether he will ever

The Chicago Women's Club gave a very The Chicago Women's Ciub gave a very pleasant reception last evening at the Grand Pacific. About thirty guests were present. The first part of the evening was spent in a pleasant social way in the pariors, after which the gentiemen and ladies went to the ordinary, where lunch was served. The reception lasted until quite late in the evening, no efforts being made to have anything heaven a formal recention.

The officers of the Milk Dealers' Association, an organization which is seeking to put a stop to the sale of adulterated, watered, and swill milk, have just gotten out a pamphlet contai-ing some important and interesting facts regarding the evils against which the Association is fighting; among other things, a full account of the recept investigation into the swill-milk traffic in Chicago, with the result of the microscopic examinations of Prof. Piper.

The creditors of Morris & Goldschmidt held a The creditors of Morris & Goldschmidt held a meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the question of a compromise. The Committee reported that the firm ought to pay 50 cents on the dollar. The creditors appeared to be in favor of not accepting less, whereupon the debtors announced that they could not give more than 33 per cent, and withdrew. The creditors thereupon went into secret session, and finally, after another conference with the members of the firm, agreed to accept 35 per cent, payable in two and four months.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN. MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN.

Officer Elliott has been investigating the case of Alexander Matherson, the man who was knocked down by five or six young thugs on the night of Dec. 29. on the corner of Portland avenue and Twenty-fifth street, for the purpose, it was supposed, of robbing him. If the statements of Mrs. Matherson are true, a great lack of the milk of human kindness has been shown by several persons, and they have acted in the most inhuman and outrageous manner. At the time Matherson was attacked he was struck on the head with some blunt instrument and severely ead with some blunt instrument and severely counded. Dr. Dell was called to attend him. and said the wounds were not dangerous. Mrs. Matherson, being unable to
pay the expenses incurred by the attendance
of a physician, applied to the Country Agent for
assistance. That official gave her an order ou
the Dispensary on the corner of Prairie avenue
and Twenty-sixth street, and on presenting st
she was told that Dr. Moore was the physician
for her district. On the 3d inst she

and Twenty-sixth street, and on presenting it she was told that Dr. Moore was the physician for her district. On the 3d inst. she called on that physician, and asked him to attend her husband. He refused to do so, and she requested him to give her an order for medicine on the Dispensary. That he also requested him to give her an order for medicine on the Dispensary. That he also refused, Mrs. Matherson stated, and he informed her that she had lived long enough to pay him, and to pay for medicines, and her husband ought to die. She then called on Dr. Goodwin, who gave her a letter to the County Agent, requesting an order for the removal of Matherson to the County Hospital. The request was complied with, and last Monday the ambulance came for him. Mrs. Matherson desired to accompany her husband in the wagon in order to attend to him, and the driver told her that she could not go,—the county was not furnishing horsefiesh to draw well beople around. Matherson was taken to the Hospital and kept around the office nearly all day, when he was told that there was no room for him, and he was sent out, to make his way home as best he could. He reached his house at 10 o'clock at night in a fainting condition, and has since been confined to bed. Ervsipelas has broken out all over his body, and he is in a shocking state. His wife informed Officer Ellott that they were in destitute eircumstances, and could not pay a doctor. She owns some property in the suburbs, but could not raise any money on it at present. Matherson is now in a critical condition, and needs medical and other assistance.

THE CIGAR-MANUFACTURERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOof Chicago held a special meeting yesterday atternoon in Klare's Hall, No. 70 North Clark street. Charles Maurer presided. The object of the meeting was to take some action with reference to Commissioner Raum's construction of the law levying a tax on manufactured tobacco. The Secretary read communications from Associations in Baltimore and other points interested, setting forth what had been done in the various cities in opposition to Raum's rulings. A petition to Congress for a reversal of the Commissioner's decision requiring a partition between wholesale and retail departments was being circulated and numerously signed. Copies of this memorial were to be sent to Chicago, and the request was made that they be circulated under the auspices of the Association for signatures.

Mr. Henry Bond moved that a committee of CIATION

two be appointed to raise funds for the purpose of sending a representative to Washington to co-operate with the agents of other associations in their fight against Raum. The motion was adopted, and the following gentlemen named as such committee: J. Susseur and G. B. Nikodem, for the West Division; H. Bonn and J. Clausen for the South Division; J. Laubenheimer and W. J. Swalick for the North Division.

The Treasurer reported \$29.75 as the amount received during the year, of which \$22 had been expended, leaving a balance of \$7.75 on hand. On motion, the election of officers was ordered, with the following result: John Sussen, President: Martin Winke, Vice President: Jacob Laubenheimer, Treasurer; J. J. Silicy, Corresponding and Recording Secretary; Messrs. Brown and Swalick, Board of Trustees. After a brief discussion of Judge Bond's decision adverse to the claims urged by those present, the meeting adjourned for one week.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—Dr. William A. Eden, Bloomington; George M. Seymour, New York; B. F. Barclay, Denver; H. F. Hicker, Des Moines; R. H. Pease, Jr., San Francisco; A. A. Fisher, Santa Fe. Maj. R. L. Hopkins, Leadville, Col.; H. C. Wilcox, Meriden, Ct.
Sherman House—Col. W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky.; C. N. Brady, Wheeling, W. Va.; L. P. Brown, Cleveland; T. S. Coburn, Buffalo; L. Carmichael, Tama City, Ia.; C. B. Tnayer, Fond du Lac; A. B. Farnsworth, Detroit.
Tremont House—A. R. Vanderwater, Amsterdam, Holland; W. N. Kendail, Richmond, Ind.; F. K. Denshee, Waterloo, Ia.; Edward A. Lord, Boston; A. S. Smith, New York; W. H. Douglas, Cedar Rapids; G. H. Turner, Aloany.
Grand Pacine Hotel—C. E. Perkins, Burlington; S. K. Holman, Boston; John Hancock, Peoria; F. A. Van Dyck, New York; T. J. Hoyt, St. Louis; W. B. Waterbury, Owen Sound; George H. Gordon, Toronto; George C. Gibbons, London, Eng.

### THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts yesterday amounted to nearly \$50. The City Treasury receipts yesterday amount ed to \$2,819.

The Comptroller paid out about \$1,000 in scrip yesterday. Collector Ayres paid into the city's pocket resterday \$12,590 in scrip. The Collector received about \$1,400 yester-

day from special assessments. The disbursements of the City Treasury De partment yesterday reached the sum of \$800. By next Saturday it is expected that the repairs on Lake-street bridge will be completed. Secretary Mead, of the Public Works Depart-

ment, yesterday filed his bond in the sum of \$10,000. The men who did the ice-blasting business in the lake were all paid off yesterday. The bill of expenses footed up \$700.

One case of scarlet-fever, one of diphtheria and one of chicken-pox, were reported yester day at the Health Department. The recent night smells from Bridgeport have,

it appears, been caused by the bursting of the tanks which contain the gases prior to their Mr. Hood, who has been Superint

the city water-pipes, has resigned, and intends to go to Kansas to live. brough has appointed Mr. Lane, who formerly brough has appointed Mr. La held the place, his successor. Up to the present time the amount of scrip issued by the city is about \$1,600,000, for the expenses of 1878. Of this about \$100,000 has come in for taxes, and the Comptroller Lolds in

bout \$1,400,000 still afloat THE CITY COLLECTOR. The annual report of this officer will show the following figures:

172, 289 414 16,815 24,690 213,202 203, 203

There was uncollected at the end of the year There was uncollected at the end of the year on special assessments \$205,63; on delinquent water of 1876-7, \$6,719; on delinquent water of 1877-8, \$16,004. There was \$79,239 of the special assessment warrants annulled. The amount returned delinquent to the County Clerk on special assessments was \$1,192,230; to the City Comptroller on personal property of 1871, \$75,-208; on personal property of 1872, \$172,232. Total returned to Comptroller, \$247,441.

# THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The bread, meat, and milk contractors began filling their contracts yesterday. All of the Collectors have now gotten their books, and the Treasurer is expecting large ac essions of cash soon.

The case of Pete Stevens, charged with the murder of his wife, will be called for trial to-morrow. Mr. Trude, his attorney, will ask for further time, and, this failing, will seek a change of venue as the last resort. Stevens paid him \$300 the other day which his father sent him, and just why the delay is sought is not known. H. L. Hertz, an employe in the office of the Cierk of the Criminal Court, was in receipt of a

cablegram yesterday morning announcing the death of his father in Copenhagen, Denmark, after a lingering illness. The deceased was Chief of Police in Copenhagen, and had been for a number of years, and Mr. Hertz had but recently returned from an extended visit to him. It was stated yesterday that the Finance Committee of the County Board proposed calling upon Recorder Brockway to see whether arrangements could not be made for him to pay his employes out of the fees of his office. Recorder Brockway states that all the employes of his office have been, and are now being, paid out of the fees thereof, which are more than sufficient for the purpose.

sufficient for the purpose. Commissioner Burling has been summoned to Pittsburg as a witness in a case growing out of the riots there of a year and a half ago, consequently the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service did not meet, much to the chagrin of the Court-House contractors, who were expecting to get the first grab at the money to be realized from the bends. to be realized from the bonds. They are all anxious to have the county advance them a part of the withheld percentage on their contracts.

of the withheld percentage on their contracts.

Sheriff Hoffmann was around again vesterday, entirely recovered from his recent sickness. He celebrated the occasion by inviting several friends to dinner in the jail, that they might get a taste of prison fare. County-Attorney Willett and B. G. Gill were among his guests, and the bill of fare consisted of vegetable soup, corned beef and cabbage, potatoes, bread, and mincepie, and they are to the health of the cook, and pronounced everything good. The Sheriff has very materially improved the rations of the prisoners, notwithstanding the reduced prices he gets for djeting them.

Jailer Currier has adopted a system of "passes" intended to preclude the army of shysters from living at the jail and fleecing the prisoners. It has been the custom of a certain class of attorneys to watch the papers and make a minute of the committals, and rush over to the jail and solicit the new comers to become their clients, which has been a source of great annovance and injustice to the unfortunate. annoyance and injustice to the unfortunate. The "pass" system adopted prevents any attorney from gaining access to the "cage," except he is sent for by the prisoner, or is known to have been retained by him, and entirely does away with the possibility of a prisoner being entrapped by the designing and avaricious against his own will.

his own will.

The Grand Jury vesterday indicted the notorious Dan Kellogg for keeping a gaming-house. It was noted a day or two ago that there were some apprehensions in certain circles that on accounts of Kellogg having some friends on the jury justice would not be done in the case, and especially since one of these friends was reputed to be a partner of his in the offense with which he was charged. In fact, some of the jurors talked the matter over, and the result was a particular juror was singled out as objectionable, and some one laid the matter before Judge Williams. This man did not appear yesterday, for the reason that the Judge sent him word Tuesday afternoon that if he out in an appearance he would call the jury before him and publicly dismiss him, and the indictment of Kellogg and his absence may possibly have some connection. his own will.

The exports of alcohol were 200 barrels. The subscriptions to the 4 per cents were

The Sub-Treasury receipts were \$112,000, and the disbursements \$40.060. The Collector of Internal Revenue gathered in \$24,457, of which \$20,178 was on account

spirits, \$3,338 tobacco, and \$212 beer. The tug Goldsmith Maid was again seized yesterday by the United States Marshal, the

Perry Smith called at the Custom-House to claim some furniture and crockery that he had bought in Europe, and which arrived here Tues day night. The packages were marked "General" Smith. The duties amounted to \$1,500.

The city authorities bave notified the Government Light-House keeper to put in rew panes of glass and replaster his house, and send in the bill. This ends the controversy which grew out of the use of dynamite to get rid of ice at the mouth of the risk. outh of the river. The Eighteenth Ward Supervisors and Dep The Eighteenth Ward Supervisors and Deputy Marshals will be paid to-day. A few in the other wards have not yet called for their \$10 or \$20. The account will be closed in a few days, and unless those who have thus far neglected to do so make their appearance at the Marshal's office before that time they will have to get their pay from Washington and submit to the trials and delays of the "Circumlocution Office."

#### CRIMINAL.

Henry Mortimer and Fred J. Lewis stole some lothing from Charles Demaurez and were ar-

rested vesterday. Justice Scully held M. Morris for trial in the Criminal Court, yesterday, for receiving stolen property, as alleged by Peter McNally. Bail was fixed at \$300.

William Riley and Thomas Walsh were arrested last evening for stealing a pair of boots from No. 191 West Randolph street, and locked up in Madison-Street Station. The non-appearance of an important witness

vesterday caused Justice Summerfield to dismiss the charge of robbery against Michael Hardy, who was accused of robbing Mr. Guy. William Graham was held for trial yesterday

by Justice Summerfield on the charge of assault

ing Charles Puetz, a saloon-keeper. There

were five others concerned in the affair, which occurred in May last, and they were all pun ished. A fiend named Joseph Elmore was arrested vesterday in the southern part of the city for making indecent exhibitions on the street, and frightening young girls returning from school.

He was fined \$100 a year ago for the same the corner of Desplaines and Washington streets caught Nelson Blatwell in the act of stealing buffalo-robe from off his horse, which was standing in front of the store, last night at 9:30 o'clock, and took him to the Madison-Street Station, where he was booked on the charge of

Another bold robbery was committed last Another oold robery was committed last erening at 6:30 o'clock. Three unknown footpads attacked Mr. C. H. Taylor on Leavitt street, between Madison and Warren avenue, knocked him down, and robbed him of \$500 in money. Mr. Taylor, who lives at No. 229 Park avenue, refused to furnish any further particulars to a police officer who went to see him until this morning.

this morning.

Thomas Fitzsimbons was drunk about the saloon of H. M. Jenner, No. 15 South Haisted street, yesterday, and was bounced out several times, which made him mad, and he "laid for" the proprietor. William McDonald, the barkeeper, stepped outside of the door last night at 8:30, and Fitzsimmons, mistaking him for Jenner, attempted to sever his jugular, making a thrust with a knife at that artery that barely missed the mark. As it was, a slight wound was inflicted on the neck. Fitzsimmons was arrested, booked for an assault to do bodily injury, and locked up in Madison-Street Station.

Engene Dougherty and Joe Siater proved an Eugene Dougherty and Joe Slater proved an

alibi yesterday, when examined before Justice Summerfield on the charge of burglary in smashing Goldsmid's window in land stealing about \$4,000 worth of diamonds, and they were discharged. One witness was quite positive Slater was the man who smashed the glass and took the tray out, but there was a great preponderance of testimony to show that Slater and Dougnerty could not have been at Goldsmid's when the robbery was committed. Mr. Goldsmid and his cierks were not able to ntify the prisoners as the men they had se

A young man named H. C. Hoffmann, who has been employed at Clapp & Young's jewelry store, No. 149 State street, was arrested by Offistore, No. 149 State street, was arrested by Officer D. Sullivan yesterday afternoon for stealing. He was arraigned before Justice Summerfield, pleaded guilty to larceny, and was held for trial at the Uriminal Court. His room at 116 LaSalle street was searched, and a quantity of the stolen property was found. The room of Miss Belle Van Horn, at 124 West Madison street, a young lady whom Hoffman had been visiting, was also searched, and a pair of gold earrings, as fingering, and two silver thimbles, which the young woman said Hoffig in had presented to her on New-Year's Day, were found.

Justice Morrison dispused of the following

New-Year's Day, were found.

Justice Morrison disposed of the following cases yesterday: Low Anderson, assaulting his wife with a bludgeon, hearing continued until to-day; Fred Mayo, assaulting and robbing John Burns, held for trial in the Criminal Court; John Hughes, burglary in entering Mr. Harris' place, No. 39 West Adams street, and stealing a quantity of cigar's, held for trial; Charles Smith and Fred Wilson, robbing a room in the Baltic House and stealing bed-clothing from another place, two charges, held for trial in the upper court; Bridget O'Malley, larceny of a small amount of money, fined \$100; Sam Miller, alas Jim Dver, sheaking into Mr. Johnson's house, No. 763 West Madison street, and stealing a diamond stud and an overcoat, and pointing a revolver at the owner's head when he attempted to stop bim, sent to the Criminal Court for

BRODELTON'S NEEDLES. For some time past Brodelton's store for the For some time past Brodelton's store for the sale of sewing-machine supplies and attachments, No. 16 Adams street, has been victimized by robbers. The fact became known last Saturday, when a night-watchman discovered some one inside, and sewing-machine needles and other articles being scattered about the floor during the hasty retreat of the person, led to the conclusion that the third had been there before. An inventory disclosed the fact that 50,000 sewing-machine needles had been stolen from the place, together with a large quantity of shuttles and other attachments, the whole being worth \$500 or \$600. The matter was reported at the Central Police Station, and Detectives Scott and Slayton were intrusted with the task of ferreting out the thief or thieves. They learned that a young man had been about the city selling sewing-machine needles, etc., in considerable quantity to a number of retail dealers. siderable quantity to a number of retail dealers in such things, and they found bim. He gave in such things, and they found him. He gave the name of Gibson, and is the person referred to in yesterday's Tribune as having been detained as a witness by the detectives. He gave information that led to the recovery of much of the property and the detection of the culprits. The officers called at William Cramer's store, on South Halsted street, near the yielder, and when questioned he said to be detected. culprits. The officers called at William Cramer's store, on South Halsted street, near the viaduct, and when questioned he said he had no needles, but a search revealed 6,000 or 7,000 of those stolen from Brodelton's. Cramer asserted that he bought them. He was locked up at the Central Station and booked on the charge of larceny. N. P. Larson, of No. 350 East Division street, bought 1,700 of the stolen needles and some shuttles. Hanson, of No. 97 East Chicago avenue, bought 5,000 needles, and other places in different parts of the city had from 300 to 1,000. About 12,000 needles in all were recovered. The alleged thieves were found in a saloon on Monroe street, near State, and were arrested. They are Charles E. Lawrence, Edgar H. Tilton. and J. F. Coyle. The first named prisoner was formerly employed at No. 18 Adams street. next door to Brodelton's, and, having obtained an impression of the front door,—presumably with putty,—made a key that gave him easy access to the store at night, and for five or six weeks past continued to robit, with the assistance of the others who were arrested along with him. Two long chisels and some putty were found upon the prisoners, and the detectives learned that they were about to break into and rob a drug-store on State street. An examination of the prisoners will be held to-day before Justice Summerfield. An examination of the prisoners will be to-day before Justice Summerfield.

# THE CALLAGHAN CASE.

THE TESTIMONY ALL IN.

The trial of John F. Callaghan, of South
Bend, who is charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses from several wholesale boot and shoe dealers in this city, was resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning in the presence of a large audience. The defendant's wife was in court, as also several of his friends and late employes who have been more fortu-

and late employes who have been more such as that he has been.

The first witness called was W. B. Bradford, who testified that he visited South Bend Nov. 7 to see Callaghan in the interest of Mr. Farnum, and found an attorney in possession of the goods by virtue of a chattal mortgage and the goods by virtue of a chattel mortgage and bill of sale. Callaghan offered to settle with Farnum for 25 cents on the dollar, and said that if he did not accept this be would get nothing. Witness then asked him what had become of his \$6,500 stock, whereupon Callaghan replied

wants Justice Haines to pay him \$75, and others that be guessed he never had goods to that have claims for smaller amounts. value, etc.

M. J. Brown testified that he was an employe
of M. D. Wells & Co., and that Aug. 23 Callaghan owed the firm about \$700. About \$520
of the amount was due.

THE DEPENSE. THE DEFENSE.

The prosecution here rested their case, and John F. Callaghan, the defendant, was called. He commenced business at South Bend in 1875, and in August last was in the city and called upon Farnum, Shay, and Wells to purchase goods. He had bought goods of Farnum before, but before making any purchases Aug. 22, he made a statement to the effect that he had a stock on hand worth about \$10,000, and did not owe in excess of \$1,000 beside what he owed him. He told Farnum to consult Shay and Wells as to his standing, and they were consulted, and thereafter Farnum wanted to sell him goods, and did sell him about \$300 worth. He owed Shay about \$1,600 at the time, and purchased of and did sell him about \$300 worth. He owed Shay about \$1,000 at the time, and purchased of him, also, several hundred dollars' worth of goods the same day. Witness was shown the statement made to Farnum, which he said was correct. At that time the firm of Callaghan did not owe his wife anything, but he did. He had gotten her to mortgage certain property at Detroit to pay Henderson & Co. what he owed them. The mortgage was applied to paying the firm's debts, and his wife subsequently raised a row with him because she was tooling money through him, and Sept. 2 asked him to secure her against further loss. The firm gave her a mortgage of the goods and a bill of sale of the two stores Nov. 1 to secure notes given her Sept. 2. Mr. Shay came to see him about Nov. 1, and said that if his wife would not sign notes to secure his claim of \$500 he would close be set to the contract of the purpose, and her Sept. 2. Mr. Shay came to see him about Nov. 1, and said that if his wife would not sign notes to secure his claim of \$500 he would close his store. Witness knew of his purpose, and set about securing his wife at once, but could have paid all he was owing if he had been given a chance. He had at the time about \$3,000 or \$4,000 in stock, \$1,500 in cash, and \$2,500 in book accounts. Shay proposed to settle with him at 50 cents on the dollar, and to use his influence with the other creditors. When he made his statement he had been drinking, and ever since the trouble commenced had been anxious to pay what he owed, and his wife had offered to give up her watch and plano. Mr. Farnum had offered to compromise with him and let him out of jail, but he had been unable to reach their terms. He had assigned his (Sturges') store the latter part of October to a Mr. Daley, to whom the firm was indebted for borrowed money and services as clerk. The stock assigned invoiced \$1,600, and was sold for \$1,100 ten days afterwards. At the time he made the statement to Farnum he owed Daley \$700 and Shay \$1,650, but he did not know it at the time. When Shay came to see him he had \$1,500 in cash, and did not pay him the \$500 that was due because he did not ask for it, and he made the transfer to his wife to secure her and other creditors.

Thomas A. Daley testified that he was a

other creditors.

Thomas A. Daley testified that he was a "journaist" by profession, but had recently been in the shoe business, clerking for Callaghan. Aug. 22 Callaghan's stock was worth about \$0,000 and from that date until the store was closed \$1,800 had been paid to creditors, \$1,200 for incidental expenses, and a not of \$500 to Callaghan's wife. Aug. 21 Callaghan was drinking very hard, and he did not think that he drinking very hard, and he did not think that he was capacitated for business the next day. He had known Callaghan about four years, and went to clerk for him Sept. 1, and the next day the firm gave Mrs. Callaghan notes to secure what they owed her. Between Oct. 26 and Nov. 1 he purchased the stock of goods at Sturges', which invoiced \$1,600. He paid \$400 in cash which he had borrowed of his father, and gave Callaghan a receipt for \$700 which he owed him, and took the goods. He did not conspire with the Callaghans to swindle the Chicago creditors, but directly after he took charge of the store Mr. Shay attached the goods and closed him up.

charge of the store Mr. Shay attached the goods and closed him up.

Frank J. Murphy testified that he had been employed to run the Sturges store for the Callaghaus, and was with them when they transferred their stock of goods to Daley. He was in South Bend Aug. 22, and knew that the Callaghaus had a large stock of goods, worth, perhaps, \$7,000 or \$8,000. They did not keep any books, and the money taken in was pocketed by Callaghan.

haps, \$7,000 or \$8,000. They did not keep any books, and the money taken in was pocketed by Callaghan.

Mrs. Hainey, mother-in-law of one of the Callaghans, testified that she had been to see Mr. Shay, and he offered to release Callaghan from jail if he would pay 75 cents on the dollar. She offered to pay 50 cents herself, and at one time he agreed to accept it, as did also the other creditors, but they subsequently refused the amount. She knew nothing of the financial standing of the Callaghans, but they had done all they could to settle up their indedteduess.

J. F. Callaghan, the defendant, was recalled. He testified that the attorney for M. D. Wells & Co. (Mr. Bradford) told him after his arrest that if he would pay that firm in tull he would arrange for settling with the other creditors for 25 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Bradford was recalled, and denied that he had ever offered to settle with Callaghan on his paying him any sum. He had no right to make any such offer, and all the offers that had been made had been made by the Callaghans and their attorneys. He never met them except at their solicitation, and Mr. Wells had positively refused to make any compromise with them under any cfreumstances.

Mr. Shay was recalled, and denied that he had ever offered to release Callaghan on his paying 75 cents on the dollar, or any other sum.

The evidence all being in, Mr. Mills addressed

To cents on the dollar, or any other sum.

The evidence all being in, Mr. Mills addressed the jury, and was followed by Mr. Kittell for the defendant, after which the Court adjourned until this morning. Mr. O'Brien will occupy an hour this morning, and Mr. Mills will close the

#### THE SHRIEVALTY. RECOUNTING THE VOTE.

The recounting of the vote cast for Sheriff at the late election was commenced vesterday fternoon, and the First Ward was completed. Mr. Vocke appeared for Sheriff Hoffmann, and John C. Richberg for ex-Sheriff Kern, and each of the contestants had also the necessary tallykeepers. The object of the recount is to pervert the will of the people, as expressed through their ballots, and to install Mr. Kern as Sheriff: but there is not the slightest probability of any such result. The following is comparative table of the progress so far made:

		FIRE	ST WA	RD.					
нору		MAN.	KE	RK.	DIXON.   R			YAN	
PRECINCTS.	Official	Recount	Official	Recount.	Qficial	Recount	Official	Recount	
lii	204 161 369 156	192 162 36× 154	253 246 830 223	247 242 329 230	31 44 30 23	26 44 31 28	2	2 1 4 15	
Total	890	876	1,052	1,048	128	129	21	22	

It will be seen that Hoffmann loses fourteen otoes from the official count, and kern four votes, while Dixon and Ryan—the vote for whom Kern charges was counted for Hoffmann—gain a vote each. Nineteen ballots were found to have been cast in blank for Sheriff. The count will continue to-day.

BURNS THE SUICIDE. CORONER MANN HELD AN INQUEST YESTERDAY on George B. Burns, who committed suicide fuesday evening by swallowing half an ounce of opium. The following letter was found addressed to Mrs. Winslow, at whose house the

dressed to Mrs. Winslow, at whose house the deceased roomed:

Miss. Wisslow: By the time that you get this note Ihope that I shall be a corpse; and if I am not dead, please do not send for any one that may save my life. I wish to die. There are no charms in this world for me, and I am sure that I am going to a better land. I have always seen better days, and to be brought to poverty by those who claimed to be my friends is more than I can bear. I have freely forgiven my brother and all others who have wronged me, as I hope to be forgiven. There are parties in this city who have brutally wronged me, and would not pay what they owe me, and I have no idea that there will be any inquiries for me. I don't wish my brother to know that I have ended my existence, so I have burned his letters. I told Sophia to-night that I did take the laudanum, but it was not sufficient, and I now take a half ounce of opium, which I think will hurl me in the presence of my Maker, who I am ready to meet. Since I have been well I have tried to find something to do by which I could live, but my efforts were all in vain, and I continued to hunt until I have sold every article of jewelry and some of my clothing in order to get something to eat, but in justice to you. I cannot use any more. Please sell my trunk and what articles of clothing I have, and use the money for what I owe you, and, if there is anything over, pay my coal man, to whom I owe 25 cents; if there is not enough to pay him he will have to forgive me. I hope that you will not put vourself oany inconvenience about my body, but let the city oury me where they see fit. I would not do this awful deed but I cannot obtain any work, and rather than lead the lonely miserable life that I lead I would rather take my life with mine own hands. Your kindness I have highly appreciated, and I hope that you will reward you accordingly. Mrs. Strunk, and Sophia, too, were kind. Tell them that I will pray for them in Heaven. The drank,—and when this my last epistle to you is ended,—that will s

three weeks ago by taking laudanum, but was The jury brought in a verdict of death by opium, taken with suicidal ntentions.

DR. CUSTIS' RESIGNATION. THE MICHIGAN AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The members of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church held a consultation last night at the residence of Dr. L. D. Boone, No. 665 Michigan avenue, and decided, after much deliberation, to accept the resignation of their pas-tor, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Custis, presented last Sunday evening. The princi-pal reason which Dr. Custis assigned for the severing of his connection with the courch is said to be that the results of his efforts to establish the Society upon a firm financial basis had been unsatisfactory to himself to such a degree that he desired some other minister to assume the charge. It was for this reason that he resigned, and upon that reason that his resignation was accepted by his people. It might be mentioned that the debt of the church is \$33.000, so disposed that no interest is due thereon for about two years, but thereafter at the rate

for about two years, but thereafter at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

The affairs of the First Baptist Church, of which the Rev. W. W Everts was lately the pastor, have of late been much talked about,—so much, in fact, that there is nothing new in the statement that the church is upon the verge of dissolution. Alone, it will doubtless succumb to the weight of its pecuniary burdens. With assistance, it may stand and flourish. Hence the project to consolidate the two weakened congregations of the Michigan Avenue Church and the First Church. There have been no definite steps taken to effect such a union, nor is it known that any proposition looking to that end has been made. Yet it can be said upon excellent authority that the two churches are seriously discussing the feasibility and advisability of such a move. The fact that the Michigan Avenue Church people at their meeting last discussing the feasibility and advisability of such a move. The fact that the Michigan Avenue Church people at their meeting last night took no action concerning the securing of a successor to Dr. Custis creates a reasonable supposition that they do not care to act alone in the selection of a clergyman who is possibly to minister to the people of both congregations. In case the consolidation is effected, the Michigan avenue church edifice will probably be selected as the house of worship, because it is nearer the centre of the city, nearer to a large district in which there are no Baptist churches, and because of the deference that should be shown to the less unfortunate of the two embarrassed societies.

#### RELIGIOUS. NOON PRAYER-MEETING.

The attendance at the noonday prayer-mee ing yesterday was larger than on the day previous. The Rev. Dr. Pentecost led the service as usual, the platform being also occupied by the Rev. Drs. Goodwin, McChesney, Willing, Ryder, Little, Patterson, and others. The meet ing was opened by singing "Rescue the Perish

ing the blessing of God upon the daily services, that the congregation might be impressed with a knowledge of Jesus Christ, the new basis of life, and enjoy that peace which cometh from a perfect faith in Him. A number of requests for prayer were then read. Among them was one from six mothers and three wives for ungodly sons and husbands; from twenty-five wives for unconverted hus bands; for the success of Sabbath-school classes; bands; for the success of Sabbath-school classes; from a father for three sons; for special orayers for five business men who are unconverted, and two business men who ridicule religion; for pastors and people in Cedar Rapids; for prayer-meetings being neld in Beaford. Carlinville, and Engiewood; for the evangelists, the pastors and churches, and the railroad mission in this city.

city.

By request, Mr. Stebbins, the "sweet singer," sang "Beautiful words of Life" most feelingly. The Rev. Dr. Pentecost here read the day's lesson, taken from the tenth chapter of St. Paul's Epistles to the Hebrews, beginning at the eleventh verse. There were three things stated in the lesson,—the will of God, the work of Jesus Christ, and the witness of the Holy Ghost. This was the whole fountain of life and the means of grace. Man's salvation was the will of God. He had no pleasure in the death of sinners, or that men should be lost, but His whole will was that men might be saved. He had a purpose of grace toward man. He made whole will was that men might be saved. He had a purpose of grace toward man. He made men that they might be redeemed and lifted up for a blessed fellowship. This was His will, His desire. He did not impose salvation upon men, but His desire, His will. He announced it from Genesis to Revelation as His will to save man. But what provisions had He made for man's salvation? By the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, who died for the perfect reconciliation of man, He went to the judgment-seat of God and made an end of every obstacle that could prevent man's salvation. What was salvation! The putting away of man's sins. Going could prevent man's salvation. What was tion! The putting away of man's sins. savation. It man whited it, his savation could be attained here and now. Man was bidden to enter into the fruits of that which God, by His grace in the proffering of Jesus Christ, has prepared. The Holy Ghost witnessed that man should be saved. How did the Holy The Holy Ghost had said it. The Lord had said, "I will forgive your sins," and this was the witness of the Holy Ghost. If this was the witness of the Holy Ghost. If this was the record God had made for man, he must believe it, and would be saved. Whosoever would, et him come and partake of the waters of Life. The speaker was reconciled to God through Jesus Carist. He believed the Scripture, and might God help him and all to rejoice in the promise which was given to be saved by His

"Hallelujah, 'tis done," was sung by the "Hallelijah, 'tis done,' was sung by the congregation, and, remarks being in order, the Rev. Drs. Davis and Patton, Mr. Condon, of the Second Presbyterian Church, and others, spoke of the revealed will of God, as expressed in the Bible. If man obeyed that will, he became one of God's children, and was saved. One of the congregation related his experience as illustrative of the power of prayer. Mr. Stebbins sang "One by One," and the exercises closed with the benediction.

#### THE POST-OFFICE. WILL IT RETURN TO THE HONORE BLOCK !

Yesterday was the day set by Mr. Henry P. Isham, agent of the Honore Building, for the reoccupation of their old rooms by the Post-Office authorities. In order to find out what progress had been made in the work of rebuilding, Postmaster Palmer and several of his subordinstes made a formal visit to the building yesterday and inspected their old quarters. The result of the inspection was anything but satisfactory to them. It was found, they said, that in one place the roof is open along the wall to such an extent that in case of a storm very serious da age would result to the floors below. In the ower stories the plastering was not yet wholly dry, and there must elapse some little time before the offices would be in a fit condition for occupancy. Later in the afternoon the Postmaster sent a telegram to the Department at Washington, in which he was joined by Special-Agent Stuart, Capt. White. Superintendent of Railway Mails, and the various neads of departments at Chicago. The dispatch stated the condition of affairs at the Honore Building, expressing the belief that it would be totally unfit for occupation for several weeks to come. Mr. Palmer, in the course of a conversation, said that he believed that it would be criminal in him to recommend that the old location be occupied before it was thoroughly dry inside and out. This course, he thought, would endanger the health of every employe of the office. "In addition to that," he said, "our present quarters are far more convenient than the old place, and I have negotiations on foot for a building better suited for our purposes than either place, and at haif the old rent." The Fostmaster was unwilling at present to give any names until existing complications are disposed of. wholly dry, and there must elapse some little

whose firm are the attorneys for the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, said yesterday that the Post Office Department would be held liable for the rent up to July of this year. The Company claims that the letters, telegrams, etc., which have been received from the authorties at Washington constitute a lease which could not be vitiated by fire in the absence of a clause to that effect. It is immaterial to them, he says, whether the rooms in the Honore Block are occupied by the Post-Office or not, their claim being still good. Mr. Henry Isbam was equally strong in his statements in regard to the responsibility of the Post-Office for the rent, claiming that the mere occupation and payment of rent constituted an acceptance of the terms of lease.

It is vary evident that there is a first-class row brewing between Uncle Sam and the Connecticut Mutual. Mr. Palmer and the Special Agent utterly repudiate all responsibility in the matter, and while they say that they have left the entire matter in the hands of the Postmaster-General, it is also true that all their influence will be cast against the Honore Building. The Postmaster let out his intentions when he said: "I never will go back to the Honore Building until Tim compelled to by the Postmaster-General." The contest over the

matter of rent will decide the matter, for if the claim is substantiated the office will be moved back to its old location, and if the claim falls to the ground it is very plain that new quarters will be sought for. Meanwhile the proposition to fit up the new Custom-House seems to have been lost sight of, and it is extremely improbable that it will be revived. The old Tabernacle will probably be the building obtained.

THE OUTSIDE OF THE HONORE BUILDING is covered with ice, which the thaw and three or four workmen are trying to get off. This may take two or three days. In the main hall there are plasterers working putting on the first coat to the elevator wails and finishing off the main walls. In the room formerly used by the letter drops the walls are up, but the water marks show through, and a general dampness appears evident. In the money-order room the plasterers are at work, and a pillar is being put in to strengthen the building. In the general delivery the wails are damp; in the mailing-room the walls still show water marks, but are generally dry. In the basement the ice is on the floor of the court, and the paper rooms are being plastered. In the Postmaster's and Special Agent's room the finishers are at work, while in the rooms of the Railway Mail Service the plaster is being put on in points. The Cashier's room is in the worst condition, the pillar mentioned above being put in directly underneath it. is covered with ice, which the thaw and three or

#### AMERICAN COINS.

comething Touching Old Pieces that Have Been Stowed Away While Greenbacks Ruled, and May Now Come into the Mar-

With the resumption of specie payments no nismatic people look for the production of many old coins of the coinage of the United States that have been held by their owners against the time greenbacks and Government rip would cease to be of any value. That period has now passed out of the range of probability, although, so far as old coins are concerned, the expected result is here. Numis-matists, generally, think that there is an immense amount of old coins in stockings or hidden in chimneys in this country,—more, indeed, then the average man has any idea of, -many of which will be put on sale. All of them say that the interest in old coins is growing every day, and although it is not likely that the market for rare pieces will be glutted as a natural result of silver, gold, and paper money meeting each other on equal terms, at the same time it is thought that not a few coins will be put on sale, and the buyers will be on the alert. Such is the opinion of S K. Harzield, Chairman of the Committee of Numismatics of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of this city, of which the venerab Eli K. Price is President, and whose list of prominent active members includes the names

prominent active members includes the names of William P. Chandler, William S. Vaux, Henry M. Phillips, Jr., Dr. Brinton, and John R. Baker. Mr. Harzfeld's collection is, perhaps, as large and interesting as any in the city, and he hates a misstatement of facts about old coins as he does a countefeit Papal medal. "For," as he says, "a correct record of coins, wherever it may be printed, is the only safeguard for numismatics, and I am afraid the press of this country is inclined to go a little wild. It was printed recently in this city that a coin 5,000 years old is in the possession of an old farmer. Such statements make the judicious grieve, although they may be good news in a journalistic sense."

As nearly as numismatists can calculate it, silver and gold were in common use as a circulating media—money—in the earliest time, or certain-labour. 2001. As nearly as numismatists can calculate it, surver and gold were in common use as a circulating media—money—in the earliest time, or certainly about 2,000 years before the Christian era. The Bible mentions it and the sculpture paintings of Egypt show it clearly. But this money passed by weight. The use of actual "coins" passing by tale (counting), the weight and purity of each piece being guaranteed by the issuing State, city, etc., by means of a public seal or stamp of a sacred character, was a later invention, probably about 900 or 800 B. C. The Lydians, Persians, and Ionians are entitled to the credit of this important invention. They coined the first gold money—staters and daries; but the first sliver was coined in the Island of Æzina. The early history of coinage is exceedingly interesting and instructive. Nations disappeared, their works of art have been lost, the old records destroyed, but the coins after centuries are brought to light again, and tell ut in unmistakable language of nations gone long ago. But the coins give not only a record of history; they are of equal use to further the study of geography, archæology, mythology, and they show the rise and decline of arts of the various nations and countries.

The coinage of the United States shows a re-

show the rise and decline of arts of the various nations and countries.

The coinage of the United States shows a remarkable want of art, or even of good taste. The coins have no historical interest, but nevertheless they are highly appreciated by American collectors. And as in certain years certain denominations were only coined in very limited number, the supply is not sufficient to meet the demand, and such pieces bring high prices, espedemand, and such pieces bring high prices, especially in beautiful preservation. The early comes of the Colonies—New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, etc.—are abundant, and poor specimens (with the exception of rare varieties) may be had at ten cents. The Franklin cent of 1787 and similar pieces are quite common. So are specimens of the old Colonial and Continental paper money, which sell as low as ten cents.

mon. So are specimens of the old Colonial and Continental paper money, which sell as low as ten cents.

Of the United States silver dollars, the dollar of 1794 is worth \$50; of 1804, \$750; 1836, \$5; 1838, \$20; 1839, \$20; 1851, \$40; 1852, \$40; 1854, \$5; 1855, \$5; 1858, \$50. All other dates bring only \$1.25 to \$3. Half-dollars of 1796 and 1797 are very rare, and worth \$25 to \$75, according to condition. The 1794, 1815, 1836, milled edge, and 1852 half-dollars are much in demand, and if fine bring \$5 and more. Of quarters the 1796 and 1804 are highly valued in line preservation. The 1823 is very rare and worth \$50. The dimes of 1800 and 1804 realize easily \$5, and the half-dime of 1802 is considered a bargain at \$100. Copper cents of 1738 may be had as low as 25 cents, but in sharp, uncirculated conduction bring \$50 and more. Mr. Harzfeld has just now a specimen, as fine as the day it was struck, which is valued at \$100. Cents of 1794, 1795, 1796, and 1797 are common, but those of 1799 are worth \$50 and more, if fine. A fine cent of 1804 is equally rare, and the issues of 1809, 1811, and 1823 are not rare, but very desirable in fine and sharp condition. Of half-cents the 1796 is worth \$25 to \$50, while the

of 1809, 1811, and 1823 are not rare, but very desirable in flue and sharp condition. Of half-cents the 1796 is worth \$25 to \$50, while the other regular issues are very common. The small nickel cent of 1856, with the flying eagle, is worth, fine, \$1.50.

There are, as a matter of course, counterfeits of the rare pieces in existence, and it is a strange fact that they were, with very few exceptions, not issued by any unscrupulous coindealer, but fraudulently restruck off thegenuine dies by former employes of the Philadelphia Mint.

Mint.

The dollars of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804, 1850, and 1851; the quarter dollars of 1823 and 1827, and variable pattern coins, to the amount, it is said, of \$20,000, have in this way been issued, cheating at the same time the United States Government and credulous coin collectors. Professional numismatists know these restrikes well, just as they can tell a genuine antique Greek or Roman coin from a modern forged one. And sensible collectors will purchase only from reliable dealers. Besides, at Philadelphia, New York, and Boeton there are numismatic societies, where valuable information is secured to the members.

"Is there any established standard for the value of old pieces?" Mr. Harzfield was asked.

"Well, numismatists, knowing pretty well the history of the convergent."

"Is there any established standard for the value of old pieces?" Mr. Harzfield was asked.
"Well, numismatists, knowing pretty well the history of the coinage of all countries, and the supply, as in all mercantile circles, regulating the price, a standard is reached such as obtains in any other business. You know, however, that in this business when we talk of values, intrinsic or numismatic, we bear in mind that the intrinsic value of a thing is just as much as it will buy."

According to the best recognized authority on the literature of the subject, blunt skates have been in use from time immemorial in Scandinavia, Denmark, England, and the whole Northwest of Europe. Binding firmly to his feet pieces of polished wood, bone, or iron, two or three times the length of the foot, and shaped like a keelless, eight-oared boat, the skater, keeping both feet on the ice, would propel himself along by the aid of an alpenstock. When and by whom the keel, or cutting blade, was first introduced is a matter now lost in the mists of antiquity. There has been a steady progress in skating, although the sturdy mynheers and equally sturdy vrouws of Holland still use the old-tashtoned skate with the long, straight

POCKET BUOULS.

"THE FAIR,"

Cor. State and Adams-45s., Send 12s. Good at 22s., 38c, and 42s.

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE.

BATHS.

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BATHS.

Theremal, Medicated, Vapor, and equally sturdy vrouws of Holland still use the old-tashtoned skate with the long, straight.

These Popular and Spiendid BATHS have no equal.

blade, a square beel, and in front a point rising heigh over the toes, and even sometimes curling back like the plow of a Burmese war-cance.

THE LADIES AND CHILDREN trained canaries that perform most marvelon lents now on exhibition at No. 63 Washington street. Every care is taken by the man to make it pleasant and agreeable.

DRUNKENNESS CURED---FACT VS. FOLLY. SOLDIERS, DATTON, O., Jan. 6, 1879.—Dr. D'U. ger, Chicago: After a fair trial of three months in two cases, seemingly incurable, I am glad to say that the result has been all that you could claim and all the most sanguine could hope for. Respectfully, E. F. Brown, Governor." Dr. D'U. ger's office, Rooms 21-23, Palmer House. NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLE

SEMPER IDEM. The finest, purest, and best flavors for cakes puddings, pastry, etc., are Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts. Always the same.

Indigestion, dysoepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debutty relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of oeef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

PETERMANN—At his residence, 59 Myrtle-st, at 1:15 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, George Peternana, aged, 54 years 1 month and 22 days; leaves wife and form Funeral from late residence Friday at 10 o'clock a.
h. Relatives and friends invited to attend. JONES—At the residence of her daughter, Mr. Thomas H. Protheroe, 228 West Mource-st., Mr. Jones. aged 85 years.
Funeral Friday at 10 a. m., from 228 Monroe-st., EF Utica, N. Y., papers please copy. MOSS—The funeral services of Mary W. Moss win take place Friday morning at 11 o'clock at residence, 320 North LaSalie-st. 200 North Lazaire st.,
O'MEARA—The remains of Mr. James O'Meara will have the United Stares Express office at 4:30 p. m. to-day for interment East.
HUNTER—On the 22d inst., David Hunter, aged 74

years.

Remains will be taken to Eigin, Ill., for interment, Est Eigin papers picase copy.

BLASHEG—On Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, Mrs. Mary Blasheg.

Funeral will take place Friday at 12 o'clock, to Graceland, from 458 North-av. Friends are invited to sitend.

tend.
GRIFFING—At Colorado Springs, Col., Jan. 2;
Franklin Griffing, aged 64 years, formerly of Crystal
Lake, but more recently of Chicago, Ill.
CLARK—On Theeday aftermoon, Arthur Aifred
Clark, youngest son of Samuel and Joanne Clark, aged
25 years and 10 months.
Funeral service Friday at 1 o'clock, at Chicago Arenue Church.
LEF Brooklyn papers please copy.
KEUPER—Mrs. Emille Keuper, beloved wife of
George Keuper, Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 7 o'clock.
Funeral Friday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence, 589 Archer-av.

A DANGEROUS TORPOR. Torpor or inactivity of the kidneys is seriously dangeroos to those organs, since it is the precedent of diseases which destroy their substance and endanger life. This sluggishness may be overcome by stimulating them, not excessively, but moderately, an effect produced by Hoseteter's Stomach Bifters, a general invigorant and alterative, possessing disretic properties of no common order. The impetus which this admirable medicine gives to their evacuative function counteracts any tendency to congestion which may exist in their tissues. Both they and their associate organ, the bladder, are invigorated as well as gently stimulated by the Bitters, which exerts a kindred infinence upon the stomach, liver, and bowels, and by strengthening the system, enables it to withstand malarial epidemics, to which when exposed it might otherwise succumb. Torpor or inactivity of the kidneys is serio

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

M ISS FRANCES E. WILLARD WILL DELIVER A free lecture, under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in the Langiey Avenus Methodist Episcopal Church to-night. Methodist Episcopal Church to-night.

DROF. ELIAS COLBERT WILL DELIVER THE next lecture in the Y. M. C. A. Course in Farveil Hall Friday evening. The subject of the lecture will be "The Recent Eclipse." Tickets of admission for both ladies and gentlemen can be obtained free of charge at the office of the Association.

THE SOUTH SIDE LECTURE COURSE, IN THE Church of the Messiah, comes to a close to-pint, the concluding lecture being by the Rev. Dr. Kohler, on "The Moors and the Jews in Spain." THE YOUNG LADIES' TEMPERANCE UNION OF the South Side will hold their next meeting at a o'clock this afternoon at 1030 Indiaba-av.

AUCTION SALES. ioneers and Real-Estate Age 173 and 175 Handolph-st.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,

AT AUCTION. THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock, at on Salesrooms, 173 and 175 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctio Regular Saturday Sale. Jan. 25. at 91 o'clk a.m.

FURNITURE, &c., At 173 and 175 East Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

2.000 LBS. ASSORTED PAINTS.
IN ONE AND TWO POUND CANS. SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 25, as 10:30 o'clock - our salesrooms, 173 & 175 & and colpb-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anctioneers.

BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Our Regular Weekly Sale,

Friday Morning, Jan. 24, at 9:30 o'clock. NEW PARLOR SUITS, NEW GIAMBER SETS.

A full line Brussels and Wool Carpeta, General House-Clocks, Chromos, Blankets, Comforters, Plated Ware, Mirrors, General Merchandise, etc., etc. KLISON, POMERTOY & CO., Auctioneers. "THE FAIR."

E. J. LEHMANN,
"THE FAIR,"
Corner State & Adams-sts.,
Sells Wooden Phoes at 9c, 18c, and
22c. Genuine Meerschaum at 936
and noward. Send for our new calalogue.

WEDDING CARDS. NOTES & CARDS, Elegan Styles, Shortest Sotice, Least Money, Stationery and Fire Eherraving. Stationery and Fire Eherraving. 15. Children & Control Washington St., Cor. Dearborn.

CIGARS.

E. J. LEHMANN, Corner State & Adams-sts. Sells Cigare by the box at 502.

Sells and 82. Retail at 1c, 26.

Se. Se. and 7c.

Send for our new Catalogue. CANDY.

CALEBRATED THROUGH out the Union-expressed to all parts. Ib and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb, Address orders, GUNTHER, Confec-tioner, Chicago. POCKET BOOKS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

# ROYALBAKING Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder.

Indorsed and recommended for its wholesomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mott, New Tork; Da Hayes, Boston: Professor Genth. Philadelphis, etc. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

13" Beware of the injurious Alum Powders. Manuf acturers and dealers urge you to buy them, because they can afford to sell them at 20 cts. a pound and double their money.

Do not buy Baking Powder loose, as it is almost sure to contain alum. The continued use of Alum production, beadache, and dyspepsia; affects the blood, causes pumples on the face, e to

Kala A Story that Sho

The Michigan

A TERRIB

Six Y

Published Now to Continu Port Huron (Mich. a newspaper sensatio made and published

the poor, dependent
Asylum for the Insan
Inasmuch as the la rience there it is,—an insane,—was a reside she was sent to the here quietly with her years since her escape home and paid for it; Court and by virtue of mony, sustained and property which a rase ed to filch from her; her sanity in many wa now told is corrobor present possible, by a persons, and because ing and all forms of a

IT WEARS TH and appeals to hur heart, we feel called colums, and to ask for careful reading, from prest a considerate, c the Governor of th lature sufficient con ple of this Common dition and treatment are still under the car of Dr. George C. Pa

tendants.
We call attention to does not seek to lay al except in so far as th sponsible for the acts complains of apparen ence, and contempt on toward the patients. tion at all to patient deal of charity to allo was ignorant or iono mitted against individu tian civilization descrit She speaks in terms Dr. Henry M. Hurd, n ent of the new Asylu located at Pontiac. in the Michigan Insane answer to questions

Commercial:

I was taken to the as ago. I was really insat was improving, and probeen sent there if my h I remember that I so ment of the patients in meiancholy and wrappe les, so I took but little it did not disturb me mind.
Dr. Palmer was then
women's hall and Dr. M
The attendants in our
Dr. Van Deusen visite
month at that time, I
patients to make comple
One cruel practice the
was that of reaching do JERKING PATIENTS' FEI

Sometimes the fall of that: About five we asylum I accidentally right foot and it remain me rain, and I was auxi Some two or three masylum I was standing I was the beginning of It was the beginning of were about to be called there I felt the needle curred to me that peri force it out, so I raspe base or mon-board two object only in my mind my glove-kid shoes he white base-board, but grass widow,—Lecty
"What are you doing,
and pointed to the marl
first time I now observe
ed a little to examine the ed a little to examine the quickly jerked my feet struck fairly on my bastunned me, and I could diately if left alone. But louise, and at the same chest. The two put on secure my hands and around my waist, drawh fere with my breathing to rise, and, as I gaspell me to walk, pulling and of about forty feet to a Reader's room.

Reader's room.
The room was known because she was kept in down to that bench in the bed at night for two and HER HANDS BEG
from the constant restrinoved to a more violent.
Dr. Hurd, now of the I that she did regain he Ouce in a while I loosen fined her hands, and le herself. I did not dare 'They did not feed he begged me to bring som I did so several time "restraints," and ordenot done by the Docton Mrs. Caffrey.

[Note.—The "muff lady's muff in shape, curely.]

Inside that room they ting posture near the move my feet, but not mixture of sleet and blew in at the window a ders. I was given t one and was given no was left there until 8 THE SNOW

on the seat beside me feet was more than hal was released. At 6 l offered me food, but hands nor loosen the ba objected to eating out of I could not eat anyway wast, was loosene my waist was loosene either. I offered to de base-board if she would she would she would order me kept w then asked her to low said I deserved what I teach me not to do so

teach me not to do so did release the belt arot and the rush of blood th fall to the floor helpless, hair and dragged me then called her sister an off my clothing. The tracted the attention of Blakely, who never applots of knitting and schair and struck then frozen and starved her let her alone; you sh longer." They then le from under her, jumped PULLED, MAULED until they had subdued the muff and the restra and jerked her into the to assist her or I shoul was left in the room an all night. I afterward kept her fastened on the answer has escaped my Every day the atrocto ish attendants shocked no day passed in which brutality was not pract be seen in the treatmen in an asylum for the inside the mean of the mean of the mean of the new or No. 14 afterward i saw a horr Between 10 and 11 one sewing on one side of tand I was on a bench which ran alongside the patient, by name Mrs. I very melancholy always chowing paper as gum. moraing, when an atten

eel, and in front a point rising s, and even sometimes curling w of a Burmese war-canoe. HES AND CHILDREN d in the household pets and that perform most marvelous ibition at No. 63 Washington te is taken by the management at and agreeable.

S CURED.—FACT VS. FOLLY.

ME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEME

(O., Jan. 6, 1879.—Dr. D'Unter a fair trial of three months
ingly incurable, I am glad to say
been all that you could claim
sanguine could hope for, ReBrown, Governor." Dr. D'Un21-23, Paimer House.

SEMPER IDEM.

18st, and best flavors for cakes,
etc., are Dr. Price's Special
1. Always the same.

pepsia, nervous prostration, and crai debility relieved by taking mized Beef Tonic, the only containing its entire natritious of a mere stimulant like the exconsining properties; is incebled conditions, whether the on, nervous prostration, oversease; particularly if resulting complaints. Caswell, Hazard of the Work. For sale by drug-

residence Friday at 10 o'clock a esidence of her daughter, Mrs. 10 a. m., from 228 Monroe-st. orning at 11 o'clock at residence

22d inst., David Hunter, aged 74 ten to Eigin. Ill., for interment, lease copy... ednesday morning at 9 o'clock, place Friday at 12 o'clock, to Grace-th-av. Friends are invited to ai-

emains of Mr. dames O'Mears will tes Express office at 4:30 p. m.

colorado Springs, Col., Jan. 22 ged 64 years, formerly of Crystal nuly of Chicago, Ill. day afternoon, Arthur Aifred of Samuel and Joanne Clark, aged bs. riday at 1 o'clock, at Chicago Ay-

rs please copy.

mille Keuper, beloved wife of inesday, Jan. 22, at 7 o'clock, orning at 10 o'clock, from the resi-

GEROUS TORPOR. ity of the kidneys is seriously organs, since it is the precedent destroy their substance and ensluggishness may be overcome m, not excessively, but modificated by Hostetter's Stomach invigorant and alterative, postoperties of no common order, this admirable medicine gives function counteracts any tena which may exist in their tishad their associate organ, the rated as well as gently stimus, which exerts a kindred influench, liver, and bowels, and by system, enables it to withstand s, to which when exposed it ccumb.

UNCEMENTS E. WILLARD WILL DELIVER A mider the auspices of the Women's ce Union. in the Langley Avenue

Church to-night.

LBERT WILL DELIVER THE
the Y. M. C. A. Course in Farwell
the Y. M. C. A. Course in Farwell
the Y. M. Tickets of admission for
tilemen can be obtained free of
the Association.

E LECTURE COURSE, IN THE
estain, comes to a close to-night,
ure being by the Rev. Dr. Kohler,
the Jews in Spain." DIES' TEMPERANCE UNION OF vill hold their next meeting at 3 n at 1030 Indiana-av. TION SALES.

BUTTERS & CO., s, clothing. &c., UCTION,

ING, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock, at ot BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers Sale, Jan. 25, at 91 o'clk a.m. ITURE, &c., BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WRITERS' SALE.

ASSORTED PAINTS, D TWO POUND CANS T AUCTION, 175 Randolph-st. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

POMEROY & CO., ar Weekly Sale, g. Jan. 24, at 9:30 o'clock.

DR SUITS. GIANBER SETS.

d Wool Carpets, General Houses, Blankets, Comforters, General Merchandise, etc., etc. OMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

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c. Genuins Meerschaum at 950
d upward. Send for our new cat-DING CARDS.

NOTES & CARDS, Elegant styles, Shortest Councilled Money, Stationery and Fin Stationery a CIGARS E. J. LEHMANN, "THE FAIR," Corner State & Adams-sts.,

Sells Cigars by the box at 50c, \$1, and \$2. Retail at 1c, 2c, Se, 5c, and 7c. Send for our new Catalogue. CANDY. CELEBRATED THROUGH out the Union-expressed to all parts, 1 lb and unward, 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

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In cheap Pocket Books at 50, 80,
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END FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE. BATHS.

Myturkish Russian Ricctro-thermal Medicated Vapor, adSuphur BATHS for ladies and entioned are the very best.

B McCHESNEY, M. D., Prop., PALMER HOUSE. plendid BATHS have no equal.

KING

mists as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr. brocers.
rge you to buy them, because they

A TERRIBLE HISTORY.

The Michigan Insane-Asylum at Kalamazoo.

A Story that Should Have Been Told Six Years Ago. Published Now to Call Attention to a

Continuing Wrong.

Port Huron (Mich.) Sunday Commercial. The story published below is not intended as a newspaper sensation. It is a plain recital, made and published wholly in the interest of the poor, dependent inmates of the Michigan

Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo. Inasmuch as the lady, a part of whose experience there it is,—and who was never violently insanc,—was a resident of Port Huron before she was sent to the asylum, and has resided here quietly with her son and daughter for six years since her escape; as she has bought her a home and paid for it; has gone into the Circuit Court and by virtue of her own unshaken testimony, sustained and corroborated, reclaimed property which a rascally husband had endeavored to filch from her; as she has demonstrated her sanity in many ways; and because her story now told is corroborated, in so much as is at present possible, by her daughter and by other persons, and because by every rule of reasoning and all forms of analogy,

IT WEARS THE AIR OF TRUTH, and appeals to human reason and the human heart, we feel called upon to publish it in our colums, and to ask for it from her neighbors a careful reading, from our brethren of the State press a considerate, candid judgment, and from lature sufficient consideration to assure the people of this Commonwealth of the present condition and treatment of her stricken wards who are still under the care and subject to the will of Dr. George C. Palmer and his chosen at-

We call attention to the fact that Mrs. Kewley does not seek to lay all blame on the doctors. except in so far as they are and ought to be responsible for the acts of the attendants. She plains of apparent carelessness on the part of Dr. Van Deusen, and of neglect, and indifferof Dr. Van Deusen, and of neglect, and indifference, and contempt on the part of Dr. Palmer toward the patients. He did not pay any attention at all to patients, and it requires a good deal of charity to allow of the belief that he was ignorant or innocent of the outrages committed against individuals, humanity, and Christian civilization described below.

She speaks in terms of unmeasured praise of Dr. Henry M. Hurd, now Medical Superintendant of the new Asalum for Eastern Michigan.

ent of the new Asylum for Eastern Michigan, located at Pontiac. This is the account given by Mrs. Henry Kew-ley, of Port Huron, Mich., of her FIVE YEARS' INCARCERATION

in the Michigan Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo, in questions put by a reporter for the Commercial:
I was taken to the asylum about eleven years ago. I was really insane at the time, though I was improving, and probably never would have been sent there if my husband had been a loyal,

honorable man.

I remember that I soon noticed crue! treatment of the patients in Hall No. 15, but I was meiancholy and wrapped up in my own troubles, so I took but little notice of it at the time;

mind.
Dr. Palmer was then the one who visited the women's hall and Dr. Marshall the gentlemen's. The attendants in our hall were all women.

Dr. Van Deusen visited the hall about once a month at that time, I think, but did not allow patients to make complaints.

One cruel practice the attendants indulged in the contract of the contra

JERKING PATIENTS' FEET FROM UNDER THEM. Sometimes the fall occasioned the patient great pain. I will tell you my first experience of that: About five weeks before I went to the asylum I accidentally ran a needle into my right foot and it remained there. It often caused me rain, and I was anxious to get rid of it. me rain, and I was anxious to get rid of it.

Some two or three mouths after entering the ssylum I was standing looking out of a window. It was the beginning of a very cold day, and we were about to be easiled to breakfast. As I stood there I felt the needle pain me, and the idea occurred to me that perhaps I might be able to force it out, so I rasped my, foot against the base or mon-board two or three times, with that object only in my mind. I had not noticed that my glove-kid shoes had made marks on the white base-board, but one of the attendants,—a grass widow,—Lecty Ogden by name, had. What are you doing, Mrs. Kewley?" she said, and pointed to the marks on the wall. For the first time I now observed the marks, and stooped a little to examine them, when the attendant quickly jerked my feet from under me, and I struck fairly on my back. The shock almost stunned me, and I could not have got up immediately if left alone. But Lecty called her sister Louise, and at the same time threw herself on secure my hands and buckled a heavy belt around my waist, drawing it so tight as to interfer with my breathing. They then assisted me around my waist, drawing it so tight as to inter fere with my breathing. They then assisted me to rise, and, as I exsped for breath, they forced me to walk, pulling and dragging me a distance of about forty feet to a bedroom known as Mrs.

Reader's room.
The room was known as Mis. Reader's room because she was kept in that room and strapped down to that bench in the day and often to the bed at night for two and a half years.

HER HANDS BECAME DEFORMED from the constant restraint. She was finally removed to a more violent hall, and died there. Dr. Hurd, now of the Pontiac Asylum, told me Dr. Hard, now of the routine Asylum, told me that she did regain her senses before death. Once in a while I loosened the belt which con-fined her hands, and let her work the muff off herself. I did not dare be seen touching her. herself. I did not dare be seen touching her.
They did not feed her enough, and she often
begged me to bring some food from the table.
I did so several times, but was put under the
"restraints," and ordered to desist. This was
not done by the Doctor, but by Mrs. Ogden and
Mrs. Caffrey.

[Nors.—The "muff" is something like a
lady's muff in shape, but fastens the hands securely.]

Inside that room they fastened me in a sit ting posture near the open window. I could move my feet, but not my hands or body. A mixture of sleet and snow was falling, which blew in at the window and settled on my shoulders. I was given no breakfast. I saw no one and was given no chance to expiain, and I was left there until 8 in the evening without

on the seat beside me, on the floor about my feet was more than half an inch thick when I was released. At 6 Mrs. Ogden came and offered me food, but would not release my hands nor loosen the band around my waist. I objected to eating out of her hand and said that I could not eat anyway unless the belt around my waist was loosened. She refused to do either. I offered to clean the marks from the base-board if she would release me, but she said base-board if she would release me, but she said she would show them to Dr. Palmer, and he would order me kept where I was a month. I then asked her to lower the window, and she said I deserved what I was suffering; she would teach me not to do so again. When she finally did release the belt around my waist at 8 p. m., and the rush of blood that ensued caused me to fall to the floor healtess, the grayingd ma by the and the rush of blood that ensued caused me to fall to the floor helpless, she grasped me by the hair and dragged me out of the room. She then called her sister and they proceeded to take off my clothing. Their violent behavior attracted the attention of another patient, Mrs. Blakely, who never appeared insane, and did lots of knitting and sewing. She grasped a chair and struck them, saving: "You have frozen and starved her all day, and you must let her allone; you shan't tantalize her any longer." They then left me, jerked her feet from under her, jumped on her,

PULLED, MAULED, AND PUMMELED until they had subdued her. They then put on the must and the restraint belt around her waist and jerked her into the room. I was too weak to assist her or I should have done so. She was left in the room and with the restraints on all night. I afterward asked her whether they kept her fastened on the seat all night, but her answer has escaped my memory.

Every day the atrocious conduct of the vixenish attendants shocked my nerves. Probably no day resead in which come act of tyranny or

day passed in which some act of tyranny or

brutality was not practiced which should never be seen in the treatment of criminals, much less in an asylum for the insane.

It was in the fall that I went to the Asylum. During the winter a new hall was finished off, and in the spring I was transferred from No. 15 to the new, or No. 14 hall. Not many weeks afterward I saw a horrible erime committed. Between 10 and 11 one spring morning I was sewing on one side of the hall. It was cifilly, and I was on a bench near the steam coils, which ran alongside the wall. Beside me sat a patient, by name Mrs. Hamilton. This lady was very melancholy always, and had a habit of chewing paper as gum. She was doing so that morning, when an attendant, familiarly known ality was not practiced which should never

as Miss Emma, but whose surname I forget, noed her and said:
"Mrs. Hamilton, what are you chewing ?"

"Paper."
"Have I not told you not to do that" (BOXING HER EARS VIOLENTLY).

"I don't know as it does any harm, and I will chew it whenever I can get it," (rising and shoving Miss Emma).

The latter jerked Mrs. H.'s feet from under her, and as she fell her head came in contact with the iron steam coils, making a noise that seemed to me to sound as loud as the report of a pistol. Mrs. H. gave a shriek of anguish, and any woman deserving of a place among human a pistol. Mrs. H. gave a shrick of anguish, and any woman deserving of a place among human kind would have had mercy. But Miss Emma threw herself on the woman's chest and called to another attendant; her sister, to bring the restraints. Mrs. Hamilton struggled so frantically that they desisted from their efforts to put them on, but the two ruthlessly dragged her across the hall and dashed her into a bedraem in a standard proper standard proper structure.

ber across the hall and dashed her into a bedroom, slamming and locking the door.

I had struggled to maintain my composure,
remembering from former experiences that I
could do nothing but ret into trouble myself.
But I was cutting a dress for Mrs, Hamilton,
and after she had been in the room about ten
minutes I told Miss Emma that I wanted to try
it on. She answered that she was writing a
note, and after sending it down to the office to
be mailed she would open it. She finished the
note, went down stairs with it, and after about
five minutes came back and opened the door. five minutes came back and opened the door We both started back with horror at the pitiable sight presented. Mrs. Hamilton had turned the bedstead, a small oak frame with nailed hoop-iron slats, on one end, had torn a strip from a sheet and

HUNG HERSELF. She was dead. Miss Emma pathetically clasped her hands together—"O, my God, what shall

"Help me to cut her down," said I, and I took the seissors which I happened to have in my pocket—although contrary to rules—and we cut her down and laid the body on the mattress. Miss Emma seemed overcome, and so I randown the hail and called Miss Caffrey, who belonged to No. 15 hall, telling her what had happened and to call the doctor.

Drs. Palmer and Marshall came up immediately. I went into the room, and when they are the second and when they

ately. I went into the room, and when they came in I started to tell what had happened, but was interruped by Miss Emma; and Dr. Palmer, with an aggravating shake of his lingers, said: "Never mind, Mrs. Kewley, never mind; go to your room."
"If you will examine her head, Doctor, you will probably find her skull broken," said I, hop-ing to arouse his sensiolities and be directed to

"Mrs. Kewley is very much excited, Doctor," said Miss Emma.
"Go to your room, Mrs. Kewley," said Dr.
Palmer, "you are excited; go directly, or 1 SHALL HAVE YOU TAKEN THERE

and put under restraint."

They led me away, as also all the other patients, and locked us in the dormitory, a large room which was originally intended as a sitting-room. Mrs. H. was carried away that night, in accordance with the repeal carrier.

room. Mrs. H. was carried away that night, in accordance with the "usual custom, and buried, —or her body sold, —I never knew which. Afterwards, four or five times. I approached Dr. Palmer and attempted to relate what preceded Mrs. Hamilton's death, but he would say, with a wave of his hand and a shake or working of his fingers, "Never mind, Mrs. Kewley, be passive, be passive; we know all about that. Don't disturb yourself: If you ever want to get well don't prood over these things." And he never allowed me to tell the facts. What Miss Emma told him I never knew. But two years or more afterwards I was

down in No. 10 hall, cutting out suits (they were preparing for theatricals) and while at work in company with the Matron, I told her the whole story. She evidently toldthe Doctor as soon as she met him, and within two or three as soon as she met him, and within two or three days I had reason to know it.

Occasionally I had been given the privilege of visiting hall No. 10, and I knew many of the patients on that hall. So a day or so after, I saw Dr. Palmer in hall No. 14, where I belonged, and I went and asked his permission to visit hall No. 10. "I would like very much to permit you to

BUT YOU WILL TALK." "Talk, Doctor, of course I talk, but what do you mean by that remark; to what have you reference?" "Well, the other day you told the Matron about Miss Hamilton, and the patients migat have overheard you, and such things are likely to excite them." "Doctor, I told the Matron that story because

I thought she ought to know it, but no patient could have overneard us, and I know enough not to tell such things to them. It could do no

her and she forwarded them.

One of the attendants told me confidentially that if I wanted my letters to reach the outside world I must praise the manner of my treat-

I MUST LIE if I would be heard. So I wrote on the margin of newspapers or on such scraps of paper as I could get. Occasionally I used to go to the library, get a book to read, and then tear out the biang sheefs in the front or back and write on them. These sheets and scraps reached my

daughter. The absence of letters written on ordinary paper and sent in the ordinary way, which she expected in abswer to her own, which never reached me, had made my daughter anxious, and when she received these scraps, so strangely rregular, she became very suspicious of ium, and determined to come and see me. She came, was het by Dr. Palmer, who, sife has since told me, treated her politely, but told her that I was very excitable, and that she must not see me; that if he allowed it I would not get over the effects of it for months.

She pleaded so hard to see me, asking him to let her see me even at a distance, that he finally told her that he would let her see me upon one condition—that she should take me right back home with her. The secret of the dodge lay in the fact that my daughter had written to the Institution about once a month, and among other news which she had requested them to tell her mother was the news that the family at home had broken up housekeeping, etc., etc., which of course made it plain to the Doctor that it would be very inconvenient, if not impossible, for her to see her mother on the condition had down. Not one word of the news sent in ner letters was ever told me by the doctors or by their orders. I only learned through John Haslett hat my daughter had been to see me. He said that she took the disappointment so much to heart that he felt like crying lover her misery, and longed to tell her my situation, but Dr. Palmer watched every word and he had no

And yet at the very time of her visit I was as SANE AND STRONG AS I AM NOW, as I was also when Dr. Pace was turned away

on the same pretext.

I was in the asylum for a little less than five years. There was no humanity shown in the management of affairs until after I had been there three years. Then Dr. Henry M. Hurd became one of the attaches. He appeared to have some soul, some realizing sense of his duties, and tried to do the patients good rather than hear to represe rather than preparate than harm; to repress rather than encourage the beastliness of the cruel members of the at-tendant force. He would listen to what I and other patients had to tell, and did not put his hands on my shoulder and remind me that my mind was weak, that I was excitable, insanc, etc., as Dr. Palmer generally did if I attempted to say anything to him.

Once when I was annoyed I told Dr. Palmer that if ever I got out of there I would expose him. That if people knew what wrong and cruelty lived within these walls they'd tear them down. to say anything to him.

"You'll never get out, Mrs. Kewley,

Once I complimented Dr. Hurd in Dr. Palmer's presence on his attention to the poor patients. I told him that before he came there Dr. Palmer spoke up and asked if I did not think he (Palmer) was as human as Dr. I said "No, you have not shown a great deal of humanity to me." "Mrs. Kewley, havn't I always been kind to

you?"
"As far as you are personally concerned, you have not abused me, but you have allowed the attendants to do all they pleased, and have never even listened to my statements. Dr. Hurd is different. He will listen to a complaint, and, if possible, correct the wrong."

One thing that changed materially after Dr. Hard came to the asylum was this: Dr. Palme was in the habit of ordering the restraints put on patients on the slightest provocation, and often allowing the attendants to use their own

brute-like discretion in the premises. One patient in particular, a lady, and one whom I never thought insane, was a Miss Rude, of Lapeer. She wanted to marry a Mormon preacher, and she told me her brother wanted to prevent her marrying him, so he had her sent to Kalamazoo. Well, the attendants were annoyed with her, and at every opportunity would put on her restraints while she was in Hall 14. Dr. Palmer

would sanction it, and would say, "Miss Rude, I hope you will be more passive and not give the attendants so much trouble." Another lady, Miss Davis, was treated with similar persecution for interceding in behalf of Miss Rude. Both these ladies ran away before I did. They separated Miss Rude, Miss Davis, and myself because we were good friends and tried to aid and comfort each other. One reason why I know that the doctors and matrons did not consider me insane was that, if there was any fine work to be done, they wanted me to do it; they had me arrange the table in the dining-room, to show any new attendant, WOULD SANCTION IT. the dining-room, to show any new attendant, and at one time of sickness I took charge of Hall

When I went to the asylum 1 sewed a \$5 bill in one part of my dress, but forgot it. After about three years I went to work making the drsss ever, and found it. I gave it to Dr. Palmer, and asked him if he would buy me some cotton cloth. He would, he said, but several ouths passed without my getting it, although I asked for it several times. One day one of the attendants gave me some fine shirts to make, and I refused to do them. Dr. Palmer was sent for, and I told him I would not do them il he got me my cotton cloth. He pretended he had forgotten it, and got it then.

A TRAGIC INCIDENT A TRAGIC INCIDENT

occurred in the fourth year of my stay. Mrs. Rittell was a patient who had bad, melancholy spells, but no violent ones. She used to wash dishes, mop the floor, sweep, and make beds. She had long auburn hair that reached nearly to her feet. One day Miss Lemon, one of the cruclest women I ever saw, told Dr. Palmer (I heard her) that the woman's hair smelled musty, and asked leave to cut if off. It was given, after some remark that it "seemed too bad." But Mrs. Rittell objected, and resisted descerately. Mrs. Rittell objected, and resisted desperately, but three of them, Miss Lemon, Miss Weich, and another, after putting the muff on her hands, throwing her on the floor, and struggling with her, pounding, choking, cutting, and slashing, managed to get if off. I do not know whether they sold it or not. It was a popular color, and beautiful hair. During the struggle poor Mrs. Ritteil was bruised black and blue, her tage and need; evolum and distorted. They her face and neck swollen and distorted. would hold her nose and strangle her; would not her nose and strange her; they would raise her up and slam her head down against the floor. Becoming almost frenzied on witnessing the sufferings of the unfortunate woman, I seized a chair and threatened to strike if they did not stop. But I dared not strike, and one of them came and shoved me out of the

room and shut the door.

When they got done the poor woman was reduced to idiocy, and I believe never improved. I saw her clasp her hands before her face in an attitude of supplication, and say, "Piease, God, her motified

PLEASE, GOD, LET ME DIE." She was a Catholic, and previous to this used to pray and sing in the night quite loud. This annoyed Miss Lemon, and I have seen her come into the room (there were four beds in the room) and choke her to stop her. Sometimes she would throw the quilt over her head and smother her to stop her. Often she would bite Mrs. Rittell's hands until the blood would run. Mrs. Rittell's hands until the blood would run. I have examined them in the morning and seen

After the cruel hair-cutting experience I only saw Mrs. Rittell for two or three weeks, during which time she did not know anything. They had made her ten times as insane as before. supposed that she had died, for one night heard them come to her door and carry her away, just as they always did those who died of disease or were killed, and I asw her no

On asking about her the next morning, I was told by Miss Lemon that her brother had come and got her and taken her to Detroit. I then thought, and think now, that she died, and that her death was entirely due to the HORRIBLE TREATMENT SHE HAD UNDERGONE.

for she was constantly sick and vomiting after

for she was constantly sick and voniting after it, and never did any work again in the asylum. One victim of Miss Lemon's cruelty, whose name I forget, was in the habit of singing at night, and Miss Lemon would choke and abuse her. She told me of this abuse. Once when Miss Lemon was choking her, she bit the end of the middle finger on that lady's right hand. A few days after crysteles sat in, and her figure. the middle integer on that hady's right hand. A few days after erysipelas sot in, and her finger had to be amputated at the end joint. The poison followed up and an auputation took place at the second joint. Even this did not save her, for erysipelas followed into her hand.

asylum. I believe it he had been there he would not have allowed it, for, although under the orders of Dr. Paimer, he had much influence for the better on that man's actious. But I told Dr. Hurd of this after he came, and he said be believed my statement. Said he, "You always come to be corrected."

eem to be careful.' eem to be careful."

One custom in the asylum was that of carryng the medicine to the patients and forcing unwilling ones to drink it. This was natural
mough, but it led to this tragedy: I was folding thes in the hall near the room of one of the patients who always objected to the medicine.
This night Miss Lemon, Miss Caffrey, and Miss Welch were together. Miss Lemon was in haste, it seems, and was intending to go down-town.
When the woman refused, she and assistants threw her on her back, put a wedge between her text, held her pears and poured, but medicine teeth, held her nose, and poured her medicininto her mouth. She strangled and expired. heard the words,

"I BELIEVE SHE'S DEAD; say nothing about it till morning." I never saw her afterward, and I heard the usual heavy tread of the pall-bearers the next -night. death of a patient was never told to other p I cannot pretend to tell the half of the inhu manny that was practiced on the stricken in-mates of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane during the five years of my incarceration. The history would fill a volume, and would startle proud and intelligent Michigan from her reverie about peace, and progress, and charity, and pros-perity, which our good Governor seems to feel pervade the State.

The Georgia Method with State Criminals The State of Georgia is unable or unwilling to properly provide for its 1,100 State Prison crim-nals, and hires them out in gangs to prominent Democratic leaders, such as ex-Gov. Brown Senator L. B. Gordon, Benjamin G. Lockatt According to the contract, the State receives \$35,000 annually—about \$22.90 for each prisoner. Col. R. A. Aiston, a member of the Georgia Legislature and Charmau of the Pententiary Committee, reports a system of abuse in the management of these convicts which is a diagram to the State of Georgia value and a system. isgrace to the State of Georgia and to Ame can civilization. The number of escapes from the several gains has been from 20 to 45 per cent, so that there is now upward of 520 escaped convicts roaming through the State. The law provides that \$200 shall be paid to the State for each escape caused by negligence, unless cap tured and returned to work within sixty days but not one doilar has yet been recovered by the State, because no testimony can be pro-duced to prove that the escapes were the result of nerligence. Official reports from the principal prisons of the United States show that the average mortality is only long cent a vear under the Goorge sevice. States show that the average mortality is only

1 per cent a year; under the Georgia systen
the mortality is 10 per cent, and in one prison
camp in Richmond Gounty it has reached 40 per
cent. The convicts are subjected to the most
brutal and barbarous treatment. In many o the convict camps men and women are chained together and promiscuously occupy the same huts and sleeping-bunks. As a result there are now in the Georgia Penitentiary twenty-five bastard children, ranging in age from 3 months to 5 years. In violation of the law months to 5 years. In violation of the law prisoners are also subjet to other parties, and the famous Kate Southard, who killed a woman for dancing with her husband and was sentenced for life, is leased as a serving-woman to a family in Washington County. Her husband was hired to guard her, and they are now living together as happily as they did before the murder was committed. Meanwhile, the principal leasees are growing rica by the labor of the der was committed. Meanwhile, the principal lessees are growing rich by the labor of the unfortunate convicts, and are fighting tooth and nail against the ciforts being made to break down the system, and there is only too much reason to believe that they will be successful.

A Bible in a Lawsuit.

In October, 1877, Mrs. W. H. Blake put a B ble on exhibition at a fair in Wateroury. J. G. Jones removed it, claiming that it had been given bim by his father. A criminal suit resulted, which was nolled by the State Attorney. While this case was pending Mr. Jones brought suit against Chief-of-Police Austin, which was carried from the Justice to the City Court. After the criminal case had been nolled the Clerk of the Court, who had impounded the Bible according to instructions, on an order from Deputy-Judge Fields, of the City Court, returned the book to Mr. Jones. The suit against Austin was tried before a jury, and yesterday the jury found the issue for the plaintiff, deciding that the Bible is his property. He recovers \$12, the value of the Bible, \$1 damages, and the costs. The defense gave notice of a motion in error.

### LOUISIANA.

How It Was Carried-Republican Blacks Shot Down in the Recent Election-Pre-tended Dread of a Negro Rising-What the Democrats Regard as Incendiary Language. Correspondence New York Tribune.

New Orleans, Jan. 17.—Since my letter on the troubles in Tensas was written, a number of Dinocratic witnesses from that parish have been examined by the Committee, and I have talked with two leading Democratic politicians who will not testify because they understand they have been or will be indicted by the Federal Grand Jury. The statements of these men do not modify the main features of the affair, but give some additional details of interest. The shooting and hanging of negroes, which followed the buildozing raid at the house of Fairfax, the negro preacher, at Water proof, they say were done by Peck's friends, not on their return from the firs raid, but on the ensuing Monday and Tuesday It seems that the death of Peck alarmed the twenty-five bold riders he took with him to kill one respectable and peaceable colored man, so that they retreated at once to the Parish of Catahoula, whence they had come. On the follow ing day, Sunday, they rallied additional forces, and on Monday returned to revenge the loss of their leader by massacring every black man they could catch. It is probable that these raiders killed all the negroes that were slain in Tensas Parish, and also the "eight or nine" that Gov. Nicholis says were killed in Concordia, a parish adjoining both Tensas and Catahoula. A number were wounded, however, by a body of so-called militia from Franklin Parish acting in called militia from Franklin Parish acting in concert with about a score of citizens of St. Joseph, the county-seat of Tensas. On Monday, these men marched under the command of Parish Judge Cordill to disperse the negroes who were said to be congregating with arms near Waterproof. The testimony about this affair is thus far exceedingly vague, but from a member of the St. Joseph party who will not go on the witness-stand I have the statement that the whites, about fifty strong, came upon about 100 blacks in a lane bordered by orange hedges some four miles from Waterproof; that some of the negroes had guns; that three shots were fired on the advancing party by the blacks, and that the whites fired several volleys in return, wounding three negroes and dispersing the that the whites fired several vollevs in return, wounding three negroes and dispersing the rest. The colored men's side of this story is that the whites, under Judge Cordill, the former Republican leader who had gone over to the Democrats and received their nomination for the Legislature, began as unprovoked fire upon the negro quarters at Bass' Lane plantation, and that the blacks ran out of the houses and down the lane, and were shot while flying for the woods.

for the woods.
There seems to be no doubt that after the There seems to be no doubt that after the raid on Fairfax's house the negroes in the southern part of Tensas did congregate at various places with such arms as they possessed, for self-protection. Why these assemblages should have been considered dangerous and criminal by the whites will only be understood by those who have a knowledge of Southern character and prejudices. To others it will seem incomprehensible that, while the whites were armed, and were riding through the partish in parties of hensible that, while the whites were armed, and were riding through the parish in parties of from twenty-five to one hundred, shooting at negroes in the fields and cabins, and brutally butchering such as feil into their hands, the poor blacks should be blamed for assembling with their shot-guns to defend their lives. Such, however, is the dread of a begro-rising in the South, that the mere rumor that armed negroes with their subsignites to decent their lives. Such, however, is the dread of a perro-rising in the South, that the mere rumor that armed negroes are assembling is enough to convulse whole counties with terror and fury. This fear is wholly irrational. The negroes never did rise. There is no instance on record in the Southern States of their banding together to attack the whites. During the War, when the negroes knew that their freedom depended upon the defeat of their masters, and had every motive for insurrection, the families of the whites were left entirely at their merey. They raised the crops to feed the Rebel soldiers, and guarded their families with a dog-life submissiveness and fidelity. In all the four years of rebetison there was not a single case of negro insurrection or outrage. And yet, in spite of the lessons of experience and of history, there is not a single neighborhood where the blacks predominate largely in which the mere rumor of a negro revolt does not produce a panic among thes whites. Thus it is the easiest thing in the world for politicians to create an excitement, under cover of which they can kill or banish the colored leaders and break up an excitement, under cover of which they can kill or banish the colored leaders and break up their organizations. This peculiarity of South-ern society explains such affairs as I bave already era society expans such anairs as I have already described as occurring in the Parishes of Tensas, Natchitoches, and Caddo, as well as similar scenes which the Teller Committee is bringing to light in the North Louisiana parishes.

Where a nerro rising is not alleged, the invariable control of the trade-control of the property of the control of the trade-control o

where a negro rising is not alleged, the invariable excuse for the intolerant behavior of the Democrats toward the Republicans in the late Louisiana cauvass, and for all acts of violence that cannot be successfully denied, is that the Republican leaders made "incendiary speeches." This is the spology for the expulsion of es." This is the apology for the expulsion of all the prominent Republicans from Natchitoches, and for the ferocity displayed in the conduct of the campaign in Caddo. An excellent occasion was afforded, the other day, for getting an authoritative definition of this peculiar Southern political adjactive (the experiment). liar Southern political adjective, "incendiary." Maj. Moncure, of Shreveport, Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives, a gentleman of dignity, character, and social standing, was upon the witness-stand, giving a Democratic version of the canvass in his parish. He accounted for the denunciation and threats of his party against District-Attorney Leonard by saving that Leonard had made incendiary speeches to the negroes. In answer so questions as to what was specially objectionable in these speeches, he said Leonard had reterred to the old days of slavery, saying that old men who had been ar Southern political adjective, "incendiary slavery, saying that old men who had been slavery, saying that old men who had been slaveholders, and whose ideas were fixed in the past, would not be as likely to respect the rights and advance the interests of the blacks as vounger men who had grown up under the new condition of affairs. Such talk as this, Speaker condition of affairs. Such talk as this, Speaker Moncure thought, was calculated to inflame the passions of the blacks. In fact, any reference to the slavery epoch he considered inflammatory, and thought the white people had a right to protest against it. Equally objectionable, in the opinion of Speaker Moncure, was Mr. Leonard's discussion of the industrial relations of the negroes with their employers. Leonard told them that they were paving too high rent for land,—often as much each year as the land would sell for,—and that, owing to the bad system of credits and advances, they were often charged by the planters from 18 to 25 cents for of credits and advances, they were often charged by the planters from 18 to 25 cents for bacon which could be bought for cash for seven or eight cents. This sort of discussion was Communistic, according to the view of the Speaker, and justified the wrath of the white people of the parish. Stated in no milder terms than those used by Mr. Moncure, these were the incendiary arguments made use of by Mr. Leonard in his canvass. It thus appears, according to the very excellent authority of the Speaker of the Louisiana House, that it is incendiary to refer in a political speech to the fact that the negroes were once slaves, or to discuss their relations with their employers, the system of labor, or the prices they pay for provisions. If a or the prices they pay for provisions. If a speaker has the bad taste to violate the popular notions of propriety in these respects, he justly incurs the indignation of the community, or rather the winte portion of it, and if he is bull-dozed for such an offense the respectable citizens would doubtless execute the act as a just on property of the prices. would, doubtless, sustain the act as a just pun-

would, doubtess, sustain the act as a just punishment for stirring up race antagonism.

The Committee is working with great diligence, sixting eight hours a days, and attempting to get at facts without reference to their political bearing. Two of the Republican members, Mr. Teller and Mr. Cameron, have had expenses a previous Southern investigations. persence in previous Southern investigations, which is of great advantage to them. Mr. Teller was on a sub-committee which investigated Mississippi affairs two years ago, and Mr. Cameron, in 1877, was one of the Committee which investigated the rifle-club campaign of the Previous year in South Carolina. The two Domovious year in South Carolina. The two Demo-eratic members, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Garland, cratic members, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Garland, exhibit no partisanship. They make no attempt to confuse the colored witnesses or to discredit their testimony, and their examination of witnesses summoned by their own party seems directed only to bringing out essential facts not developed by the other side. It is said here that the Committee has already obtained a stronger line of testimony relating to the use of violence for carrying an election than was ever brought out here before.

E. V. S.

Country-Produce as Legal-Tender.

Country-Produce as Legal-Tender.

Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

One of our prominent attorneys, who was engaged in a suit against the Nebraska State Grange, had occasion to look over the books and papers in the hands of the Secretary, and among other things be found a resolution appointing a committee to urge the Legislature to pass an act to regulate the price of country produce for a period of five years, and to make it a legal-tender. Imagine a Granger going into

Trickey's store and laying down three pumpkins and saying: "Mr. Trickey, please put a crystal in my watch, and here are your pumpkins."

## GOLD.

The London Economist on Its Increased Purchasing Power. The London Economist of Dec. 28 last contains very long but interesting editorial entitled 'Fluctuation in the Purchasing Power of Gold." We have room to make only brief extracts from it, and in doing this we select the parts which give little more than the scope and conclusions "It is a fact which will scarcely be disputed

that the purchasing power of gold is now con-siderably greater than it was in the three years 1872-'3-'4. This assertion may readily be corroborated by an appeal to the market prices of which yields an average fall probably exceeding 20 per cent, will forthwith be ascribed to the existing great depression in trade, to overpro-duction, and to the collapse of speculation after the years of inflation and mania. Although these have undoubtedly been potent causes operating to produce a fall in market prices, it is probable that others which it is now our purpose to consider have also contributed toward this great and general movement. If, as can undoubtedly be shown, market prices are, taking an average of a great number of commodities in daily use, from 10 to 12 per cent cheaper than in any of the years of depression which followed the panic of 1836, and from 8 to 10 per cent below those of 1836, and from 8 to 10 per cent below those of 1837,—the conclusion is forced upon us that either (1) the present depression is far in excess of that which existed in those previous periods of depression; or (2) the world's productions are far more easily rendered marketable; or (3) there has been an increase of late years in the intrinsic worth of our unit of value, namely, gold. Tracing prices further back, to the time of 1847, we at length obtain a record of prices apparently cheaper than those at present existing, and in 1849, 'the cheapest year of the century,' the average of marketable commodities was somewhere about 7 per cent lower than at present. Consequently, either that depression was (1) more severe than this, and very much prices, it is probable that others which it is was somewhere about 7 per cent lower than at present. Consequently, either that depression was (1) more severe than this, and very much more severe than lafter 1857 and 1866; or (2) the world's productions were then more easily rendered marketable; or (3) the intrinsic worth of our unit of value was then much higher than after 1857 and 1866, and somewhat higher than it is now." The writer in fortifying the position which he

The writer in fortifying the position which he takes that the value of gold has increased, cites the fact that there has been a diminution in the supply of gold, there having been a reduction between 1855 and 1875 of about £9,000,000 per year in the product, and (2) that there has been a marked increase in the demand for gold by reason of the action of the German Government, which it is estimated has increased the ordinary demand £53,000,000 in seven years, and the preparations for resumpseven years, and the preparations for resump-tion by the United States which have increased tion by the United States which have increased the demand on the world's stock and production £16,500,000 in ten years. We quote:

These two requirements are thus shown to have absorbed £70,000,000 of gold in the past seven years,—say, £10,600,000 a year,—or decidedly more than one-half of the world's production during this period. Currency reforms in the Scandinavian kingdoms and in other countries have likewise absorbed further exceptional amounts, and, after making the usual deductions for the arts and jewelry purposes, it is probable that the balance of new gold left available for the maintenance of existing gold currencies has during the past seven gold left available for the maintenance of existing gold currencies has during the past seven years been reduced about one-third what it was in the previous decade, and to a far smaller proportion of the world's production of twenty years ago. At the same time all the principal banks in Europe have shown more and more eagerness to store gold in preference to silver. We have not space on this occasion to enter into details upon this point. Suffice it to say that on page 57 of the "Commercial History and Review for 1877," it was calculated that in the ten years then ended £82,650,000 of gold had been added to the cash reserves of the principal banks. Here is another large amount averaging £8,265,000 open annum, and if we add thereto less than another couple of millions annually for wear another couple of millions annually for wear and tear of existing coinages and sundries, we can construct the following rough account, representing the world's annual average receipts and expenditures of gold during the past seven

YEARLY PRODUCTION.

Average annual production......£10, 350, 000
German new gold coin exported (say). 1, 500, 000 £20, 850, 000

TEARLY APPROPRIATION. £ 7,600,000 2,400,000 Fine arts 2,000,000
Added to reserves in State banks 8,250,000
Wear and tear, other coinage reforms,
and sundries (say) 1,800,000

£22, 050, 000 The conclusions of the article are: We have not touched upon the question of "We have not touched upon the question of the circulation of bank or statute notes in substitution for gold, nor upon other increased banking facilities, nor yet upon the growth of population in the last ten years. But the fact remains that commodities are much cheaper than they were ten and twenty years ago in periods of great depression in trade, and the same amount of gold—not silver—will buy more of such necessaries of life. Probably, therefore, gold has risen, while silver has fallen, as nations have competed for the one and discarded the other."

# A TRIBUTE TO THE NEGRO.

What a Democratic Paper Says-Beaufor County as Prosperous as Any in South Carolina, Notwithstanding Its Colored

Majority.
The following tribute to the black men Beaufort County, South Carolina, from a recent issue of the Beaufort Tribune, a Democratic journal, refutes the slanders upon that class of citizens which are constantly put forth by Democratic newspapers in the South and Democrat-

the Tribune says:
"With all the prejudice that exists toward Beaufort County, and its acknowledged negro beaufort County, and alleged negro domination, we defy majority, and alleged negro domination, we de-fy comparison with any other county in the State for the comparative prosperity of its la-boring population, and for the quietness and law-abiding character of its citizens. If even the argument against the possibility of the two races being able to abide together peacefully the argument against the possibility of the two races being able to abide together peacefully needs to be refuted, it is only necessary to consider the conditions in which the colored man and the white dwell here together, not only in unity, but with harmoulousness and accord. There is an undoubted majority in this county of ten colored to one white, and so far from an antagonism existing between the two races, we assert with perfect sincerity, and with a degree of pride, that the mutual relations between the two are as distinctly preserved as if the white, instead of the colored, race were in the ascendency. The only oppression, if any, is in the absorption by the colored of most of the offices of profit and trust that are dependent s of profit and trust that are depende offices of proof and trust that are dependent upon the popular vote; but we feel certain that even that cause of complaint might be reversed if the same rule was not observed by the white inhabitants of other counties enjoying like advantages where the white and colored voter advantages where the white and colored voter are more equally divided or where the white predominates. We think we are correct in asserting our belief that the most influential leaders among the blacks were in favor during the last campaign of putting forward better tickets for the support of all classes than were unfortunately foisted upon them. We believe that Smalls, who is certainly the most influential black man in the Republican party of the State to-day, advocated a generous and discriminative one to be made of better elements than were put forward for the popular support. We think that but for the uncertain conditions that rested upon his case before the Supreme Court, whereby his active exertions to bring about a better state of things were kept in abevance, he would have dictated terms of distribution of some of the important county offices as would have satisfied the wishes of the most uncompromising of both races and of distribution of some of the important county offices as would have satisfied the wishes of the most uncompromising of both races and of both political parties. There is no use disguising the fact that Smalls' influence among his race and people is overwhelming and could be made good use of. In our estimation he is not a bitter or violent party leader, and could be arrayed upon the side of good government with the slightest encouragement, and with the least countenance from his political opposers. Whatever of justice there may be in the conduct of his trial, which resulted in his condemnation, we can see no reason for withholding from him the same chances of condoning his offenses as have been granted to others by a magnanimous exercise of elemency and mercy. We do not propose to be his apologist, but we do think that it might be a wise and considerate policy to let up upon him, in view of his enforced retirement from public life. He will ever be a prophet among his race; need ne be made a martyr, too! But we have digressed, we started out to say and we can prove that we compare favorably with other counties in material prosperity. Our laboring population, composed almost entirely of necroes, are peaceful, quiet, orderly, and very prosperous. Among our agricultural population we assert that they are less addicted to drunkenness and crime than the rural population of other counties. They are industrious and are producing a surplus for export upon less outlay and at less expense and under greater disadvantages than any similar population in any other part of the States. They have no advances made to them by capital, and they produce a sufficiency of the raw material to equal the demand. They work to disadvantage, but they nevertheless are producers of no mean amount of what brings money into circulation, and add their share to the productive industries of the country. We think that the negro population of our Seallslands are as hardworking, as civil, as orderly a class as are to be found in any land, and as long as they are as productively useful as they now are, we see no reason why they should not have some representation in our Legislatures. It is only unfortunate that the people do not address themselves to the task of so conciliating their political prejudices as would cause them to fuse in better elements to give force and character to the representation they should concentrate upon, instead of being the dupes of loud-mouthed and incompetent members of their own race, simply bacause they are black. We believe that our statesmen have been guilty of shortsightedness in not compromising with their prejudices, and in not endeavoring to overcome them instead of emittering them."

THE GRANTS ABROAD. The General Wishes to Be Generalis Paris Letter to New Fork Tribuns.

Since Gen. Grant came to Europe his tongue has gained in ioquacity. He disclaims the ambitious projects ascribed to him. All he wants is his old position at the head of the United States army; and he thinks that as commander of the military forces of the Union there will erelong be work for him to get through down South. However, if he speaks with no arriere pensee, which his most intimate friends assure me that he does not, he wants, more from a pe-cuniary than a political motive, to regain the high post of Generalissimo. The tour in the Old World has very nearly emptied his pockets, and he has come to an age when enterprise is dull, and a

has come to an age when enterprise is dull, and a regular salary for routine work is very grateful. He will not go back to the States a rich man, whatever he was when he left them. The insight which he has acquired into the European Courts has not, he says, sharpened his ambition, but the contrary. Emperors and Kings are, it appears to him, the properties of courtiers, and the slaves of a futile etiquette, which, given the functions of the monarch, is indispensible.

Mrs. Sartoris (Nellie Grant that was) is on a visit with her father and mother at the Hotel de Liverpool. She is a very charming young woman, and is greatly attached to the family she has entered and the country of her adoption; but she feels sorely the ill-natured jibes and sneers aimed in the society journals against Gen. and Mrs. Grant and her brother Jesse. Some verses by the author of the Coming K—inflicted rankling wounds on every member of

and sneers aimed in the society journals against Gen. and Mrs. Grant and her brother Jesse. Some verses by the author of the Coming K—inflicted rankling wounds on every member of the ex-President's family.

Mrs. Grant has much pleasant gossip to communicate about the illustrious people who, since she came to Europe, extended hospitality to her and the General. What most struck her about them was the unaffected simplicity of their private lives. Princess Bismarck, with her own hands, wrapped her up in her muffling the evening she dined at the Palace Radzivill. As to the Crown Princess, she is the most motherly of young mothers, which does not prevent her from being the most learned woman in Germany. Concerning Ferdinand, father of the reigning King of Portugal, and his second spouse, the Countess Edia, Mrs. Grant speaks with warm sympathy and admiration. King Ferdinand is a nephew of the late King of the Belgians, and a first cousin of Queen Victoria. He is of Saxe-Coburg, and was educated at Bonn and Heidelberg. The Countess Edia is the tall sister of Fanny Ellsler, who used to serve as porte danseuse to that inimitable ballerine. She is amiable, simple in her tastes, highly accomplished, and delights her circle with her musical and conversational talents. The day King Ferdinand returned Gen. Grant's visits, Mrs. Grant, in her unaffected manner, asked his Majesty how his wife did. "Very well, I thank you; and is she not charming?" was the answer of the Royal husband Gen. Grant is very desirous of passing a quiet evening with Gambetta in an English house where French, a language which he imperfectly knows, is understood and spoken. A lady connected with the London press, to whom this wish has been communicated, is getting up a snug little dinner at which the future President of the French Republic will meet the past President of the Prench Republic will meet the past President of the Prench Republic will meet the past President of the United States, M. Jules Simon, and three notable Englishmen visiting in Paris.

# CURRENT OPINION.

Which?
Washington Republican (Rep.). Which is the more culpable-two so-called "forgeries" in Louisiana on a certificate which was not counted for Hayes; or seven "forgeries" on an Arkansas certificate which was

Mrs. Senator Logan

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Mrs. Logan was triumphant in the Republican caucus of the Illinois Legislature, and John will go to the United States Senate. This will encourage other wives in the country to follow in the footsteps of good Mrs. Logan and make their husbands Senators.

A Painful Possibility

It pains us to be compelled to observe that if he literary style of Fabius Maximus Thurman is to be judged from his letters to the Jacksonian Democracy of Onio, it might be necessary, in the event of his election to the Presidency, to hire a man to write his messages.

The first thing the native of Boston does, after the severance of the umbilical cord, is to procure a copy of Emerson's Essays and carry it along the street under his left arm; the pext thing is to saddle his nose with a pair of gold-trimmed spectacies, and he winds up by riding a fiery and untamed bicycle through the streets.

Questionable Democratic Authority,

Mr. Montgomery Blair, ouce of President Lincoln's Cabinet and a colleague of Stanton and Holt in that Cabinet, advises the Democra and Holt in that Cabinet, advises the Democra-cy to risk itself in 1880 once more on the sec-tional ideas, and hopes, and fears which carried it on to such brilliant results in the Horace Greeley campaign! The Democracy ought to be much obliged to Mr. Montgomery Biair.

A Difficult Equestrian Feat.

Baltimere American (Rep.).
Word comes from Ohio that Mr. Thurman's chances are waning; that in not going to the Columbus banquet he threw away his golden opportunity. Well, perhaps he has, but the question is, Did he ever have any to throw away? No man ever yet rode to the White House on two horses going in opposite directions. That is what Thurman tried to do, and he never had a ghost of a chance.

The Dangers Encountered by Congressmen New York Times.

Bad air in the Capitol, late hours, mental ex-

citement, and violent changes of temperature are undoubtedly at that bottom of this mortality. There is no need to seek any further for the seeds of disease. Many Congressmen change their whole manner of life when they reach Washington. They work in one of the worst-cor trived public buildings on the Continent, and to many of them absolute rest and quiet are un-

> The Great Cipherer. I remember, I remember, How, with Tweed to hold the slate, And Hoffman gained the State.

Gainst Tweed he did inform;

And on his prostrate body rose The Champion of Reform! I remember, I remember.
That Income Tax and all;
And how, by skillful cipheri
He made it very smarl.

I remember, I remember,

Remember, O remember! How the Tribune spoiled the fun:

The Latest "Reform" Combi The Latest Records

Cincinnal Enquirer (Dem.).

There is a well-grounded expectation that the Greenbackers of Ohio will have the sagacity to unite with the Ohio Democracy in the attack upon the common enemy. They are earnest sincere men. They cannot be bought and sold or, if they are bargained away, they cannot to delivered. But they are also sensible. They see that they are powerless by themselves, and that they can accomplish all of their purposes, essentially, through the instrumentality of the Democratic party, as it is in Ohis, by a union with it. The getting together of the separate Greenbackers and the leading Democrats of Ohio, anywhere and anyhow, will tend to this needed union, and for the common weal this consolidation of forces directed to a common purpose should be secured. Among the graceful and useful things connected with the Jacksonian pickled oysters and native wine was the manifestation of a drift toward this unity.

Reliance upon the Almighty. The Salt Lake City News is disposed to wait until the official report of the Supreme Court ecision in the polygamy case is received before it gives full vent to its feelings, and expresses its opinions as to the soundness of the arguments of the Chief Justice. In the meantime it is "pleased to see that there is no excitement is "pleased to see that there is no excitement over this matter, and to note the calm reliance upon the Almighty which is exhibited by the Saints generally, in view of the reported ruling of the court of last resort."

Novel-Reading as a Dissipation.

Richard Grant White in North American.

There are millions of people in England and millions in America, and almost millions in ' Australia, to whose enjoyment of life novels are almost as necessary as food to their life itself, every one of whom take some credit to themevery one of whom take some credit to themselves for the time they pass in "reading,"
complacently contrasting themselves with idlers
and those who are given up to the frivolities of
life. A vain and foolish notion, for there is
probably no more insidious form of laziness, no
method of passing time more absolutely void of
exertion of any kind, than novel-reading as
novels are read by most of those for whom they
are written. As a child opens its mouth and
has sugar plums put into it, so the ordinary
novel-reader sits quietly and thoughtlessly and
has a story poured through his eyes into his
mind or into what serves him in that capacity.
It is quite another spirit and with another purpose that great works of imagination are approached by those who can appreciate them.

Back-Pension Business.
St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Rep.).
The passage of the pension-arrears job is made a little more inexcusable and impudent on the part of Congress, by its persistent coqueting with measures for the reduction of taxation. Not only do individual members scream for economy in appropriations, but bills swarm upon each session for the reduction of the tax upon each session for the reduction of the tax upon whisky, upon tobacco, and upon various other articles consumed or raised by the voting masses. Several bills of this sort are pending now and receive serious consideration. How Congress proposes to reduce taxation with one hand, and pay a hundred and fifty millions of dollars out of the revenues for back pensions with the other, is a problem for the practical politician to solve. It is a case of conflict of two schemes of demagogism. The most prudent caudidate for rejection can scarcely contrive matters so as to please both pensioner and taxpayer. Yet both have votes.

Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.). Yankeedom is beginning to understand that

our people are still unsubdued,-that we are white men. That is why she threatens to fall back on Grant, and give him a third term of power. Well, we have this to say: If Grant is elected and attempts to inaugurate the reign of damnation and deviltry that characterized his damnation and deviltry that characterized his previous administration? he will find himself checkmated after the first move. The South has recovered the right of home-rule, and she proposes to keep it henceforth and forever,—Grant or no Grant,—and the sooner the helibeasts of Puritania learn this little lesson by heart the better it will be for their temporary weifare. The South was helpless and hopeless at the close of our magnificent struggle for liberty, and the Heaven-ordained system of human labo, but the hour of our prostration is past; and Grant, with all his mudsill millions, has no terrors for us. Let him try his old role of Dictator again, and see how it will work. He will find his mandates as poweriess as those of King Canute, who tried to command the motions of the multitudinous waves. Let Yankeedom elect Grant if she wants to. He and she will ind that his power ends where that of our proud old commonwealth begins. The South defies Grant; she defies the victous vulgarians who prop him up; she dedes all potentates and powers outside of the original Constitution of the Union.

England's Labor-Struggle.

New York Herald.

The struggle of capital in England to retain precipitated in turn a struggle of labor against capital. Capital there sees no way out of its men's wages. Labor indignantly refuses to be lieve that there is no other remedy, and asks for a cutting down of profits instead. This has been a cutting down of profits instead. This has been the history of a hundred strikes within the past six months in which capital has almost uniformly gained its point. After eating up their spare resources and finding capital still uncoerced, the trades-unions have in the end submitted to the masters' terms. It is a brutal process, in which the masters employ the weapon of hunger and the trades-unions that of financial ruin. In mines, factories, furnaces, and shipvards, on railroads and docks, the same battle has been fought and is waging. Labor succumbs, but whether even this will bring back the decilining trade of Great Britain is very questionable. When both labor and capital admit that the great day of England's commercial supremacy is over, they must seek other lands over which the star of destinv is rising. Labor and capital must emigrate. Our cable dispatches this morning show that this conclusion is being arrived at, for the North Wales Miners' Association has resolved to vote \$35 to such of its members as desire to emigrate to America and \$70 to those who would go to Australia. This is a beginning, but by-and-by the outpouring will be such that no laborers' society could meet the expense. Capital as well as labor will seek opportunities upon the banks of the Hudson, the Passaic, the Connecticut, and the Merrimac; for, no more than the laborer, can capital remain idle, and the balance now so rudely distarbed will be once more readjusted to the continuous accretion of American prosperity.

The Golden and Mercy Stream: '65.-78. the history of a hundred strikes within the past

The Golden and Mercy Stream: '65.'78. We find in the New Orleans Picannica very pleasant poem—excepting the first five stanzas, which it were well had the author, H. L. Flash, omitted, and therefore we omit them—on the aid sent by the North to the yellow-fever suffer-The years rolled oy-the Pestilence

Came like the curse of Fate, And deadler yet than bayonet, And blinder far than hate. It smote the silvered hair of age, The baby at the breast, And blasted with unreasoning rage The bravest and the best.

And clouds of darkness and dismay

When, from the regions whence there came The hungry, ravenous horde, More biasting than the midnight-flame, More ruthless than the sword—

There flowed a stream of gifts untold, Like manna from above, And words, far dearer than the gold, Of sympathy and love.

And dying men, with glad surprise, Finshed red on brow and cheek. And looked, with lever-smitten eyes, The thanks they could not speak. And women raised their wasted arms,

And called on Heaven above To shield from sin, and tils, and harms, The enemies they love. And hearts that armies could not win Love captured unaware; Love captured unaware; His strategy was sympathy, His weapon was a prayer.

And still from North, and East, and West, As free as Heaven to man forgiven,
As liberal as the Lord. And orphans' sobs and widows' cries

Were heard on every hand, And blessings on our enemies Resounded through the land. On every flower-scented gale, On every stormy blast, The anthem rose: God bless our foes: They've conquered us at last:

A Dog's Tooth Drawn, Portland (Mc.) Press.

The other day Dr. Macclaster, the dentist, noticed that a dog was evidently suffering from a tooth that had ulcerated. He induced the animal to open its mouth, applied the forceps, and extracted the tooth. During the operation the dog sat quietly on its haunches, and stopped moaning, appearing to fully realize what the Doctor was about. After the tooth was drawn the animal expressed his gratification in many ways.

### FINANCE AND TRADE.

**Business in Governments at Home** and Abroad.

Foreign Exchange Approaching the Specie-Export Point.

The Chicago Money Market .-- Stocks Active and Strong.

The Produce Markets Active and Unsettled ... All Decline Sharply.

A Season of Great Weakness Follows the Late Advance.

#### FINANCIAL.

Transactions in Government bonds are still mainly in the 4 per cents, but these bonds are in less request since the price was raised. Sales are now made at 1001/4 for ordinary lots and 10% for large orders. The rise in the price of foreign exchange, which is approaching the point at which specie is exported, has been argely brought about by the return of 5-20 bonds from Europe. The possibility that the 5-20s might come back from the other side in such quantities as to make it necessary for the Treasury to send off some of its gold was foreseen some time ago, and the resuit was the

ormation of the Syndicate for selling 4 per cepts in Europe. As gold and greenbacks are interchangeable in this country, no drain on the gold reserves was to be expected from the most extensive refunding of 6 percents here. But bonds owned in Europe, when called, must be paid for in gold. The more successful the Treasury was in seiling subscriptions to the 4 per cents, the larger the call for the 6 per cents, and the greater the chance of an export of gold to Europe to pay for the bonds returned. It was to create an offset by procuring subscriptions in Europe to the 4 per cents that the new Syndicate was formed. It has the option of taking \$5,000,000 a month for six months, or \$30,000, 000 in all, and has already taken \$10,000,000. It is the opinion of the bankers concerned that it might not have been feasible to sell the 4 per cents abroad if the 6 per cents had not been already held there. The substitution of a 4 per cent for a 6 per cent can be more easily accomplished than the sale of a 4 per cent an untried field. The London market has already begun to take up the 4 per cents, and there is little doubt that whole \$30,000,0000 with be easily sold. At its present price the 4 per cent is a better investment than the English consols, which sells at 96@97 and yields but 3 per cent.

The 6s of 1881 were off %, to 106; the 5-20s of 1867 %, to 101%; the 5-20s of 1868 %, to 102%; the 10-40s %, to 105%; the new 5s of 1881 %, to 1003; the 41/48 1/4, to 105%.

Gold was sold at 1001/4 in greenbacks. The demand is light. The inflation of the currency

that results from the resumption of specie payments is beginning to make itself felt. As an instance, one bank in Chicago that carried several hundred thousand doilars in gold during the suspension, has since Jan. 1 put it into greenbacks and used it. The gold, now troub-Californians, who want to get hold of the more portable greenbacks, will make an addition of many millions to the currency in circulation here. A great many banks and individuals have been carrying gold. in amounts large and small, that is now leaking out of its board and passing into the general fund. A Chicago authority puts the amount of gold in this country and now passing into the circulating medium as nearer \$400,000,000 than the \$250,000,000 estimated by the Mint. It there is any basis for the general belief that such additions to the currency increase the business vitality of the country, we ought soon to feel such an impulse in the United States.

The rise in prices on the Board of Trade, and

the difficulty of getting cars for Eastward shipments, have decreased the movement of stuff, and to that extent diminished the foreign-exchange business. Bills were in light supply. Sterling grain and commercial bills were 483%, 1 currency. Actual transactions in bankers' ste ling were at 4851/4 and 488%, with the poste rates at 486% and 489%. French commercia bills were 520 in gold. The rise of sterly towards the specie-exporting point is caused b the demand for remittances to pay for the 6 pe cents coming home from Europe, and by the light supply of bills on account of accreased ex

Consols were firm at 96 5-16. The Londo Times of Jan. 6 states that the private banker are allowing 31/4 per cent interest on demand d posits and 3% on time deposits. At the same time the interest that can be made by usin these funds in discounting paper is only 41/4@ per cent. This leaves a narrow margin for ex penses and risk, to say nothing of prefit.

Chicago banks report a more active demand this week than last from the country for discounts. The miscellaneous demand is good, and the Board of Trade applications are heavy. Rates are 7 per cent on call, and 8@10 per cent on time. The currency movement is light Bank clearings were \$3,400,000,

Stocks were strong and active, and nearly all the important securities advanced. At the same time, some of the Chicago operators who have been buying have drawn back, afraid to go on buying at the present high prices. But in the circle of investment stocks the brokers report the advent of a new class of buyers. Person who have not hitherto been operating in stocks are buying, paying for, and putting away the dividend-payers. This class of purchasers ope rate to a large extent independently of the daily fluctuations of the market. They are not bulls or bears, or parties to any Wall street clique. They have money to invest; railroad bonds have gone too high, and they put their money into regular dividend-paying stocks. The general idea that guides them seems to be that a wellestablished 7 per cent stock is cheap if it can be

The chances of a break in the present upward movement of prices are eagerly discussed. There rise is the result of out-and-out buying of stocks. and who, of course, look for higher prices. But even the bears who can see no rational basis for an upward spurt, and believe it to be entirely artificial, maintain that the powerful Wall street clique, who are holding large blocks of stock at enhanced prices, could not afford to let the market break. They must hold it up. If they were to put prices down to "milk" the public, it would create such a popular distrust of Wall street as to put an end to all outside support of stock speculation. As it is, the public are very

shy of speculative securities.

What will be the effect on stocks of the immense accumulations here of grain? The clevators are full. Notice has been issued to shippers west of Chicago to send on no more stuff. Shipping eastward does not go on rapidly. The block at Chicago must soon tell against the earnings of roads west of here. To this may be added the alleged fact, insisted on by such competent observers as the Chicago correspondent of the New York Daily Commercial Buletin, that there is comparatively little wheat held back in the wheat regions. When the stores of grain here begin to flow eastward, the immense traffic will swell railroad earnings east of Chicago. This state off affairs points to smaller earnings on Western roads, and larger earnings on East

Everybody, according to a New York dispatch, was buying Lake Shore. This will soon exhaust the supply, and there will be a corner in the stock with everybody in it. The price reached 71, but closed at 701/4. Besides every-body, D. P. Morgan & Osborne were buying Lake Shore. There were 2,000 shares of Northwest common bought at 59. Large purchases of the coal stocks were made, especially o Lackawanna, which reached 52, closing at 51%. Northwest common advanced 1/6, to 59%; the preferred 1/6, to 84%; St. Paul preferred 1/6, to 81; Rock Island 14, to 1251/4; Illinois Central 34, to 83%; Alton I. to 84%; Erie %, to 24%; Wabash %, to 22%; C., C. & I. C. %, to 5%; Lackawanna %, to 51%; Western Union %, to 97; Atlantic & Pacific 116, to 37%. Northwest gold bonds were 107, St. Paul Sinking Funds 1021/4, and Burlington, Cedar

Rapids & Northern 7214. In ratiroad bonds in New York on Monday the dealings were well distributed, and prices recorded a further advance of 1/4 to 3 per cent, the New Jersey Central issues being again most conspicuous in the improvement. Firsts sold up to 117%, do consolidated assented to 80%, do convertibles assented to 80, do adjustment to 9514, Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol idated to 65, and do assented to 4914. In the closing dealings prices reacted 1/201 per cent. Canada Southern firsts rose to 78%; Rock Island coupons 6s to 110; St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds to 102; do,

L and D. Extension, to 99; Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons to 1063/4; C., C., C. & I. consolidated to 993/4; Delaware & Hudson registered of 1891 to 96%; do 7s of 1894 to 97%; Hannibal & St. Joseph convertibles to 106%; Albany & Susquebanna firsts to 111%; Union Pacific landgrants to 110; Pacific of Missouri firsts to 108; Alton & Terre Haute incomes to 44: Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis land-grant income to 44; Erie thirds to 109; do fourths to 107: do fifths to 108%; Harlem coupon firsts to 1214: Ohio & Mississippi seconds to 80: do consolidated to 1074; C., C. & I. C. firsts to 60%; Great Western seconds, ex-coupon, to 84%; and Chicago & Alton sinking funds to 10216. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consolidated 7s fell off from 117 to 116%; and Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts from

7214 to 71%. The Denver & Rio Grande Railway reports that during November its gross receipts were \$117,804, its expenses \$62,627, and its net earnings \$55,176. This, compared with November, 1877, is an increase of \$37,721 in gross earnings

and \$16,148 in net earnings.

Great efforts, according to the San Francisco Bulletin, to get up a speculative feeling in Comstock shares, and with a degree of apparent success, though, it says, "We would not youch for the real character of reported transactions.' The following shows the fluctuations of the

	active stocks for the day	y:		
١,	Stocks. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
į.	N. Y. Central 114%	114%	114%	
	Michigan Central, 79%	80%	79%	80%
	Lake Shore 70	71	70	70%
	C. & N. Western 58%	59%	58%	595
	Do preferred 84	8414	84	
	M. & St. Paul 401/4		40%	
	Do preferred 80%		80%	
	C R. I. & Pacific . 124%	125%		
	Illinois Central 83%	83%	834	83%
	Chicago & Alton	Control of		113%
Н	Do preferred 83%	84%	8314	8414
H	Union Pacific 244	24%	24%	24%
3	Wabash Railway, 21%	22%	21%	22%
١	Onio & Miss 9%	946	946	99
1	C., C., C. & Ind., 43%	43%	43%	43%
-1	C., C. & I. C 5		To do la	5%
3	II. & St. Jo 14%	15	14%	14%
i	Do preferred 38			
	Del. & Hudsen 43%	44 %	43%	431/4
1	D., Lack. & West. 51	52	51	51%
4	N. J. Central 41	4114	40%	40%
9	W. Union Tel 96%	97	9636.	97
1	A. & P. Tel 38%			37%
	Can. Southern 48		To China	48
ı	Kan. & Tex 6	6	546	
1	St. L. K. C. & N. 734	7%	736	97%

A. & P. Tel 361/4			37%
Can. Southern 48			48
Kan. & Tex 6	6	5%	.5%
St. L., K. C. & N 7%	7%	7%	2734
Do preferred 32%	***		****
COIN QUO	EATIONS.	Salaki	pos 19
The following are the	quotatio	ns in c	irrency
in this market of coins, to			
in this market of coms, t			
			sked.
Trade dollars			*** ****
New (4121/4 grains) dollar.		1.00	*******
Mexican dollars, old and	new	81	
English silver		4.79	4.80
Five francs		91	94
Thalers		65	70
English soversigus			4.88
Twenty francs		3.86	
Twenty marks		4.70	4.77
Spanish doubloons	1	5.60	15.90
Mexican doubloons	1	5.55	15.60
Gold and silver dollars	were 100	14 in cu	rency.
FOREIGN EX		7	
	Sixt	u daus.	Sight.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
Sixty dans.	Sight.
Sterling	48914
Belgium 52114	5171/2
France	517%
Switzerland	517%
Germany 94%	95%
liolland 40	461
Austria	46
Norway	27%
Sweden	27%
Deumark	27%
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81 (ex. int) 106	106%
U. S. 5-20s of '67 (ex. int) 101%	102
U. S. 5-20s of '68 (ex. int)102%	102%
J. S. 10-40s 105%	106%
. S. new 5s of '81 108%	106%
J. S. new 41/48	106%
J. S. 4 per cent coupons 99%	100

r-	U. S. new 5s of '81 108%	1064
d	U. S. new 4 1/28	1063
7	U. S. 4 per cent coupons 99%	100
1	LOCAL SECURITIES.	
7	Bld.	Asked.
	Chicago 7 per cent bonds (long) \$108	*109
	Chicago 7 per cent sewerage (long) .*108	*109
1	Chicago 7 per cent water loan (long) . +10914	*110%
1	Chicage 6 per cents, long 102%.	*103%
ı	Chicago 6 per cents, short *101	*102
ı	Cook County 7 per cent bonds \$107%	*108%
ı	Cook County 7 per cents, short 101	*102
	Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds *1021/4	*103
	City Railway (South Side) 165	
	City Railway (West Side) 171	1721/
	City Railway (North Side), ex. div. 117	121
	City Railway (North Div.) 7 per	
	cent bonds10414	*105%
ı	Chamber of Commerce 58%	
I	Chicago Gas Light	
ı	W. Div. Railway 7 per cent cert's . \$10414	*105%
1	City Scrip 96	97
ı	Traders' Insurance 105	
ı	West Book books	47.00

# BY TELEGRAPH.

\*And interest.

NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Governments were weak and lower for old issues, but 41/s and 4 per cents were firm. There was nothing official from Washington up to the close of business in regard to subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan, out they were reported to be over \$6,000,000. Railroad bonds were generally strong.

State securities were duil. The formation of wealthy and influential syndicate to market 4 per cent bonds in Europe seemed to stimulate rowing confidence in the future of affairs generally. Stock speculation was characterized by much

buoyancy, and the entire list made a further advance, which was well maintained to the close Prices in final dealings were in some cases the highest yet reached. Erie shares were the most prominent in point of activity and strength, the common stock rising from 2416 to 25, and the preferred from 39% to 42% bid. Northwestern was very conspicuous in dealings, advancing from 58% to 59% for common, and from 83% to to 84% for preferred. Delaware & Lackawanns rose from 50% to 52%, closing at 51%. The advance for the day in the entire list ranged from to 3. Investment shares were strong, ecially Rock Island. Transactions were 296, 000 shares of which 61,000 were Erie, 46,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Wabash, 29,000 Northwestern common, 21,000 preferred, 3,000 Rock Island, 13,000 St. Paul common, 10,000 preferred, 2,000 Pittsburg, 51,000 Lackawanna, 4.000 New Jersey Central, 2,000 Delaware & Hudson, 4,000 Morris & Essex, 7,000 Michigan Central, 2,000 Illinois Central, 26,000 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinna-ti & Indianapolis, 7,000 Ohio, 11,000 Western Union, 2,000 Northwestern, and 2,400 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph. Money market easy at 2@3. Prime mercansterling exchange, bankers' bills, quiet at 85%; sight exchange on New York, 88%.

83%; sight exchange on New York, 88%.
GOVERNMENTS.
Coupons of 1881106% New 48 99%
Coupons, '67s102 /10-40s106
Coupons, '68s 1023/ 10-40s, coupon 106
New 58 106/2 Currencies 120
New 41/48 100
STOCKS.
W. U. Telegraph., 96% C., C., C. & I 431/4
Quicksilver 11% New Jersey Central 40%
Quicksliver 1179 New Jersey Central 40%
Quickeilver, pfd 32 Rock Island 125
Pacific Mail 12% St. Paul 33%
Mariposa 14 St. Paul, pfd 80%
Mariposa, pfd 13 Wabash 221/2
Adams Express 106 Fort Wayne 105
Wells, Fargo & Co. 96% Terre Haute 118
American Express. 46% Terre ilaute, pfd 8%
U. S. Express 46 Chicago & Alton 84
N. Y. Central 1144 Chicago & Ait'n, pfd106
Erie 24% Ohto & Mississippi. 9%
Erie, pfd 42% D., L. & W 51%
Harlem 143 A. & P. Telegraph, 37%
Michigan Central 80 Missouri Pacific 14 Panama (ex div) 122 C., B. & Q 1134
Panama (ex div) 122 C. B. & O 11314
Union Pacific 674 Hannibal & St. Joe. 144
Lake Shore 70% H. & St. Joe, pfd. 36%
Illipois Central 83% C.P. bonds 107%
C. & Pittsburg 91% U. P. bonds 107%
Northwestern 594 U. P. Land Grant 110
Northwestern, pfd. 84% U. P. Sinking F'ds. 108%
STATE BONDS.
Tennessee 6s, old. 3514 Virgina 6s, new 26
Tennessee os, om 30% Virguna os, new 20
Tennessee 6s. new. 30 Missouris 105

SAN FRANCISCO.	
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:	
Alpha 13% Grand Prize 17% Alta 8% H. & N 17% Alta 4% Julia Consolidated 3%	
Best & Belcher. 21% derican 3314 Bullion 814 Mexican 3314 College 34	
California 94 Overman 104 Chollar 47 Raymond & Ely 64 Consolidat'd Virginia 8 Savera Nevada 45	li
Eureka Consolidet 26 Union Consolidated 58 Exchequer 5% Yellow Jacket 19% Gould & Curry 13% Bodie 8	1

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Consols, 96 5-16. -Illinois Central, 85;

	Pennsylvanin Contral, 41½; Reading, 13; Erie, 25¼; preferred, 40. United States Bonds—'67s, 103%; 10-40s, 109½; new 5s, 107¾; 4½s, 105%. Paris, Jan. 22.—Rentes, 113f 70c.
;	DEAT POPATE
•	REAL ESTATE.
	The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Jan. 22:
f	CITY PROPERTY.
	Western av, s w cor of Fifteenth st, e f,
	264x109 ft, with 792x124 ft in same
	blick, dated Jan. 20 (Thomas M. Jordan to Herman O. Armonr) \$ 10,000
í	West Twentieth st, 192 ft w of Paulina st,
)	n f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 11
	(John Ganter to Ferdinand Dinse) 800 South Halsted st. s w cor of Thirty-fourth
,	court, e f, 53x130 ft, dated Dec. 31,
	1878 (M. E. and T. K. Kelly to Marga- ret Callaghan)
,	Indiana av. n w cor of Twentieth st, e f.
	110 10-12x160 ft, dated Jan. 18 (John
	Buckingnam to Anita H. Gore) 30,000 West Nineteenth st, 114 ft w of Fisk st,
	a f. 26 54-100x96 ft, dated Jan. 10 (An-
	ton Scheubert to Emelian Scheubert) 2,000
	Oakley av. 112 ft n of West Indiana st, e f. 24x1284 ft, dated Jan. 22 (Patrick
	J. Falvey to William Richardson) 800

#### COMMERCIAL.

last two		ry on the
		es days:
esday.	W	ednesday.
9.35	S	8:75
6. 1214		5, 9736
3.35		3,30
4.3714		4.20
1.04		1.04
87		8514
31%		301/4
2014		20
44		44
80		90
@3.50	3, 15	@3.55
@5.25	2.25	@5.00
	3.35 4.37¼ 1.04 87 31¼ 20¼ 44 90 @3.50	3.35 4.37½ 1.04 87 31¼ 20¼ 44 90 @3.50 3.15

The following were the receipts and ship ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at ? o'clock on Wednesday morning and correspond ing date twelve months ago:

	RECEIPTS.		BHIPMENTS.		
To the latest	1879.	. 1878.	1879.	1878.	
Flour, brls	11,451	17.684	8,372	16,483	
Wheat, bu	127, 385	147, 205	16, 171	95, 146	
Corn, bu	84,530	75, 330	52, 224	84, 152	
Oats, bu	26, 418	44, 299	10,696	63,075	
Rye, bu	6,025	6,557	843	785	
Barley, bu	14,840	29,480	9,822	5, 135	
Grass seed, ibs	117, 492	180, 930	181,930	94,652	
F. seed, lbs	62,750	144, 382	51,800	50, 120	
B. corn, lbs	10,000	126,000	56,846	107,590	
C. meats, lbs	1,518,759	503, 770	3, 212, 512	1, 926, 940	
Beef, bris			145	263	
Pork, bris	116	75	51	1, 127	
Lard, 108	1,095,333	370, 177,	861, 650	733,050	
Tallow, lbs	82,215	17,378	187, 390	4,400	
Butter, Ibs	90,684	175, 182	130,015	99, 240	
D. hogs, No	1,813	3,249	1,678	406	
Live hogs, No.	43, 674	41, 177	3,947	964	
Cattle, No	5,691	3,5%)	2,023	342	
Sheep, No	1,842	981	7, 193	201	
Hides, lbs	365, 153	329, 152	135, 400	184, 365	
Woo!, lbs	445	100, 583	43,728	34, 118	
otatoes, bu	2, 185				
Coal, tons	5,700	4, 35%	1.482	1,043	
Hav, tons	148	128		10	
Lumber, m ft.	480	375	1,702	849	
hingles, m	390	400		114	
salt, bris	505	3, 130	2,828		
Poultry, lbs	90,812	53,842	11,005		
dame, pkgs	104	*****			
ggs, pkgs	74	439			
heese, bxs	595	2,905	1, 146	1,822	
. apples bris.	726			*,0	
Beans, bu	275	43		50	

ity consumption: 362 bu wheat, 105 bu corn, The following grain was inspected into store

this city yesterday morning: 10 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 2 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars ed, 2 cars No. 2 hard, 87 cars No. 2 spring, ars No. 3 do, 24 cars rejected (202 wheat); 1 No. 1 corp. 27 cars high mixed, 38 cars do, 25 cars new mixed, 72 cars No. 2 corn, ars rejected (169 corn); 17 cars white oats, ars No. 2 mixed, 1 car rejected (31 oats); rs No. 1 rye, 14 cars No. 2 do; 3 cars No. 2 ley, 4 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars extra, 2 cars feed barley). Total, 435 cars, or 180,000 bu. Ineted out: 21,451 bu wheat, 22,403 bu corn, 4 bu oats, 924 bu rve, 5,661 bu barley.

ided that a certain sentence in ves av's TRIBUNE should read : "It is not imable that this wave will carry quotations her than can be sustained, as one extreme generally follows another; but there was room for a little reaction from the extreme prostration which marked the course of the produce markets for a long time past, "

The appointment of three staid and dignified gentlemen as the Floor Committee of the Board of Trade may be accepted as a sign that no more boyish conduct will be permitted on the floor. The knocking off a member's hat and pushing him about are probably now "relegated to the Congressional districts."

The leading produce markets were very irregular yesterday, and unsettled. There was a strong feeling early, the majority of operators expect ing a further advance. But it was soon evident that a good many were prepared to realize at the top, and the weight of offerings soon caused weakness. Pork fell 45c per brl, lard 121/c per 100 lbs, and wheat 11/2c per bu "almost in no time," the incipient weakening inducing a good many to sell in full confidence that there was going to be a long tumble. Not a few of these were badly caught, as the drop brought the markets within reach of numerous operators who held buying orders that had preriously been limited too low to permit of their being filled. The markets reacted, but they could scarcely be called steady at any time during the day. The turn was very welcome to those of the shorts who had held aloof during the whole of the advance, and was less welcome to the many who had bought in at the top or near it. As Beerbohm sometimes puts it, there was "a pause"; but the demand was by no means over. A good many buying orders were on the floor, but they were not numerous enough to keep up the strain under which quotations had rushed up like a whirlwind. The shorts were free buyers, though in a rather spasmodic way, sud the shipping movement was

the afternoon. The premium on futures in grain was some what widened yesterday, owing to the advance of 1/4 of 1 per cent in the rates of fire insurance. The demand for dry goods was fair for the eason, and nothing more. Orders were for small quantities of seasonable goods for the reassortment of stocks. That is all that can be expected at this time of year. Groceries were reasonably active, and for most lines the market preserved a firm and steady tone. Sugars remain unsettled. Orders were filled at an 1/6c off from Monday's prices. There was a good demand for dried fruits and canned goods, and prices were firm. There was but little doing in the fish market. Butter continues in good request and was held at fully previous prices. Fine table butter continues scarce. Cheese was quoted quiet, with no important variation in prices. In the oil market there were no changes. Lard, linseed, and neatstoot were strong. Leather was dull, as were also bagging and

again quiet. The markets weakened further in

tobacco. Lumber was selling rather freely for the winter season, and prices were uniformly steady. The wool market was steady under an improv ing demand, chiefly from Western consumers. Seeds were quiet except timothy, which advanced a little and sold readily, though the offerings were increased; the other varieties were unchanged. The demand for bides was sufficient to absorb the daily supply at current prices. Hay was quiet. The supply of poultry was rather light, and the demand good, especially for turkeys and chickens, while geese and game dragged, and were lower. The sales of potatoes were small, and prices appeared to be tending downward, in consequence of the increasing recelpts. Green fruits were more active and steady.

Rail range

freights we	re quo	ted at	the fol	lowing	
Fourth class.			Dressed .	Dressed	
timore37	Grain.	Flour.	beef.	hogs.	

Philadelphi New York	a38	.33	.66	.88	.73
Boston	45	.40	.80	.95	.80
The foll	owing figt	TRAS WE	ere na	med fo	or rail
and ocean	contracte:		10 27 46		
1015598.00	orei acio.		-Plour-	-	
The state of the s	Provision				Grain.
Liverpool .	6814	57%		3914	63
Glasgow	76%	68%		58%	03
Bristol	85	71 M 68 M		52	63

brls; wheat, 85,050 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 16,675 bu; corn-meal, 1,189 pkgs; rye, 1,800 bu; barley, 8,250 bu; malt, 4,350 bu; pork, 605 brls; beef, 1,074 tcs; cut-meats, 6,856 pkgs; lard, 4,800 tcs; whisky, 1,017 brls. Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour, 6,000

brls; wheat, 102,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM. The following table shows the amount of

four, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named: Week ending Jan. 18, 1879. Jan. 19, 1878. Flour, scks. 125, 000@130, 000 \*100, 000@105, 000 Wheat, qrs. 270, 000@275, 000 210, 000@215, 000 Corn, qrs. . . . 145, 000@150, 000 170, 000@175, 000

The following shows ments of wheat at poin	or wheat.	and ship-
mente of wheat at poin	Received.	
Chicago		16, 171
Milwaukee	55, 650	26,652
New York	85,000	102,000
Detroit	18,000	
Toledo	22,000	10,000
St. Louis	20,000	6,000
Baltimore	44,200	
Philadelphia	27,000	
Total.	300 235	160, 823

GOODS RECEIVED at Port of Chicago Jan. 22: Cobb, Wills & Wheeler, 445 brls currants; Lyon & Healy, 5 cases musical instruments; Wilson Bros., 3 cases hosiery; Frank Bros., 3 cases dry goods; Keith Bros., 4 cases hosiery; Fowler Bros., 871 sacks salt; order, 300 sacks salt. Collections,

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were especially variable and nervous. The market was again stronger at the outset, in sympathy with higher quotations on hogs at the Stock-Yards, and a further advance of 6d@1s on lard and meats in Liverpool. But there were too many anxious to realize at the advance. Orders were numerous to realize on pork at anything over \$9.50 for March, and the offerings were so heavy as to put prices down with a rush, especially as the demand was less urgent than the day previous. The same thing obtained on lard and meats. The market tumbled about as rapidly as it had advanced during Monday and Tuesday, a good many holders being squeezed out on the down

MESS PORK-Advanced 221/c per brl early, but broke badly to 35c below the latest prices of Tues-day. Sales were reported of 1,500 bris seller February at \$9.20@9.40, 56,500 bris seller March at \$9.15@9.72%, and 57,250 brls seller April a \$9.30@9.80. Total, 115,250 brls. The market closed tame at about \$7.50 for old spot, \$9.12%

\$9.30@9.80. Total, 115, 250 bris. The market closed tame at about \$7.50 for old spot, \$9.12\for for new spot or seller January, \$9.15@9.17\for February, \$9.27\for April.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$7.75@8.00, and extra prime at \$7.00\pi.75.

Land—Advanced 7\for per 100 lbs, declined 22\for february at \$7.00\pi.75.

Land—Advanced 7\for per 100 lbs, declined 22\for february at \$6.10\pi.6.15; 2, 250 tcs seller January at \$6.10\pi.6.15; 2, 250 tcs seller January at \$6.10\pi.6.15; 2, 250 tcs seller February at \$6.00\pi.6.20; 29.750 tcs seller March \$6.12\pi.6.35; and 14, 250 tcs seller April at \$6.2\pi.6.45. Total, 47, 000 tcs. The market closed steadier at \$6.07\for feormary, \$6.20\pi.6.22\for feormary, \$6.10\pi.6.12\for feormary, \$6.20\pi.6.22\for seller April.

Mears—Were very irregular; short-ribs were again active, and \$6.30\pi.6.2\for seller April.

Mears—Were very irregular; short-ribs were again active, and schollers were dull. Sales were reported of 80 boxes shoulders at \$3.40; 50.000 lbs do at \$3.50 seller April; 20,000 lbs long clears at 4\for 25.000 boxes long and short clears at 4\for 250 boxes short clears at 4\for 250 tcs sweet-pickled do (16 los) at 6\for 100 boxes long-cut hams (18 lbs) at 7\for 50.500 boxes long-cut hams (18 lbs) at 7\for 50.500 boxes long-cut hams (18 lbs) at 7\for 50.500 boxes hort ribs at \$4.25\pi.4.30 seller February; \$4.37\for 60.000 bs and \$4.60\pi.6.4.72\for 60.000 bs the leading-cuts:

		Short ribs.		Short clears.
oose, part cured. loxed	3.35 3.35 3.421	4.421/4 4.421/4 4.50	\$4.35 4.50 4.50 4.571/4 4.671/4	\$4.45 4.60 4.60 4.671/4 4.771/4
Long clears quote oxed; Cumberian ams, 7@75c; s 6 to 15 th average verages; green sh Bacon quoted at or short ribs, 5@	ds, \$4.5 weet-pic green oulders, 44.04%	led har hams, of 3 ac.	boxed; loss, 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6%	long-cut 27c for for same

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was in rather better demand, though

not active. City buyers were more willing to pay the advanced prices asked to correspond with the higher quotations in wheat, and a few lots were bought by shippers, but exporters were not able, as a rule, to take hold. Sales were reported of 1, 300 brls winters at \$4.00@5.00; 975 brls double extras mostly at \$3.30@4.40; 200 brls springs extras at \$3.00@3.20; 100 brls supers at \$2.75; and 25 brls buckwheat flour at \$4.25. Total, 2,000 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices:

hoice winters 84.75	@5.1214
lood to choice winters 4.00	@4.50
air to good winters 3.50	@4.00
hoice Minnesotas 4.50	@5.25
air to good Minnesotas 3.50	@4.25
air to good springs 3.25	@3.75
ow springs 2.00	
atents 6.00	@7.50
uckwheat 4.00	@4.25
BRAN-Was in good demand, with light o	fferings,
nd stronger. Sales were 40 tons at \$8.00	per ton

CORN-MEAL-Coarse was nominal at about \$10.50 per ton on track. Screenings-Sales were 20 tons at \$7,50@7.75 SPRING WHEAT-Was active and very irregu-

lar. The market advanced about %c early, decined 1%c, and closed %@%c below the latest prices of Tuesday. The British markets were quiet, though firm, and wheat in New York was prices of Tuesday. The British markets were quiet, though frm, and wheat in New York was only, steadily held, the wave of our excitement having failed to spread so far Eastward. Our receipts were a good many buying orders here, but also a wide-spread inclination to sell. Some holders were satisfied with the profit already obtained, and not a few of the more philosophical concluded that a turn was more than probable, and that it was wise to sell short. The number of those who were of tals mind was great enough to bring about the result they had expected. The lower grades were in good denand by shippers, and were stronger, they having failed to advance earlier in the week to the same extent as the specularity grade,—which and been rezarded as the weakest point in the deal. Seller March took the lead in the trading; it opened at 884@50%, c. dosing at 80%, c. declined to 87%, and closed at 87%, c. Seller Pebruary sold at 80%, 88%, c. cosing at 80%, c. declined to 87%, and closed at 87%, c. dosing with cash No. 2 at 85%, Spot sales were-reported of 72,000 bu No. 2 at 85%, 687%; c. 30,600 bu No. 3 at 70@714%; c. 6,000 bu rejected at 52@52%; c. and 10,800 bu by sample at 53%, 673c. Total, 119,400 bu.

Winter Wheat—Was quiet and tame. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 red at 88c; 800 bu No. 3 at 81c; and 1,600 bu by sample at 81%, 695c. Total, 119,400 bu.

CORN—Was less active and irregularly weak. There was a great deal of business doing early, and the market was tame during the last hour of the session. The British markets were strong. New York was firm, though quiet, and our receipts were not large, with moderate shipments for midwriner. The market advanced ½c carly, but soon broke %c under the receipts of many selling orders (largely from the country), reacted some, but closed tame at about ½c below the latest prices of Tuesday. There was only a moderate shipping inquiry, and the lower grades were dull, freight room not being lentiful. The absence of the previous develoned as

at about %c below the latest prices of Tuesday. There was only a moderate shipping inquiry, and the lower grades were dull, freight room not being plentiful. The sharp advance of the brevious day brought out free seliers for future, and that caused the decline. Selier May opened at 36% 26%, cand feel off to 35% cat the close. April sold at 31% 25% c, and January was quoted at 30% 25%, c, and January was quoted at 30% 25%. Spot sales were reported of 75, 400 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 30% 250°C; 2,000 bu new high mixed at 27% c; 1,200 ou new mixed at 27% crejected nominal at 26% 25% 25°C; 13.600 bu by sample at 27% 25% c on track; 28,000 bu do at 28% 250°C. Total, 122,400 bu. OATS—Were again in fair demand, opening a

cars; and 1, 200 bu ears at 31@32c. Total, 122, 400 bu.

OATS—Were again in fair demand, opening a shade firmer under moderate offerings and in sympathy with other grain, and closing easier. The bulk of the business was in seller May, which opened at 24c (also paid the previous evening), and closed at 23%c. February sold at 20%@20%c. and March at 20%@20%c, closing at about 20%c. April was nominal at 21c, and January at 20%c. No. 2 sold at 20%c, and No. 2 white at 21c. Samples were reported less active under larger supplies, with buyers demanding concessions. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 white at 21c. th 000 bu No. 2 at 20%c; 9,000 bu hy sample

at 20@23c on track; and 28,800 bu do at 20@24c free on board. Total, 47,000 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request and firm. The offerings were amall and the trading principally in samples, which were, however, less active than on other days of the week. No. 2 sold at 44c, and round lots were held at 44½c. February was nominal at 44½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 44c; 4,800 bu by sample at 44@45½c on track; and 1,600 bu do at 45@45½c free on board. Total, 8,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was again very quiet, and the market was deserted the greater part of the session. The demand for cash was limited, and it is said Eastern orders are withheld on account of the difficulty in getting freight room promptly. Futures were quiet. A few changes were made from next month to March, and the latter sold at 93%c early. February was quoted at 90c. and No. 2 at 90@92c, according to location. Extra 3, winter receipts, sold at 45%c, and fresh in A., D. & Co. sat 51%c; do for February sold at 46c. No. 3 was nominal at 32@39c, and feed at 24@25c. Samples were dull. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu extra 3 at 45%@51%c; 5,200 bu by sample at 27%@70c on track; and 400 bu do at 60c delivered. Total, 7,200 bu.

MORNING CALL. Blackberries...
Pitted cherries...
NUTS.
Filberts...
Almonds, Tarragona
Naoles walnuts. Brazils
Texas pecans
River pecans
Wilmington peanuts GREEN FRUITS-Were in fair request, Virgina penalus.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request, the warmer weather giving retailers an opportunity to replenish. Oranges are selling rather freely.

Apples, % bri. \$1.50\\(\pi\_2.25\)
Cranberries. \(\pi\_3.15\)
Oranges. \(\pi\_3.50\)
Oranges. \(\pi\_3.50\)
Oranges. \(\pi\_3.50\)
Oranges. \(\pi\_3.50\)
Osat oranges. \(\pi\_3.50\)
Coast oranges. \(\pi\_3.50\)
Florida oranges. \(\pi\_3.50\)
Florida oranges. \(\pi\_3.50\)
GROCERIES—There was little that is new to be said in connection with the grocery market. Trade continues good, and the general market maintains a firm and healthy thue. Below are the current prices, though in the case of sugars concessions of an \(\pi\_6\) were the rule yesterday.

Carolins.

64\(\pi\_4.7\) MORNING CALL. MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 32,500 brls at \$0.72½@9.80 for March, and \$0.80@9.85 for April. Lard—6,250 tes at \$6.20 for February, \$6.32½@6.35 for March, and \$6.42½ for April. Short ribs—900.000 bes at \$4.52½@4.60 for March, and \$4.72½ for April. Shoulders—100,000 ibs seller April at \$3,50. Carolins 614 74
Louisiana 64 77
Rangoon COFFEE 27 929 TWO O'CLOCK CALL. TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheaf—Sales 210.000 bu for February at 86%c, and for March at 87% 88c. Corn—290,000 bu at 31%c for March, and 35% 35%c for May. Mess pork—31,250 bris at \$9.10 for February, \$9.07% 49.25 for March, and \$9.20,0.25 for April. Lard—5,750 tes at \$0.0526,10 for February, \$6.17% 6.20 for March, and \$9.27% 66.30 for April. Short ribs—1,550,000 ibs at \$4.32% 64.35 for March, and \$4.4064.42% for April. Roasting.. sugars. Patent cut loaf.
Cruehed.
Granulated.
Powdered.
A standard.
Do. No. 2 \$4.40@4.42% for April.

LATER.

The air was full of rumors in the afternoon in regard to several local failures, all of them for rather small amounts. It was also reported that a New York firm had succumbed under a weight of 30,000 tes of lard.

Wheat was active and weak, closing %%%c low-march sold early at 87%@87%c, and declined. er. March sold early at 87%@87%c, and declined o 86%c, closing at 86%@87c. February sold at 55%@86%c, and closed at 85%c. January sold at 5%c. Corn was 14@%c lower. March sold at 31@31%c, Corn was \$4.0% lower. March sold at 31.031%c, and February at 30% 30%c, closing at this range. May sold at 35%c. and closed at 35%c. Oats were easier, seiling at 23% 023%c for May. Mess pork was weak and lower. Sales 6, 500 brisat \$8.55 for February, \$8.97% 09.00 for March, and \$9.12% 09.17% for April.

Lard declined, sales being made of 13,000 tes at \$6.12% 06.17% for March, and \$6.22% 06.25 for April.

Snort ribs were 7%c lower. Sales 750,000 4bs at \$4.256427% seller March, \$4.3564.37% seller April, and \$4.37% buyer March.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was active and weak, closing 22% 0.25c

April, and \$4.37\(\frac{1}{2}\) buyer March.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was active and weak, closing 22\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\fra GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and unchanged. ome of the dealers report more inquiry: Pine green carpet brush, \$\mathcal{P}\$ is Green burl.

Red-tipped burl.

Fine green, with burl to work it.

Red-tipped do.

Inferior

Crooked. BUTTER-The market was firm and unchanged. There was a fair call, both from the city and East-ern trade, and sales were effected at the following | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | figures:

BAGGING-Remains fairly steady, with a light Lackawanna, nut. 6.00@6.25
Lackawanna, range. 6.50 Piedmont .... onk ..... ..........................

Wilmington. 3.00
Gartsherrie, Indiana block. 4.50
COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were firm, being in
good demand, and the offerings were only fair.
The stock of pork barrela in coopers' hands is said
to be light, they having made more tierces and
other kinds of packages this season. Tierces were Pork barrels. ..... ... ... 1.174@ 1.20 
 Pork harrels.
 \$1,17½ 1.20

 Lard tierces.
 1.67½ 2.1.70

 Whisky barrels.
 1.40 6.1.50

 Alcohol do.
 1.60 5.70

 Flour barrels.
 35 6.40

 Tierce hoops, bickory.
 15.00 6.16.00

 Tierce hoops, oak.
 13.00 6.14.00

 Flour hoops.
 6.00 6.7.00

 Bucked pork staves.
 6.00 6.7.00

 Bucked tierce staves.
 9m
 22.00 6.24.00

 Bucked tierce staves.
 9m
 22.00 6.30.00

 Bucked theree staves.
 9m
 28.00 6.30.00

 Bucked to a staves.
 9m
 28.00 6.30.00

 Bucked to a staves.
 9m
 28.00 6.30.00
 Bucked theree staves, g m ..... 28.00 @24.00

Bucked whisky staves, g m ..... 28.00 @30.00

Roagh staves \$1.00@5, 00 less.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were steady, with the usual number of orders. No changes in the list are noticeable this week except a lower quota-

 
 Cream tattar, pure, B.
 33
 35

 Cochineal, Hondurus, B.
 75
 80

 Calioroform, B.
 80
 80

 Glycerine, bulk, B.
 17
 25

 Gum arabic, picked
 50
 60
 60

 Gum camphor, B.
 20
 634
 4.75

 Gum opium, B.
 4.75
 4.75
 4.75
 30 @ 

 Morphia, sniph, oz.
 3.85
 64.00

 oil, castor, p gai
 1.16
 61.30

e quote: o. 1 whitefish, \$\frac{9}{2}\cdot\_0\cdot \text{brl}.....................\$3.50@ 3.60 Family whitedsh ... . 3,00@ . 1.10@ . 1.00@ . 75@ . 5.00@ Family kits..... George's codfish, extra..... Compressed cod.

Compressed cod.

Dressed cod.

Labrador herring, split, brls.

Labrador herring, round, brls.

Labrador herring, round, ½-brls.

Holland herring.

Smoked harring, P box
California salmon, bris...
California salmon, ½ bris...
FRUITS AND NUTS—Jobbers pleased with the situation of the ma is a continued liberal movement at tained prices. We repeat our quotati FOREIGN. 6 9 16 14 @ 6 @ 7 @ 10 @ 6 16 6 6 6 7 16 6 17 6 1.85 6 2.35 6 1.95 French prunes, kers, new
French prunes, boxes
Raisins, layers
London lavers, new
Loose Muscatel
Valencias, new
Zante currants, old Alden apples ..... 13 @ 14 7 @ 9 34@ 4 24@ 34 3 @ 34

day:

New York and Michigan

C No. 2
Yellow
New Orleans white, clarified
New Orleans prime to choice
New Orleans fully fair to prime
New Orleans fair
New Orleans fair
New Orleans common
STRUTS.
California sugar-loaf drips.
California silver drips. .40 @43 .45 @48 .35 @40 .43 @45 .40 @42 .35 @38 .27 @30 Allspice..... 18%@19 True Blue
Blue lily
White lily
Savon imperial erman mottled ......... Mixed do. 7.50
No. 1. 6.50@7.00
HDES—Were unchanged. The usual buyers were out, and the receipts were quickly placed.
Light cared hides, \$\psi\$ b. 73/4
Heavy do. \$\psi\$ b. 70
Damared do. \$\psi\$ b. 7
Damared do. \$\psi\$ b. 6
Bull hides. 5 5 5/4
Green frozen, \$\psi\$ b. 6
Part cured. \$\psi\$ b. 10/4
Deacons, \$\psi\$ b. 10/4
Deacons, \$\psi\$ b. 11 61/2
Dry flint, \$\psi\$ b. 11 61/2
Green city butchers', \$\psi\$ b. 11 62/2
Green city butchers', \$\psi\$ b. 11 62/2
Green city butchers', \$\psi\$ b. 5/26 6
Sheep petts, wool estimated, \$\psi\$ b. 28
LUMBER—Trade continues fair, and the market steady. The common grades are moving to the interior, and local box-makers are taking considerable stuff. Shingles are show, and in large stock: First and second clear, 14/6/21n. \$32.00@33.50
Third clear, 14/4 to 2 inch. 28.00@30.00
Third clear, inch. 26.00
First common dressed siding. 14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed. 25.00 20.00\%25.00 16.00\%17.00 13.00\%14.00 9.50\%11.00 9.00\%10.00 9.00\%11.00 9.00\%11.00 9.00\%11.00 9.50\%13.00 8.50\%2.9.50 7.00\%11.00 6.25 | Locales, select, dressed, and headed | 1.50@ 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | Linseed, raw... Linseed, boiled Whale, winter bleached..... 5 @ 7 8 @ 9 5 @ 5½ 6 @ 7 50 @ 5 7½@ 5 9 @ 10 SALT—Was in fair demand and steady:

SALT—Was in fair demand and steady:
Fine sait, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bri \$1.40

Coarse, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bri \$1.40

Dairy, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bri, without bags \$1.15

Dairy, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bri, without bags \$1.50\tilde{0}\$1.70

Ashton dairy, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ sncs \$3.00

TEAS—A fair business was in progress at steady and unchanned figures. We again quote:

HYSON.

Common to fair \$1.7\tilde{0}\$28 Superior to fine \$40\tilde{0}\$50

Extra fine to finest \$40\tilde{0}\$50 Extra fine to finest \$60\tilde{0}\$65

YOUNG HYSON.

Common to fair \$1.7\tilde{0}\$20 Extra fine to finest \$60\tilde{0}\$65

YOUNG HYSON.

Common to fair \$1.7\tilde{0}\$30 Superior to fine \$40\tilde{0}\$50

Extra fine to finest \$50\tilde{0}\$60

Choicest. \$65\tilde{0}\$70 Common to fair. \$18\tilde{0}\$25

Common to fair. \$20\tilde{2}\$30 Extra fine to finest \$50\tilde{0}\$60

Extra fine to finest \$50\tilde{0}\$60 Superior to fine \$30\tilde{0}\$40

Extra fine to finest \$50\tilde{0}\$60 Superior to fine \$28\tilde{0}\$40

WHISKY—Was moderately active at the recent decline. Sales were reported of \$350\$ bris distillers' goods on the basis of \$1.04\$ per gallon for high-wines. Alcohol for export was quoted at 31c per gallon, delivered in New York.

WOOL—Was in fair Western request. The stock here is ample, and probably sufficient to meet the wants of the home trade till spring:

Washed fleece wool, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b. \$28\tilde{2}\$2

Fine do, good \$18\tilde{2}\$20

Coarse do \$16\tilde{2}\$20

Tub-washed, choice \$35\tilde{3}\$8 SALT—Was in fair demand and steady:

oarse do

ub-washed, choice

"ub-washed, common to fair

olorado, medium to fine

Total. 13, 434 118, 940

Same time last week 11, 275 103, 683

Week before last 8, 715 132, 809

Monday 1,009 1,882

Total. 13, 434 118, 940

1,009 1,882

..... 3,032

CATTLE-The market was more active than on

Receipts-

Monday. Tuesday Wednesday....

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Cattle. 2,743 5,691 5,000

Rogs. 33, 288 43, 654 42, 000

5,829 1.383

unfavorable, and the receipts were large, both of which circumstances worked to the disadvantage of holders, so that, all things considered, the deof holders, so that, all tailings considered, the de-cline was less than might reasonably have been ex-pected. At the modified prices there was a pretty liberal volume of business accomplished, not far from 3,500 head changing owners. The demand was chiefly confined to shippers and the local trade, was chieny commen to supplie and the local trace, exporters and feeders doing very little. In fact, there was practically no demand for the foreign market, and the values of extra beeves were pure for canners' and butchers' stuff, and at \$3.25@4.35 for fair to choice steers, such as are sought by the Eastern trade, though the extreme range of the market was \$1.75@5.25. Stockers were in smail request at \$2.35@2.75. The general market closed weak, with a good deabof stuff left over. No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price. 16. . . . 1,573 \$5.25 34 . . . 1,202 \$5.90 14 . . . 1,684 4.90 18 . . . 1,320 3 90

141,684 4.90	181, 320	3.90
451,536 4.87%	171,353	3.90
161,488 4.75	34 1. 166	3.80
391,473 4.65	32	3.75
161,425 4.6214	100 1, 168	3.75
122 1,370 4.57%	22 1,198	3.70
451,471 4.45 161,494 4.45	541, 283	3.75
14 1,373 4.30	171,441	3.85
43 1,434 4.35	37 1, 165 39 1, 298	3.85
331,413 4.35	171.146	3.80
281,446 4.25	151,314	3.65
591,351 4.25	671.043	3.60
161, 350 4.25	401, 104	3.50
151,420 4.30	56 1. 207	3.50
311.395 4.30	19 1.004	3, 40
141,451 4.25	13 1 103	3.40
171,414 4.20	21 979	3.35
15Colo'do1, 530 4.25	23 021	3.15
17 1,280 4.25	11 1 153	3, 12%
161,350 4.25	10 1974	3.10
471,312 4.221/4	Amiter ere Bill	3.05
171,315 4.20	171,021	2.90
31 1,312 4.15	18 964	2.90
171,408 4.20	91 904	2.80
23 1,267 4.00 181,293 4.00	21	2.55
481,313 4.05	15 1,095	2.75
101,123 4.00	131,150	2.70
49 1,280 4.00	10 cows. 919	2.50
161, 326 4.00	10 cows 919 18 cows1, 103	2.55
701,317 4.00	11 cows 1,004	2.50
181,257 4.00	13 cows1,030	2.40
171, 266 4.00	17 cows1, 082	2.374
161,302 4.00	10 cows 907	2.35
771,306 3.90	10 cows 907 10 958	9.0%
HOGS-Trade opened br	isk at a further	charm
advance. Buyers got to w	ork early, and	during
the forenoon the market w	as more or less e	xcited,
with prices 10@15c higher	than at the c	088 of
business on Tuesday, baco	n grades seiling	up to
\$3.25@3.35, and poor to 6 3.65, but later in the day	there was a love	3.303
demand, and the market	worked easier	urgent
dull and weak, with mos	t of the advance	Buttonia
Closing sales were at \$3.1	5@3.25 for ligh	o lost.
Closing sales were at \$3.1 \$3.15@3.55 for poor to	extra heavy.	n the
morning there were two o	r three sales of	fanck
hogs at \$3.70@3.75.		rency
All sales are made subject	t to a shrinkage	of 40
Ds for piggy sows and 80 h	s for stags.	
HOG SA	LES.	
No. Av. Price.	Vo. Av.	Price.
86393 \$3.65	70209 33339	\$3,30
200405 3.65	33339	3, 30
44411 3.60	60221	3.30
142388 3.60	32216	3,30
53365 3.60	21	3.30
54340 3.55	60 207	3.30
28300 3.50	62 200	3.30

..27 @29

.17¼@18¼ .16 @17 .13¼@15 .11¼@12¼

9%@10

.. .....214 72...251 3.30 SHEEP—The market was moderately active and steady, at \$2.75@3.10 for poor to common, at \$3.20@3.50 for medium, and \$3.75@4.50 for good to extra grades. The following were reported:

ported:

SHEEP SALES.

No. Av. Price. No. Av.
90. 99 38.0 35 83
63 117 4.20 60 85
98. 103 4.05 27 89

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—Cattle—Demand scrive for best grades of shipping and butchers' stock, but the supply of these quanties light; export steers, \$4.75@5.00; good to choice heavy, \$4.25 @4.75; native butchers' steers, \$2.75@3.55; steers, \$4.75@3.00; good to choice heavy, \$4.25 @4.75; native butchers' steers, \$2.76@3.55; cows and heifers, \$2.00@3.25; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 600.

Hoss-Excited and higher; supply poor in quality; Yorkers and Baitmores, \$3.00@3.25; packing, \$3.25@3.50; fancy heavy, \$3.60@3.65; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,000.

SHEEP—Steady; export grades wanted; fair to good, \$2.75@3.50; choice to fancy, \$3.60@4.25; export sheep of 140 bs probably bring \$4.50.

EAST LIBERTY. EAST LIBERTY. Jan. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts to-pay, 221 head through and 734 local; total for two days, 510 through and 1,054 local; no prime on the market; fair to good selling at \$4.00@4.50; rather stor. Tather slow.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 755 head; total for two days, 5, 390; Yorkers, \$3, 15@3, 35; Philadelphias, \$3, 40@3, 60.

Sheer—Receipts to-day, 2, 700 head; total for two days, 5, 900 head; supply light; market fair at yesterday's prices, \$3, 75@5, 00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Jan. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts 969: fair demand; only light proportion choice stock; sales, shippers' steers, \$4.30@4.60; butchers', \$3.50@4.00; stockers, \$2.00@2.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1, 800; market duil and decliniug; sales, tair to good Western sheep. \$4.10@4.40; choice, \$4.50; Canada lambs, \$4.75@5.25.

Hous—Receipts, 3, 220; market active, excited; Yorkers, \$5.40; heavy, \$3.50@3.75. Yorkers, \$3.40; heavy, \$3.50@3.75

Yorkers, \$3.40; heavy, \$3.50@3.75.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 22.—CATTLE—The Price-Current reports receipts. 209; shipments, 116; weak; native shippers, \$3.00@4.50; native stockers and feeders. \$2.45@3.25; wintered and comfed Texas steers, \$2.45@2.80.

Hoos—Receipts, 6.345; shipments, 809; fair demand; fair to choice packing, \$2.75@3.10; light shipping, \$2.60@2.75.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Jan. 22. Hoos—Active, frm. and higher; common, \$2.50\(\tilde{\pi}\)3.25; nzh. \$3.40\(\tilde{\pi}\)3.85; nzch. \$3.75\(\tilde{\pi}\)3.85; receipts, 5,548; shipments, none.

#### BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.-Prime mess pork, Eastern, 44s; Western, 40s. Bacon-New Cumber-lands, 26s; short ribs, 26s; long clear, 25s; short

clear, 25s 6d; shoulders, 21s 6d. Hams, 36s. Lard, 32s. Prime mess beef, new, 72s. India mess beef, new, 80s; extra India mess, old, 88s. Cheese, 46s. Tallow, 36s 6d.
Liverpool, Jan. 22-11:30 s. m.-Floor, 183 22s. Whent-Winter, 8s 0d@9s 2d; No. 2 spring. 6s 10d@8s 2d; white, 8s 10d@9s 4d; club, 9s 10d 9s 7d. Cora-New, 22s 3d; old, 23s. Pork, 40s.

Lard, 32s.
LONDON, Jan. 22.-LIVERPOOL-Wheat quiet. Corn strong. MARK LANE-Wheat and corn quiel Cargoes off Coast-Wheat and corn arm. Cargoes on Passage - Wheat and corn steady.

Special Dispatch to Lie Tribins.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No.1. 22s; No. 2, 18s. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 6d; spring, No. 1, 8s 2d; No. 2, 6s 10d; white, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn-New, No. 1, 22s 3d; old, No. 1,

PROVISIONS-Pork, 40s. Lard, 32s. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—Corrox—Dull; 5%@5 9-16d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000: American, 6,000.
PROVISIONS-American lard, 32s. Bacon-Long clear, 26s; short clear, 26s, LONDON, Jan. 22. -PETROLEUM-Spirits, 11% @13d; redned, 9%@10%d. ANTWERP, Jan. 22. -PETROLEUM-23%d.

NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat less active; speculative temper decidedly less confident; winter offered more freely; quoted a trifle weaker Tuesday or the day before, but prices were again wanter offered more freely; quoted a trife weaker weak all around, and for most classes of stock a trifle lower—,5@10c. Advices from the East were sparingly and quoted firmer for early de-

fivery; cable advices prime No. 2 Milwauk ess freely dealt in a offerings very modera 484c. Oats much less No. 2 Chicago affoat qu Provisions—More or speculative movement mess less sought at re options quoted at \$10 good request and firm. Western steam lard qu 300 tes, part at \$8.4 \$6.55 for contract.

TALLOW—Moderately
SUGARS—Raw barely
to good refining Cuba; iost. 9%c.

WHISKY-Scarce at S Furiours—Fairly ac chartering line and gra-rates on charter con meeting the requirement at current quotations; included, by steam. freight, at 3s@3s 3d, packages provisions at To the Western NEW YORK, Jan. 2 9 9-16c: futures quiet; 9.44c; March, 9.63c; June, 10.07c.

June, 10.07c.

FLOUR—Steady; supe (3.60; common to c good to choice, \$3.956 \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohi \$3.80@5.75; Minneso 4.00. GRAIN-Wheat quiet, bu; rejected spring, 7 \$1.02; No. 3 spring, 90 @1.10¼; No. 1 spring, amber, \$1.07½@1.10½ 1.084; ungraded white \$1.074@1.084; No. 1 1. 1014@1. 11; extra do 1.10% M.11; extra with 121%. Rye firm; vin buyers' favor; mal cutet and firm; receipt 6483c; No. 3, 45% No. 2, 46% 463c m. Western, 483c. Oats No. 3 white, 33% 33 mixed Western, 30% 63546.

HAY—Firm and unch Hors—Nominally un-Groceries—Coffee quantum Groceries—Coffee quantum GHOCERIES - Cone of quiet and unchanged. Changed. Rice Frm. PETROLEUM-Quiet of 1.04%; crude, 84,688 TALLOW-Steady at 6 RESIN-Quiet and fin TURPENTINE-Steady Edge-Firm; Wester Learner-Nominally Buena Ayres Rioheavy wetchis, 196,222 Woot-Quiet but firm publical, 176,356; unwaigle. Phovisions—Pork he \$10.25@10.50 new. I Cut meats steady; short do, \$5.00. La VHISKY-\$1.11.

WHISKY—\$1.11.
BUTFER—Quiet and u
CHEESE—Noininally u
METALS—Manufactur
lake, 15½te. Fig fron
American, 15@17c; Ru
in gold. Nails—Horse
clinch, \$4.25@5, 25. BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.
GRAIN-Wheat-West
Pennsylvania red, \$1.00
winter red, spot and J. \$1.06¼; March, \$1.07½ higher, but quiet; Wes uary, 44@44½c; Febre 44½@44%c; April, 44½ more steady; Pennsyl white, 30@30%c; do mi

HAY-Dull and unchan Phovisioss Buoyant; 69.00 for old; \$9.75 for snoulders, 33c; clear r packed, new, 465c. B new, 44c; clear rib sid 9695c. Land, refined. BUTTER-Firm; choice 20c; rolls, 15@17c.
PETROLEUM-Firmer; Frederick of the control of the cont

PHILA PHILADELPHIA, Jan. higher; superfines, \$2 3.50; Ohio and Indian Louis do, \$5.00@5.75 high grades, \$6.00@ 2, 87%.
GRAIN—Wheat unset
1.06; amber, \$1.06\(\frac{1}{2}\)
2 Chicago, 93\(\text{@06c}\)
0 yellow, 44\(\text{@44\(\text{@c}\)}\) steady; white Wester @30c. Rye nominally Provisions-Buyers pork, \$9.50@10.50. liams, smoked, \$7. 8.75; green, \$5.00@. team, \$6.25@6.50. BUTTER-Steady; Ne County, Pa., extras, 2

2@20e. Eggs—Easy; Wester Cheese—Nominally Petroleum—Quiet; %@Sc. 7%@Sc.
WHISKY—Nominally
RECEIPTS—Floor, 2,5
corn, 31,000 bn; oats,
Wool—In fair deman
34@36c; Michigan and
ing and delaine, 35@4
wools, 29@40c. ST. Louis, Jan. 5 changed; midding, 9c 485; shipments, 1,800 FLOUR-Firm and un

GRAIN-Wheat open at inside prices; No. 25%@94%c February 95½@94½c February red fail, 80c: No. opened strong and high No. 2 mixed, 29½@2 @30c February; 31½c May. Oatsinactive an eash: 21½c bid March 43½c. Barley dull an Whisky—Steady at 5 Provisions—Fork qu \$6.05@6, 10 here; \$5. heats quiet and steadiders, about 20 days of \$4.30; clear, \$4.50; clear, \$ SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6 corn. 1, 600 bu; oats, 1, ley, 2,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, O., J. demand and easier, bu FLOUR-Quiet and ur GRAIN-Wheat-Den red and white, 90@90c Oats easier at 24@27 Barley steady; No. 2 f Provisions-Pork du fair demand; steam, asked. Bulk meats \$4.75; futures easier: 64.80, buyer March. \$4.00, \$5.12½, and \$ WHISKY-Active and \$1.10. BUTTER—Dull and u Linseed Oil—Stead; INDL

\$3.35@3.40; fair, shipments, 2, 400. Grain-Wheat quie 93@94c. Corn stea 35c. Oats quiet; w 22%c. Provisions-Shou Lard. 6%c; hams, 6%

MILWAUKEE, Jan. changed. GRAIN-Wheat firm frm; No. 1 Milwad waukee, 90c; No. February, 884c; Mar 72c; No. 4, 624c; and unchanged; No.

eipts were large, both of ked to the disadvantage hings considered, the deonably have be prices there was a pretty owners. The demand pners and the local trade, bing, very little. In fact, demand for the foreign etuff, and at \$3.25@4.35 ich as are sought by the extreme range of the Stockers were in small e general market closed tuff left over.

Ap. Price. 1, 202 \$3,90 1, 320 3,90 1, 320 3,90 1, 106 3,80 1, 107 3,75 1, 166 3,75 1, 198 3,75 1, 198 3,75 1, 198 3,75 1, 198 3,80 1, 198 3,80 1, 104 3,65 1, 104 3,65 1, 104 3,65 1, 104 3,50 1, 104 3,50 3.50 3.50 3.40 3.40 10 974 125 852 17 1,021 13 1,079 18 694 21 889 25 1,072 15 1,095 13 1,150 10 cows 919 18 cows 1,103 11 cows 1,004

risk at a further sharp work early, and during was more or less excited, it than at the close of

two days, 3,250; prices nents, 700 carcasses of two days, 8, 200; market 4 car-loads sold alive at bid for stock to arrive.

-Uattle—Demand sctive ping and butchers stock, e quanties light; export of to choice heavy, \$4.25 rs'steers, \$2.7560.3.55; 0@3.25; receipts, 1,700; higher; supply poor in Battimores, \$3.00@3.25; fancy heavy, \$3.00@3.65; its, 1,000.
t grades wanted; fair to ice to fancy, \$3.00@4.25; proposity bring \$4.50.
LIBERTY.
22.—CATTILE—Receipts to-nd 734 local; total for two 1,054 local; no prime on d selling at \$4.00@4.50;

, 755 head; total for two 1.15@3.35; Philadelphias, ay, 2,700 head; total for upply light; market fair at 5625,00.

ATTIE-Receipts 969: fair ortion choice stock; sales, 64.60; butchers', \$3.500 Receipts, 1,800; market les, fair to good Western lice, \$4.50; Canada lambs, 0; market active, excited; \$3.50@3.75.

h to The Tribune.
1, 22.—CATTLE—The Price.
1, 269; shipments, 116; 83, 26; wintered and corn1, 22, 80. s supments, 809; fair de-acking, \$2.75@3.10; light

Hogs—Active, frm, and 53.25; nght, \$3.4063.60; butchers', \$3.7563.85; ts, hone.

EGRAPH.

received by the Chicago Prime mess pork, East-Os. Bacon-New Cumber 26s; long ciear, 25s; short-ers, 21s od. Hams, 36s. ss beef, new, 72s. India actra India mess, old, 88s. -11:30 a. m. -Floor, 1873

8 6d 298 2d; No. 2 spring, 10a@95 4d; club, 9s 1d@ 3d; olft, 23s. Pork, 40s. Livenpoor-Wheat quiet. at and corn firm. Cargoes

corn steady.

ch to the frame.

11:30 a. m. - Flour-No. 1. er. No. 1, 98 2d; No. 2, 88

; No. 2, 6s 10d; white, No. ciub, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 2, 1, 22s 3d; old, No. 1,

Ds. Lard, 32s. 12. COTTON - Dull; 5%@5 s; speculation and export,

n lard, 32s. Bacon-Long PETROLEUM-Spirits, 11%

PETROLEUM-2314 YORK.

ch to The Tribune.

2. —GRAIN—Wheat less acer decidedly less confident: ely; quoted a trifle weaker ent; spring offered rather i frmer for early de-

livery; cable advices of steadiness; 8,000 bu prime No. 2 Milwaukee spring at \$1.02. Corn less freely dealt in a somewhat firmer market; offerings very moderate; mixed western, 47@ 484c. Oats much less active and a shade weaker; No. 2 Chicago afloat quoted at 32c asked.
Provisions—More or less hesitancy apparent in

Provisions—More or less hesitancy apparent in speculative movement in hog products, which generally yielded in price and closed weak; Western mess less sought at reduced figures, with January options quoted at \$10.15@10.30. Cut meats in good request and firm. Bacon unsettled and quiet. Western steam lard quiet at reduced quotations; 300 tcs. part at \$6.40 for off grade, closing at \$6.55 for contract.

Tallow-Moderately active; prime, 6%c.

Sugars-Raw barely steady at 6%66%c for fair to good refining Cuba; refined in less request; cut ioaf. 914c. WHISKY-Scarce at \$1.11 bid; some lots to arrive rumored sold, but without reliable particu-

Farights-Fairly active business, largely in chartering line and grain and petroleum interests; rates on charter contracts weaker, shipowners seeting the requirements of the market promptly at current quotations; for Liverpool, engagements included, by steam. 2,400 brls flour, through freight, at 3s@3s 3d, chiefly at 3s per brl; 4,600

packages provisions at 30s@35s.

To the Western Associated Press.

New YORK, Jan. 22.—Corron—Dull; 97-16@ 09-16c; futures quiet; January, 9. 39c; February, 9.44c; March, 9.63c; April, 9.80c; May, 9.95c;

FLOUR-Steady; super State and Western, \$3.25 @3.60; common to choice extra, \$3.65@3.90; good to choice, \$3.95@4.50; white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$3.75@5.00; St. Louis, 80@5.75; Minnesota patent process, \$5.50@ GRAIN-Wheat quiet, but firm; receipts, 85,000

ba; rejected spring, 76c; ungraded spring, 99c% \$1.02; No. 3 spring, 90c/92c; No. 2 spring, \$1.09% @1.10\(\); No. 1 spring, \$1.10\(\)@1.10\(\); ungraded amber, \$1.07\(\)@1.10\(\); No. 2 amber, \$1.08\(\)
1.08\(\); ungraded white, \$1.07\(\)0.11; No. 2 do, \$1.07% @1.08%; No. 1 do, sales of 30,000 bu at 1.10%@1.11; extra do, sales of 1,600 bu \$1.11% 1.10\% 0.1.11; extra do, sales of 1,600 bu \$1.11\% 0.1.12\%. Rye firm; Western, 57\\ 0.58\%c. Barley in buyers' favor; malt dull and nominal. Corn culct and firm; receipts, 3,400 bu; ungraded, 47\\ 0.48\%c; No. 3,4\%c,45\%c, 15\cmm\ 0.40\%c; steamer, 46\%c,46\%c in store, 47\%c afloat; yellow Western, 48\%c,0 cats dull; receipts, 17,000 bu; No. 3 white, 33\%c; No. 2 white, 34\%c; mixed Western, 30\%c\%c,033\%c; white Western, 31\%c,033\%c. (35%c.

HAY-FIRM and unchanged. Hors-Nominally unchanged. GROCKIES-Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar niet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unquiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice Frm.
PERFOLENT—Quiet and firm: United, \$1.03%@
1.04%; crude, 8%@8%c; refined, 9%c.
TALLOW—Steady at 6%c.
RESIX—Quiet and firm at 37%c.

RESIN-Quiet and Brin at 37%C.
Tunpering-Stendy at 28%28%C.
EGOS-Firm; Western, 29c.
LLATHER-Nowinally unchanged; hemlock sole,
Buena Ayres Rio Grande light middle and
heavy weights, 19@22C.
Wooff-Quiet but firm; domestic fleece, 27@40c;
pulled, 17@30c; unwashed, 10@25c; Texas, 13@

Provisions—Pork heavy; cull; \$8.25@8;50 old; \$10.256a10.50 new. Beef quiet and unchanged. tut meats steady; long clear middles, \$4.75; short do, \$5.00. Lard heavy; prime steam,

Chess. - Nominally unchanged.

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet: ingot lake, 15½. Fig. iron dull; Scotch. 22½.624c;
American, 156417c; Russia sheeting, 10½.610½c;
in gold. Nails—Horseshoe No. 8, \$2.10.62.15;
clinch, \$4.25.65.25.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—FLOUR-Active and firm. GRAIN-Wheat-Western dull and easier; No. 2

Pennsylvania red, \$1.06%@1.06%; No.2 Western winter red, spot and January, \$1.05%; February, \$1.0614; March, \$1.0714. Corn-Western a shade higher, but quiet; Western mixed, spot and January, 44@44%c; February, 44%@44%c; March, 4414@444.c; April, 4414c bid; steamer, 41c. Oats more steady; Pennsylvania, 28@32c; Western white, 30@30%c; do mixed, 28@29c. Rye quiet and nominal.

HAY-Dull and unchanged.

Provisions—Buoyant; strong. Mess pork, \$8.75 69.00 for old; \$9.75 for new. Balk means—Loose sponlders, 3%c: clear rib sides, 4%c per car-load; packed, new, 4@5c. Bacon—Shoulders, old, 4c; new, 4½c; clear rib sides, new, 5½@5½c; hams, 9@9½c. Lard, refined, 1cs, 7c. BUTTER—Firm; choice Western, packed, 18@20c; rolls, 15@17c.

Petroleum—Firmer; crude, 8½@8½c; refund

fined, 94.c.
COFFER—Quiet and nominally steady at 11@16c.
WHISKY—Dull and heavy at \$1.09.
FIREORIS—To Liverpool per steam a shade firmer; grain, 7d asked,
RUCHPTS—Flour, 2, 743 brls: wheat, 45,900 bu;
COIN, 64,700 bu; oats, 2,400 bu.
SHIPMENTS—COIN, 130,600 bu. PHILADELPHIA.

higher; superfines, \$2.25@2.75; extras, \$3.00@ 3.50; Ohio and Indiana family, \$4.75@5.25; St. Louis do, \$5.00@5.75; Minnesota, \$4.25@4.75; high grades, \$6.00@7.50. Rye flour, \$275@ GRAIN-Wheaf unsettled; No. 2 red, \$1.05%@ 1.06; amber, \$1.064@1.07; white, \$1.084; No.

1.00; amber, \$1.00\(\frac{1}{4}\)\(\text{al.07};\) white, \$1.08\(\frac{1}{4};\)\) No. 2 Chicago, 93\(\text{al.06}\)\(\text{06}\)\(\text{cc}\) corn quiet; steamer, 42\(\frac{1}{4}\)\(\text{cc}\)\(\text{cc}\)\(\text{down}\), white Western, 29\(\frac{1}{4}\)\(\text{down}\)\(\tex Hans, smoked, \$7.50@8.50; pickled, \$6.25@ 6.75; green, \$5.00@5.25. Lard strong; prime steam, \$6.25@6.50.

BUTTER-Steady; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 21@23c; Western Reserve, Eggs-Easy: Western, 32@33c. CHEESE—Nominally unchanged. Perkoleum—Quiet; refined, 9%c asked; crude,

73. @Sc.
WHISKY—Nominally unchanged.
RECHTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 500 ba.
Wool.—In fair demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 34@36c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 31@34c; combing and delaine, 35@40c; super and extra pulled wools, 29@40c. ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—Corron—Quiet and un-changed; middling, 9c; sales, 860 bales; receipts, 485; shipments, 1.800; stock, 33,980.
FLOUR-Firm and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat opened strong and higher; closed

at inside prices; No. 2 red fall, 94%@04%c cash; 9514@9414c February; 96%@95%c March; No. 3 red fall, 89c; No. 2 spring, 781/2c bid. Corn opened strong and higher, closed at inside prices; No. 2 mixed, 29%@29½c cash and January; 30% @30c February; 31%@31%c March; 33%@33½c May. Oatsinactive and lower; No. 2, 221/2@211/2c

May. Oatsinactive and lower; No. 2, 22½@21½c casa; 21½c bid March. Rye dull and lower at 43½c. Barley dull and unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.04.
PROVISIONS—POR quiet at \$0.25 Lard easier, at \$6.05@6.10 here; \$5.90 at Leavenworth. Bulk meats quiet and steadier; car-lois of loose shoulders, about 20 days old, \$3.15@3.20; clear ribs, \$4.30; clear, \$4.50; shoulders, clear ribs and clear, at Leavenworth, \$3.0064.05 and \$4.20. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green meats, nothing done; sweet-pickled hams, 15½-lbs average, at Leavenworth, \$5.50.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 3.000 brls; wheat, 20.000 bu; corn, 53.000 bu; oats, 10.000 bu; rye, 2.000 bu; barley, 4.600 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6.000 brls; wheat, 6.000 bu; SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; com.1,000 bu; osts, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 22.—Corron—In good demand and easier, but not quotably lower, at 9c. FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged. Grain-Wheat-Demand fair and market firm; red and white, 90@96c. Corn firmer at 31%@32c. Oats easier at 24@27c. Rye dull at 51@52c. Barley steady; No. 2 fall, \$1.03@1.05. ovisions-Pork dull; held at \$9.50. Lard in

fair demand; steam, \$6.121/66.15, closing \$6.10 asked. Bulk meats quiet at \$3.50, \$4.50, and \$4.75; futures easier; sales of short ribs at \$4.65 and \$4.65 (4.80, buyer March. Bacon quiet and firm at \$4.00, \$5.12%, and \$5.37%.
Whissey—Active and firm; advancing tendency; \$1.10. BUTTER—Dull and unchanged. LINSEED OIL—Steady and firm at 63c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—Hous—Firm; choice. \$3.35@3.40; fair, \$3.25@3.35; receipts, 550; GRAIN-Wheat |quiet and unchanged; No. 2 red, 93@04c. Corn steady at 30c; May held at 35c. Oals quiet; white, 23@23½c; mixed, 22@ Provisions-Shoulders, 3%c; clear rib, 4%c.

Lard 64c; hams, 64c. MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22. -FLOUR-Quiet and un-

changed.

GRAIN-Wheat firm; opened %c higher; closed GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened %c higher; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 96c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 90c; No. 2 do, 85c; January, 86c; February, 864c; March, 87%c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 72c; No. 4, 624c; rejected, 54c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 294630c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2, 19%c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 43c.

Barley stronger; better demand; No. 2 spring cash, 81½c; February, 81½c; March. 82½c.

Phovisions—Quiet and steady. Mess pork—
New, \$9.37. Prine steam land, \$6.25.

Hoos—Live firm; active at \$3.00@3, 25; dressed steady. with a fair demand, at \$3.72½@3, 75.

RECKIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 50,000 bn.

Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bris; wheat, 27,000 bn.

LOUISVILLE. Louisville, Jan. 22. -Corron-Steady at Oc.

FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat-Demand fair, and market firm; red, 90@93c; amber and white, 96c. Corn steady, with a fair demand; white, 34c; mixed, 33c. Oats firmer; in good demand; white, 24/4c;

mixed, 27c. Bye quiet at 50c.

HAY—Quiet at \$8.50@10.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher at \$9.50@9.3714. Lard FROVISIONS—POPE RIGHER AS 3.0009.37%. Lard firm; choice leaf, tierce, \$7.00; do kegs. \$8.00. Bulk meats strong; fair demand; shoulders, 3%@ 3%e; clear, 4%c. Baton scarce and firm; in good demand; shoulders, none; clear rib, 5%c for loose. Hams, sugarcured, 7%@9c.

Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at \$1.02.

BOSTON. Boston, Jan. 22. - FLOUR-Firm; Western st perfines, \$3.00@3.25; common extras, \$3.75@ GRAIN-Corn firm; mixed and yellow. 50@52c.

Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 36@40c; No. 2 white, 34½@35c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 33 @34c. Rye-60@62c. RECEIPTS-Flour, 1,800 brls; corn, 20,000 bu; Suipaents-Flour, 2,000 brls.

BUFFALO. Buffalo, Jan. 22. -Grain-Wheat-Good in-quiry; market strong; sales 3 cars No. 1 hard Duuth, \$1.00@1.00%; 2 cars red winter, \$1.00 on quiet and steady; sales 5 cars new on track at 3769
38c. Oats quiet; sales 2 cars white on track at 28c. Rye neglected. Barley in better demand; sales 8,000 bu Canada at 80c.
RAILEOAD FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. RANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 22.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports wheat receipts 10.760 bu; shipments, 2,600 bu; higher; No. 2 cash, 814c; No. 3 cash. 77c; February, 771/6; No. 4 cash. 73c. Corn-Receipts. 7, 907 bu; shipments, 1. 400 bu; active and higher; No. 2 cash, 231/6; February,

TOLEDO. Toledo, O., Jan. 22 - Grain-Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan, 94%c; extra do, 95%c; amber Michigan, February, 95%c; March, 96%c No. 2 red winter, February, 95%c; March, 96%c Corn steady; No. 2, seller May, 36 /2c. Oats quiet Dressed Hogs-Firm at \$3.85.

OSWEGO. Oswego, Jan. 22. -GRAIN-Wheat dull; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.00; No. 2 red Wabash, \$1.06. Cornidull and unchanged; No. 2 Toledo, 43c. DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 22. -FLOUR-Steady and quiet. GRAIN--Wheat lower: extra, 9514c; No. 1 white, 94%c; February, 94%c; April, 98c; May, 98%c; receipts, 17, 720 bu; shipments, none. PEORIA. PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 22. -HIGHWINES-Dull; DO

sales reported. PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 22. -PETROLEUM-Firm; standard white, 110 test, 9c.

PITTEBURG JAB. 22.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, \$1.24\% at Parker's for immediate shipments; refined, 9\%c, Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa. Jan. 22.—PETROLEUM—Market opened quiet and steady at \$1.04\% bid; advanced to \$1.0\%, declined to \$1.0\%, closing at \$1.04\% bid; shipments, 17.000 brls, averagng 15,000; transactions, 158,000. standard white, 110 test, 9c.

COTTON. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan, 22. - Corron-Easy; middling, 9c; receipts, 1,676 bales; shipments, 3,262; sales, 4,600; exporters took 3,000; spinners, 1,500; speculators, 100; stock, 74,718.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Jan. 22. - SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE -Firm at 261/2c.

SUNDAY IN LONDON.

Universal Silence-No Doctor, No Barber,

Buttimore Sun London Letter.
Pythagoras, or certainly St. Benedict, who preached of the virtues of "silver silence," would be delighted with a visit to London on a Sunday towards the end of November,-or, for the matter of that, all through December. London, with its millions of inhabitants, is PHILADELPHIA. Jan. 22. - FLOUR-Steady: held | almost as voiceless in the streets on a Sunday afternoon as St. Petersburg is on a week day The Russian Capital, with its moving masses, is notable for the silence of the people, who in notable for the silence of the people, who in London, Paris, Vienna, Naples, and certainly Dublin, create the most noise,—the loquacious coachman. The St. Petersburg coachman, clad in his characteristic chooba, rarely yells at his horses like the French and the English, and other loud-mouthed jehus not unknown in Baltimore and Washington. He only indulges in that peculiar rumble of the live when the return his horses, a prace of the live when the return his horses, a prace of the lips when he reins in his horses, a pracice peculiar alike in Russia and Ireland when tice peculiar alike in Russia and Ireland when whoa "is meant. On Sunday afternoon, and particularly in November and at the "West End," Loudon realizes all that the "Younger Pliny" has said: "Mire silento et tenebris antmus alitur." It is the heyday of the tympanum in London. What a contrast to the din and buzz of voices on Sunday in Paris! The November, murky, saturated, coloriess sky of London on Sunday, and the augus silence Pliny alludes to, have done more to drive foreigners into committing sudden suicide than even the into committing sudden suicide than even the light reading of Bradshaw's Railway Guide; and, next to the treatise of Mr. George Francis
Train on "How to Live on Ten Cents a Day,"
I know of no literary work that has driven more
people into desperation than "Bradshaw."
If you were on the eye of death during a Sunday afternoon in London, and wanted a doctor, nurse, a baker, or butcher—anybody but a cigar-dealer, barkeeper, and, of course, a law-yer—you could not get their business attendance upon you for love, or even that which is more patent here and elsewhere, money. The cigar-dealer is allowed to keep his shop open, and drive a lively trade if he can, for the reason that he thereby fills the Christian country's treasury by every ounce of tobacco he sells. The bartender, or "noble public," contributes in like manner for every pot of beer or quartern of gin he vends on the Sabbath day, which the Dean at Sc. Paul's is announcing at the self-same time that "thou shalt keep holy." The lawyer you can always get—when he sees he can "get you," be it Sunday or week day, or even in the middle of the night. But starve you will, if you depend upon the opening of the day afternoon in London, and wanted a doctor,

can "get you," be it Sunday or week day, or even in the middle of the night. But starve you will, if you depend upon the opening of the doors of baker or butcher, and die you may if you implicitly rely upon the coming of the doctor. Indeed, London on a Sunday in the West End, in the May Fair region, or Belgravia zone, or the boundless shoddy territory of Kensington, is just about 2 per cent above a penal colony, ball and chain included, under "the silent system." Christianity goes about soft-shod and clad in a colder blue choba than you will see in St. Petersburg, and trimmed with the northwestern corners of icebergs. Hood's "Christian Charity" was never cylder looking. Pious externally by act of Parliament are we all to-day at the West End of London.

And how dismal is the day in this region—this zone of London club life! Coming from Charing Cross you get into this part of aristocratic London before you reach my long-approaching Picadiily. For over 200 years St. James' has been the London antipode of St. Giles'. In the one place the English creme de la creme of socity has resided and still resides. In the other place that lower mixture than the creme of socity has resided and still resides. In the other place that lower mixture than the refuse of buttermilk, once the delight of the Federal cavalry, has held its own, and some of somebody else's, for over 200 years—and still holds it. There were days—after the Restoration—when on a Sunday afternoon this region of St. James' was less gloomy and less Purtanical than now, when Dryden, in his affectation, called it the place to enjoy the "fraicheur" of the air from the river; when the gallant Grammont indulged in many a pleasant mot, and the superb Stoney smiled languishingly, and that swarthy Duke of York and his round-faced, vulgar wife were well matched by the portly Earl of Oxford and a fair and frail one, whose dark blood now has become "blue"

one, whose dark blood now has become "blue" in England's modern "aristocracy." A Sunday, then, in St. James', was a human day, with some blue sky; and as every spot is a familiar one with "household words" to me, by reason of long residence within the boundaries, and numerous pleasant club chats over its history, I may be permitted to describle this route to Piccadilly while memory is freshened by the Sunday silence so paintuily severe around, and so provocative of "saving something." I remember once to have seen a clever "noc-

surly Doctor was writing "Irene 'on an empty pocket and stomach. He told Reynolds that one certain Sunday night was spent by himself and Savage in walking around St. James' square for the work of and savage in waising around st. James square for the want of a room or bed elsewhere. Rey-nolds listened, and afterward made the sketch I allude to, and on which he copied Johnson's remarks, as follows: "We were not at all de-pressed by our situation, but in high spirits, and brim full of patriotism, resolved we would stand by our country!"

CURRENT GOSSIP.

DIED OF STARVATION. Washington Republican. Died of starvation—God! what a pity, In the heart of a rich and populous city.
Where thousands are blest with the good things

earth. . And life passes gayly in feasting and mirth. Died while the sleigh-bells were merrily ringing, Died while the feasters were joyfully singing, Died while the cold wind so fearfully searches, Died in a city so crowded with churches. Who was his keeper?\* Is no one to blame? Died of starvation-God! what a shame! H. CLAY PREUSS.

"And Cain said: "Am I my brother's keeper?"-HOW HE GOT SOME LIQUOR FOR HIS

SICK WIFE. Cincinnati Saturday Night. He was a stern, austere-looking man, and when be walked into a store where "wines and liquors for family use" were advertised for sale, he gazed carefully around before making known his wants. Then he called the proprietor to him, and, leaning over the counter, inquired in a low tone if he had any whisky he could positively recommend to families in case of sickness. The proprietor stated in a subdued, though no less confident, voice, that he had. He had used it, he said, in his own family during critical periods of illness, and he hadn't the slightest hesitation in indorsing it, even though the applicant were the President of the United States.
"I am thus particular," explained the sustere

man, "because it is rarely that I have anything of an intoxicating nature about my house, and never then except in cases of the direst neces-

sity."
"I understand," said the liquor man, nodding approvingly; "I am a good deal that way myself, although in the business."

Then he took a bottle out of a case that stood on a high shelf, and dusting it off carefully, almost fondly, because the whisky it contained was so very rare, handed it to the man with the remark that he might take out a search-warrant and hunt through all the private cellars in Bouroon County without being able to find its supe-

"I don't know anything about it," said the "I don't know anything about it, said the stern customer, with an impatient wave of the hand; "don't ever drink it myself, and can only take it on your recommend. My wife, you see, is very bad with sore throat, and—" "Capital thing for sore throat," said the proprietor, rolling the bottle up in a piece of brown paper. "My wife tried it for that not long ago, and it, did her a world of good." paper. "My wife tried it for that not long ago, and it did her a world of good." "Can't you put it in a different looking par-

cell" asked the austere individual. "I don't like to be seen—"
"Oh, of course, got just the thing for it here; look like a package of thread or something of that kind," and he put it into a square paper box that litted it exactly.

box that fitted it exactly.

"My wife has tried everything for that throat
of hers," said the severe man, as he counted out
the change, "and I thought may be a little ardent spirits just as she went to bed—"

"Nothing better in the world," interrupted
the supplier of family distur—we mean wines
and literary. "You see," said the man, placing the parcel

in the inside pocket of his overcoat and button-ing the coat carefully around, "I abhor any-thing of an intoxicating nature, but in this "You do perfectly right," said the dealer, opening the door for him. "An ounce of whisky—I mean of prevention, is worth a pound "She's so delicate," pursued the austere one.

"Catches cold with every change of the weather. Things I wouldn't notice at all make her down sick. I am afraid she's not long for this world," with a pious cough.
"The weather is very bad for delicate constitutions," suggested the liquor man. "Especially for hers," added the person of austerity, about to step out. Then he turned as with a sudden thought and said: "I sup-pose if I gave it to her with hot water and a little sugar it would be all the better, wouldn't

"Oh, much better. Don't forget the hot water and sugar."

The liquor dealer turned to us with a smile as the man left, and said: "Wonder if that man thinks he is humburging anybody. But that is the way some folks get their whisky."

Wasn't that story about his sick wife cor-

ago. "Landlord!" drawled a spruce-looking realestate agent. The Judge cast an inquiring glance over his

little court-room. "Is Mr. Thomas, the tenant, A boy led to the railing a tremulous veteran, clad in a faded blue uniform. A green shade hid bis eyes. An old Army-of-the-Potomac cap, ornamented with dirty red Greek cross. the badge of the First Division of the Sixth Army Corps, swung from his hand. He prop-ped himself on a heavy cane, clasped the rail-

ng, and bent falteringly toward the Judge.
"What is the matter!" inquired the Judge, "What is the matter?" inquired the Judge, turning to the agent.

"Well," answered the latter, "I want a dispossess warrant. This old fellow won't bay his rent. He's drank half the time, and fighting his neighbors the other half."

"Why, the man is blind," said the Judge "He can't do much fighting, I'm sure. Do you owe any rent?" turning to the blind veteran, who straightened up, and began to swing, his who straightened up, and began to swing his

military cap.
"Your Honor, I do pay my rent," he an-"Your Honor, I do pay my rent," he answered, as he tottered along the railing. "The Government gives me a pension, and whenever I graw it I hand the money right over to my landlord. I owe him \$12, your Honor, but what can I do? My pension isn't due, and my rent is. I have fought for my country. I am blind and lame, and cannot work. What is a poor, sightless cripple of a soldier like me to do?"

It was a pathetic question, and was backed by

It was a pathetic question, and was backed by a stream of pathetic tears from the apparently sightless eyes. The Judge choked his uprising otion in a bold cough, and turned his chair "This is truly a hard case," he said to the

agent. "Can't you let this poor old man occupy the rooms a little longer? You don't look like a hard-hearted man."
"No, sir," replied the agent in a dry, harsh tone. "Let him pay his rent, You don't know the man, Judge. He don't deserve any sympathy." pathy."
The tattered veteran again tottered to the The tattered vectoral again tottered to the railing, and hung his head lower than ever. His sobbings were heard in the ante-chamber. The Judge's eyes filled with tears.
"My poor fellow," he said, "the law allows me no discretion. You admit that you owe the

me no discretion. You admit that you owe the rent, and the summons has been properly served. I must issue a warrant to turn you out. The law forces me to do it. But the law does not prevent me from assisting you to pay the rent. Here is \$5," turning a \$5 bill over to the weeping veterun. "Who will give him as much more?" looking around the court-room. The warm-hearted stenographer, interpreter, and court officers, and two shark-finned lawyers chipped in, and \$18 was placed in the veteran's hands. eran's hands.
"God bless you all," he cried, as he wiped his

"God bless you all," he cried, as he wiped his eyes and covered his head with the red Greek cross, "I haven't felt so happy since the battle of Cedar Creek, when Sherry Dan sent Jubilee whirling down the Shenandouh Valley."

He hobbled to the door, and worked his way down stairs. There he stopped and looked cautiously up and down the street. Then he vanked the green patches from his eyes, and clubbed the boy who wasleading him. The lad fled with a howl of pain. The noble veteran's sight was completely restored. He came to a right face, marched to Lobo's bar on the opposite corner, and demanded a hot Scotch whisky. His eyes were bright and clear, though one of them was shaded by a black-and-blue lumb. As he threw down the money for the whisky, Lobo said: "You're in luck to-day."

"Yes," the veteran replied: "I've just euchred Judge Geuney on a lone hand. Times is good."

ERRORS OF MEMORY.

find one of Enos T. Throop's Thanksgiving proclamations. A friend of our visitor insisted that Gov. Throop wrote: "We are all small lights." What we think really be wrote was: Experience is a small light shining about our footsteps to guide us in the path of wisdom." We quote from memory, and perhaps we have made a mistake, for, as we are trying to show, memory is a poor guide. The opposing politicians picked up the phrase and called the Governor "Small-light Throop." The name clung to him after the true rendering of the sentence was forcetten.

to him after the true rendering of the sentence was forgotten.

We had occasion some months ago to cite the story of the "Roorback." In 1844, it was charged, on the pretended authority of a fletitious doctor named Roorback, that an English traveler had seen James K. Polk's slaves on their way to the slave-market, with his initials burned with hot irons into their flesh. Mr. Clay was Polk's competitor for the Presidency that year, and on recalling the story we substituted his name for Polk's. But before the article was printed the mistake was corrected. To be quite certain that we were right in the last instance we consulted at least ten men who had participated actively in the canvass of 1844, and not one among them could tell the Roorback story with even tolerable accuracy. Most of them had forgotten all about it, and the rest were confused as to the names, dates, and circumstances.

On another occasion two old Whigs were fighting their battles over again and one re-marked that it was wonderful how Harrison came up as a new man and carried the country with such a rush. The other thought so too. They were both surprised and indignant when a country was in their comman remarked that young man in their company remarked that Harrison was the Whig candidate for Presiden Harrison was the Whig candidate for President in 1836, as well as in 1840, and that he was badly beaten the first time that he ran. They sharply rebuked the audacity of the person who attempted to correct them on a matter of history with which they were personally familiar: and they were greatly astonished to find that they were mistaken. Chief-Justice Taney did not render it as the decision of the Supreme Court that the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect. Gen. Taylor did not say that we are at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind. The Declaration of Independence does not assert that all men are created free and equal. Gen. Jackson did not offer as a toast: The Federal Union; it must and shall be preserved. If you want to test your memory, correct these misquotations. rect these misquotations.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.
Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, two young ladies were seen marching down Third street, one leading and the other driving a cow. The young ladies were good-looking, dressed in the attire of country girls, and trudged along till Mannheimer's dry-goods store, on Third street, was reached. Here they tied the animal and disappeared in the store, whereupon a young man was seen to rush out of the back door, and it was some time before he could be found it was some time before he could be found. Upon making inquiries into this mysterious affair, the reporter learned that the young ladies were Miss Emma Faber, daughter of Paul Faber, of St. Paul, and Miss Mary Hendricks, of Winons. They were anxious to interview Mr. Nathan Lyon, in Mannheimer's store, and this was the reason: A few evenings since Mr. Lyon accused the young ladies of being too proud to stoop to the duties of a farmer's daughter, and promised to each a \$50 silk dress if they would perform the above act. So yesterday morning, attired in a farmer's daughter's costume, they drove Mr. Faber's cow from the barn, attached a rope, and while Miss Faber led the animal, Miss Hendricks walked behind with a broomstick to hasten the trib. Without fear they passed down Third, from the Seven Corners to Wabasha, there tied the bovine, and hastened to receive their wages. The young ladies would hardly have been recognized in their impromptu costumes by their most intimate friends, and certainly not in the position in which they were placed. But they won the silk dresses, which will soon be forthcoming, and the deed only prompts the ungallant question, What won't a young lady do for a silk dress? Joon making inquiries into this mysterious af

UNSTRAINED SOCIETY NEWS. Washington Fost.
The most brilliant even which has occurred in society for many years took place last evening

on the occasion of the reception by the Charge d'Affaires from Alexandria at his elegant and cosy chateau on the island, near the foot of Seventh street. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated, and a covered passage was constructed from the rail fence to the front door, which was freshly whitewashed. The interior adornments were simply superb. Beautiful wreaths of wheat straw were suspended by costly strips of bedticking from the chandeliers, and a delightful aromatic odor of boiled cabbage seemed to fairly burden the dazzling atmosphere. Theseere was enchanting beyond expression, and sur-passed the wildest dreams of a Bladensburg "Wasn't that story about his sick wife correct?" we asked.

"Sick wife! sick fiddlestick! He hasn't any wife, and never had, but he doesn't know that I know it. I meet with lots of such cases; men who come here and buy whisky to drink on the sly, endeavoring to veil it under some such thin pretense as that man employed. Lots of bogus temoerance men and pious frauds in this world."

It certainly does appear so.

"A VETERAN IN COURT.

New York Sun.

"Morgan against Thomas!" cried Justice Gedney of the Eighth District Court a few days ago.

"Landlord!" drawled a spruce-looking realwore a blue flannel sacque trimmed with snuff-colored cascades, over a gold-colored rep pin-back, and Government socks in cow-hide shopers. Judge Cornjuice wore a close-fitting soldier's overcoat over a gauze undershirt. A pair of costly buckskin mittens adorned his jeweled bands. Time and space will not permit of an extended description of the toilettes. A glance into the refreshment-room showed a lavish display of costly and deli-cate viands. The tables howled under the loads. There were beautiful potatoes from Quantico, costly cabbages direct from Georgetown, aro-matic onions from Uniontown, dandelion greens matic outons from Uniontown, dandelion greens from Tennailytown, and delightful carrots from Mt. Pleasant. The sideboards groaned under the weight of ginger-ale and sarsaparilla-pop. The company did not leave until a late hour, and the event was one which will be indelibly increased upon the memory of the host as one impressed upon the memory of the host as one of the pleasant scenes in his checkered existence, while the favored guests who secured overcoats will not regret the entertainment.

A TURKEY LOSES HIS CLOTHES WHILE DRUNK.

Bangor (Me.) Whig.

A Glenburn farmer came into the city recently, and among other things purchased some rice and a pint of whisky. Fearing that the bottle might get broken on the way home, he placed it in the box containing the rice. When he reached in the box containing the rice. When he reached home and took the box from the pung he found that the stopple had got out of the bottle, and rice and whisky were thoroughly mixed. He dumped the contents of the box behind the barn, and in a short time a huge turkey came along, and, as he was not as particular as the farmer, gobbled up the medicated rice. Shortly after this the farmer was greatly surprised to find the turkey lying out behind the barn "dead as a door-nail," and vowing vengeance on the man who sold him whisky rank enough to kill a turkey, he carried the bird into the house. The farmer was goon after seen carrying the naked bird—as every feather was gone with the exception of the wings and tail—out behind the stable, where he left it on the snow. The next morning when he entered the stable, it being morning when he entered the stable, it being hardly light, he detected what he thought was the ghost of that intemperate turkey and could almost feel his hair rise; but he made up his mind to investigate the matter and boldly admind the stable which was a confection morning. vanced. Imagine his surpise, on getting nearer, to discover the bird shivering on the roost, and ooking at him with reproachful eyes for having stolen his clothes while helplessly drunk. At last accounts the turkey was doing as well as could be expected during that zero weather.

QUIPS. Any man pays too much for his whistle when he has to wet it fifteen or twenty times a day. "A teacher who will preserve order or break heads" is advertised for by a Kansas schoolboard. Lord Beaconsfield is again troubled with the

gout; but it is not the go out for which the Op position party has been hoping. "An' why is an Irishman loike a ship?" asked Mike. "Bedad, it's because aich wan of 'em is followed by a wake," was Pat's ready reply. "Yes," said an Irish gentleman, "that lady is very disagreeable at table. If I fived in the same house with her she would be the only one in it, I can tell you."

"How old are you, sissy?" said a car-conductor recently to a little girl who was trying to ride for half fare. "Nine at home, sir, but on the cars only 6," was the ready reply.

There was a young man of Cohoes
Wore tar on the end of his nose;
When asked why he done it
He said for the fun it
Afforded the men of Cohoes. — Burdetts. Vitea Observer.

Yesterday one of the most intelligent citizens of Utica came into the Observer office to

wrath by exclaiming to his Adjutant: "D-n them. Mr. Smith, d-n them!" The Adjutant galloped away to a distant flank, and presently returning, coolly said: "I have, sir."—London World.

Revenge is sometimes gained by making an impudent retort, as in the case of the student who said, in response to a reproof for the lowness of his position in the class: "Well, Professor, never mind. I presume I am as much to blame as you are." as you are.

A London newspaper advertises: "Wanted, two apprentices, who will be treated as one of the family." When it was ascertained that the advertiser was in the habit of coming home and beating his wife, the number of persons who wanted to be treated as "one of the family" was very small. was very small.

Sympathizing bystander (about an unfortunate man who had been knocked down and stunned by the train—"Poor man! Take him to the station." Injured one (recovering)—"Tyek me to th' station! What for, then? If aw'ye dune ony harm to your engine, aw's will pay for 't!"-Punch.

#### BARRING-OUT.

How a Tennessee School, in Old Times, Conquered Its Pedagogue.

Judge Jo C. Guild, famous in Tennessee as

the bosom friend of Old Hickory Jackson (and

famous also for the saying in reference to the many divorces granted by him, "When two people get as cold as frogs to each other, they ought to be separated"), has just issued in Nashville a book of anecdotes of Jackson. Among the most entertaining reminiscences related in the book is the following account of a "barring-out": My early life was made miserable by one Mulberry Bangs, a gentleman of the old school, who devoted himself to reading, writing, and

who devoted himself to reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the general use of a stick. Upon my head and other parts of my person he imprinted himself so positively that I can see him now as plainly as if we had parted but yesterday. He was a stout man, who made in his figure, when made in profile, Hogarth's line of beauty, being round-shouldered and crooked in the legs. He was a blonde. The hair of his head had that support increase much admired their support increase. head had that sunny tinge so much admired today, and when rubbed down with a tallow-can-dle, as was his wont to dress it, was so smooth and straight that the boys believed that the flies slipped down and broke their legs. His eyes were dark and fierce, and, hid under the cavernwere dark and lefter, and, his dunder the cavern-ous recesses made by his bushy red eyebrows, seemed to watch like evil spirits over his precious nose. The nose was a ruby nose, bot-tle in shape, and when Bangs was angry, which appeared to be all the time, it glowed like the headlight of a locomotive. His mouth was fin-ished without lips and resembled a siit in a piece of sole leather. of sole leather.

ished without lips and resembled a sift in a piece of sole leather.

Old Bangs was famous for his power of resistance, and boasted that no school of his had ever succeeded in conquering in barring him out. There were two big boys in school named Bill Henning and Bob Strong. They were knotty-headed, broad-shouldered, and hard-fisted fellows, who worked through the summer for means to attend school during the winterr Each, murn, had been unmerefully whipped by the master, and it was understood throughout the school that the barring-out of Master Bangs was to be-accomplished and old scores settled. The evening before the general engagement Bill and Bob, our noble leaders, with a few confederates, stole back to the school-house armed with hickory poles. Breaking open the door, they whittled one end of these tough sapplings to a point, and then hardened the points in the fire. Then placing these in a corner ready for use, with a stout cord, they gave orders to the boys willing to take part in the fight to be on band at the school-house before daylight the next morning. At the time indicated nearly all the lads were in attendance. Some were pale and trembling, others were noisy and boastful, but I observed school-house before daylight the next morning. At the time indicated nearly all the lads were in attendance. Some were pale and trembling, others were noisy and boastful, but I observed that the real leaders and reliable soldiers were quiet—so quiet, indeed, that one might doubt them. Our first order was to cut and carry in enough wood to serve the garrison during the siege. This was promptly executed. The window-shutters were puiled to and securely nafled, the door closed and desks and benches piled against it. After two port holes were opened by removing the chinks and daubing, and gathered about a roaring fire in the huge fire-place, we waited the approach of the enemy. As the time approached for the master's coming a dread silence fell upon the little crowd, so that when he did come we could hear his heavy tread upon the crushing snow, and many a heart sunk and face whitened in terror. The leaders sprang to their posts on each side of the door, and, on being ordered to surrender, boldly demanded a week's holiday and a treat of cider and apples. This was sternly refused. "Fire!" cried Bill and Bob, and two poles were thrust out with all the strength the stout arms could give them. They took the indignant pedagogue in the sides with such force that but for a thick flannal overcoat holes might have been made in his wicked body. As it was, he staggered back, flannal overcoat holes might have been made in his wicked body. As it was, he staggered back, and for twenty minutes or more we saw him sitting upon a log catching his breath and rubbing his wounded sides. We gave no end of loud cheers, claiming for ourselves the first knock-down, if not the first blood.

At the end of twenty minutes the master arose. Digging a large stone from the snow, he approached and threw it with great violence against the door. The stout oak batting fairly shook under the blow, but held its own. Anshook under the blow, but held its own. Another and another followed, amid jeers and laughter, encouraged by our noble leaders to keep up the courage of their followers. The fourth stone split the door, and the fifth broke the upper wooden hinge, and but for the barricade within the breach would have oeen available. The enemy, now being aware of the defence within, suddenly dropped the stone and ran in at the door. We were not to be taken by surprise. Again were the sharp lances thrust out. One hit with decided effect in the commissary, vulgarly called stomach, the other, as he stooped doubled by the pain, in the face, inflicting an urly wound, from which the blood flowed in profusion. He retreated and we saw him fairly dance with rage and pain. The more of this he indulged in the wilder grew our delight, which we testified in screams of laughter. He soon ended this exhibition and disappeared around the school-nouse, evidently on a reconnoissance. There was a dead silence, and we realized that which we have so often felt since, the unknown movement of a silent enement. on a reconnoissance. There was a dead slience, and we realized that which we have so often felt since, the unknown movement of a silent enemy. This was ended by a noise upon the roof, and soon volumes of smoke pouring into the room told us that strategy had taken the place of assault. We were to be smoked out. For a moment our leaders looked puzzled. Fortunately, in the excitement of the conflict the fire had not been fed, and now only a few chunks and embers supplied the smoke. These were scattered upon the broad hearth and water thrown in to extinguish the remainder. Then Bill and Bob, selecting four of the stoutest poles, thrust them up the chimney, and at the word we gave, to use our own phrase, "a bloody hist." The consequences were a rattling of failing boards, with the unmistakable thump of a heavier body upon the ground. We found afterward that the master had not only covered the chimney-top with boards, but had seated himself upon them; the sudden and unexpected "hist" had tumbied him off. We heard dismal groads and cries for relief from the enemy. Some were in favor of going at once to his assistance; others, more cautious, opposed such a mereful errand. "He's hollerin' too loud to be hurt much," said shrewd Bob.

We had a division in our council of war. This

shrewd Bob.
We had a division in our council of war. This We had a division in our council of war. This ended in a call for a volunteer to make a sortle and investigate. Jack Loder, one of the most daring and active among the younger boys, responded. A shutter on the opposite side to the cries for help was opened quickly, and Jack thrust out. The result of this was not only a cessation of groaning, but a chase that we witnessed through the port-holes. Jack was a good runner, and when the two disappeared over the meadow into the willow thicket Jack was gaining on him, and we had good hopes of his runner, and when the two disappeared over the meadow into the willow thicket Jack was gaining on him, and we had good hopes of his escape. To our dismay and horror, in half an hour we saw the master returning with poor Jack in his grasp. He had a hostage, and was swift in the use of the advantage. Stopping before the house he began whioping the poor fellow unmercifully. Jack's cries were piteous. "Oh, let him in, boys; let him in; he's a killin' o' me!" rung in our ears. There was a hurried consultation. The benches and desks were quietly removed from the door. A sortie had been determined on. The master stood at the side of the house, south of the door, and as soon as the opening was made Bill unclosed a shutter and proposed a parley. The answer was a rush at the open window by the master, who began climbing in. Brave little Jack seized him by the legs, and before he could kick him off a dozen stout lads were clinging to them, while as many more held him on the inside. Bill seized the rope and attempted to pass the noose over his arms. In the hurry and contusion of the fight he succeeded only in getting it over his head. Pulling it as the boys did, there was a tair prospect of ending the useful labors of this teacher by strangulation. That he deserved it, no one of us doubted; but Bob, having climbed over the master in the window, and with all the school pulling at the ends of old Bangs, was soon master of the situation. Getting hold of the rope, and assisted by Bill, he succeeded in tying the arms of the almost exhausted man to his sides. He was then tumbled from the window as unceremoniously as a pig.

"Will you give up" demanded our leader. dow as unceremoniously as a pig.

"Will you give up?" demanded our leader.

"No." gasped the master.

"Then we'll put you down the well; hanged

if we dou't!"
The brave old pedagogue still refusing, he

"Will you give up, dern you ?" demanded

"No; I won't!"
He was shoved inside of the bucket and "No; I won't!"

He was shoved inside of the bucket and orders given to lower. But the weight proved too much for the lads, and, the crank of the wind-lass slipping from their grasp, the Jearning of our district went whirling to the bottom with a thundering noise befiting such an exit. This was more than we bargained for. Had we really murdered the master! Bob and Bill, assisted by the stoutest, began pulling up the unfortunate old fellow. It was hard work, and, turgeing at the windiass, they just caught a gimpse of his blonde head when a wild cry of "Fire!" caused them to let go, and again the venerable Bangs rattled down with a splash in the water. The school-house was on fire; the chunks pulled out by the boys had communicated to the floor, and the dry old concern was in a blaze. A few neighbors who just then arrived zave the alarm, and attempted to extinguish the flames. To do this they called for water, and the first bucket brought up contained the vanquished teacher. He came up with his teeth chattering, and when lifted out and untied was too weak to stand or sit. The school-house burned down. The master was carried to a neighbor's house, and for weeks hung between life and death. We were regarded as heroes by the country side, and in the burning of our place of torture and the sickness of the master we were the happiest set of little animals in the world.

A Practical Cure for Tramps,

Hartford (Conn.) Times.

As a matter of interest, the following figures have been collected to show the good effect of have been collected to show the good effect of the working of the stone-breaking yard upon the tramps. The yard was first opened upon the first day of the new year. On that day fifty-one lodgers are reported to have slept in the station-house the night before, the same number as on the same night the year previous. From this figure the number has daily decreased:

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Rheumatism, Stubborn and Neglected Colds, Lung and Chest Difficulties, the Lameness and Weakness Peculiar to Women, Nervous Affections of the Heart, Chills and Fever, Sciatica and Lumbago, Diseases of Children, such as Whooping Cough, Colds and Croup (when applied in its early stages), and all Local Aches and Pains of Young or Old.

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KAENPFER No. 127
Clarket.

NOTICE. Final Notice to the Holders of Bonds of the Northern Pacific

Railroad Company. Under the Plan of Reorganization, ratified by the decree of the Court, the time in which Bondholders should be allowed to participate in the benefits of the Plan, by the conversion of Bonds into rreferred Stock, was left to the discretion of the Purchasing Committee. More than three years having passed since this right was given, and more than nine-tenths of the Bondholders having converted their Bonds, the Committee, desirous of closing their labors, hereby give notice that the right of converting Bonds and receiving Preferred Stock will terminate on the 30th day of June,

Circulars giving information how the conversion is made can be had at the office of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., No. 23 Fifth-av., New York.

The original stock will be exchanged for stock under the Plan up to the same time.

FILEDERICK BILLINGS,

Dec. 18, 1878. Chairman Purchasing Committee.

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THAT BALD HEAD

Can never be cured, but it could have been prevent had it been attended to. If your hair comes out dandruff covers your shoulders, it is the sign of come baidness, and must be checked at once. DELEON'S COCOA HAIR DRESSING Is warranted to prevent both of these disasters. Price only 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists, or by C. H. STRONG & CO., Proprs., 50 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

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RAILHOAD TIME TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturds excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ago and counter Bulls, on the train leaving Chicago it 10:30 a. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of botel cars west of Chicago. a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts. b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILEOAD, Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

Leave.	Arrivo.	Mendota & Galesburg Express	7:25 a m	1:20 pm
Ottawa & Streator Express	7:25 a m	1:20 pm		
Rockford & Freeport Express	10:00 a m	3:20 pm		
Pacific Fast Express	10:30 a m	3:40 pm		
Pacific Fast Express	10:30 a m	3:40 pm		
Pacific Fast Express	10:30 a m	3:40 pm		
Pacific Fast Express	10:30 a m	3:40 pm		
Downer's Grove Accommodation	1:00 a m	2:05 pm		
Aurora Faseeger	3:15 pm	7:55 a m		
Mendota & Ottawa Express	4:15 pm	7:15 a m		
Aurora Faseeger	5:30 pm	8:55 a m		
Downer's Grove Accommodation	5:30 pm	6:55 a m		
Omaha Night Express	19:05 pm	6:55 a m		
Creas Fast Express	19:05 pm	6:55 a m		
Creas Fast Express	19:05 pm	6:55 a m		
Ransas City & St. Joe Express	19:05 pm	6:55 a m		
Ransas City & St. Joe Express	19:05 pm	6:55 a m		
Pullman Palsec Diping-Cars and Pullman He-wheel Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel deeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Exress.				

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. | Leave. | Arrive. Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex... \*12:30 p m \* 5:35 p m 8t. Louis, Springfield & Texas... \* 9:00 a m \* 7:35 p m 8t. Louis, Springfield & Texas... \* 9:00 a m \* 7:35 p m 8t. Louis, Springfield & Texas... \* 9:00 a m \* 7:35 p m 8t. Louis, Springfield & Texas... \* 9:00 a m \* 7:00 a m Peoria, Burlington / Fast Expres \* 9:00 a m \* 8:35 p m & Keckuk \* 20 p m 8treator, Lacon, Washingt \* a kx. \* 12:30 p m \* 3:46 p m Streator, Lacon, Washingt \* a kx. \* 12:30 p m \* 3:45 p m Joliet & Dwight Accommedation \* 5:00 p m \* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot: corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, t3 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Leave. | Arrive, All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near C Leave. | Arrive. 

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran-dolph. Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

Mail (via Main and Air Line).... \* 7:00 a m \* 6:55 a m
Day Express. \* 9:00 a m \* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation. \* 4:00 p m \* 10:33 a m
Atlantic Express (daily). \$ 5:15 p m \$ 8:00 a m
Night Express. \* \* 9:00 p m \* 38:45 a m PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

| Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive. 8:30 a m \* 7:00 p tr 5 5:15 p m § 8:00 a m 9:10 p m ; 6:00 a n BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroest. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark st. Palmor House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

\* 8:50 a m § 5:40 a m § 0:40 p m.\* 7:05 p m LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. | Leave. | Arrive. 

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side. KANEAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Leave. | Arrive. Cincinnati. Indianapolis & Louis-ville Day Express. 9:40 a m 8:00 p m Night Express. 8:00 p m 7:00 a m CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and De-pot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

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## THE ARCTIC MYSTERY.

Latest Mail Advices from Swedish Explorer.

Departure from the Mouth of the

Interesting Deep-Sea Soundings.

Lena River.

TYDER SAIL. BETWEEN CAPE TSCHELJUSKIN AND OLONEK, Aug. 21 to 25, 1878.-When the Vega weighed anchor at noon on the 20th of Angust, the sea in the closest proximity to the northern point of Asia was so free from ice that I hoped we should find open sea, not only along the coast, which for some distance beyond Cape Tscheljuskin runs in a southerly direction, but also eastward as far as the New Siberian Islands. In accordance with the plan of the expedition, the true course was steered, east to south, in the hope of finding on our way a western con-tinuation of the group of West Siberian Islands. On the 20th and 21st of August we steamed on in the said direction among floating ice, which continued much broken up, but on the vhole formed thicker and larger masses than those we had met earlier on our way Unfortunately, the navigation was impeded by so dense a log that only the ice-fields and ice-blocks in the immediate vicinity of the vessels were distinguishable, and it became impossible to gain any idea of the extent or situation of the ice. After having sailed on the night of the 22d through rather a compact field of floating ice we were, later in the day, unable to advance farther in an easterly direction. The course was then steered more southerly, but ourse was then steered more southerly, bu also in that direction our progress was arrested by ice, at least as far as we could make out in the thick fog. To wait for clearer weather we laid to at Loon by one of the large ice-fields. At a distance it appeared thick and strong, but on descending on to it it was found to be so iragile that it was evident it would soon be antirely that it was evident it would soon be entirely metted. When the weather cleared a little we steamed on again. But it was only a short time before we were again obliged to moor the vessels by ice anchors to another block of ice. There was, moreover, danger in the tog of our being locked into the maze of ice where we found ourselves, when the Swedish Expedition would have met the same fate as the Austrould have met the same fate as the Austro Hungarian six years ago. PROGRESS STOPPED.

Early in the morning of the 23d the air became clearer. The ice anchors by which we lay moored were drawn up again and we recommenced steaming on tarough the ice field to find open sea. Though the ice which now surrounded us was so soft that it was plain we could not be far from the extremity of the ice-field, we were unable to discover any navigable channel to the east or south through the fog which again enveloped us. To make our escape there was no niternative other than by sailing to the was no internative other than by saming to the morth and northwest to try and reach the opening through which we had penetrated into the ice-field. This occupied nearly twenty-four hours, so it was not until the 23d, at half-past 6 o'clock p. m., that we again found ourselves in open sea. The depth, which ranged from thirty-three to thirty-five fathoms during our progress through the Le now began to diminish, which three to thirty-five lathous during our progress through she i.e. now began to diminish, which findicated the neighborhood of land. It was announced at a quarter to 9 o'clock, p. m. The land was the northeast point of the eastern peninsula of Taimyr, about 76 deg. 30 min north latitude and 112 deg. east longitude of Green wich. The sea ourside was entirely free from ice to a distance of fifteen or sixteen minutes. Six printles from land the death ranged from six to distance of fifteen or sixteen minutes. Six minutes from land the depth ranged from six to twilve fathoms. The sky had cleared. A breeze from the northwest carried the vessel rapidly along without the aid of steam over a perfectly calm sea. Soon the outline of the shore became lagher, and, as it were, split into pyramidal cones, a peculiar formation, which distinguishes the eastern border of the Yenisei between Mercelling and the statement of the Mensel between Mercelling and Mensel Between Mercelling and Mensel seekin and Jacovievo. In the background mountains of at least 2,000 to 3,000 feet in hight were visible some way inland. Not only the shore but the sides, peaks, and the highest apex of the mountains were entirely free from snow. if we except some few collections of small ex-tent which had gathered in the mountain raymes. There was also the appearance of a few giaciers, but they did not, so far as I could see, extend below 800 or 1,000 feet. OCEAN FAUNA.

e fauna now began to be very rich. While we were still moored to the see blocks in the feeds of floating see just mentioned Dr. Stux-berg had taken up in the trawlnet from a depth of thirt-eight fathoms an unexpected number berg had taken up in the trawhet from a depth of thiet-eight fathoms an unexpected number-of magnificent marine animal forms, among which were three specimens of chrinoide at-tached to a stem, probably young s, ecimens of alecto eschrichtu. which are also to be found in numberless full grown specimens; numbers of starlish (f. i., solaster papposus, endeca, furcifer, pterasser militaris, asterophyton enenems) and of the very rare molpadia borealis, two cuttle fish, a colossal pycnogonide of 180 millimetres diameter, etc. The lower fauna in shallower water was as rich, though in part represented by other forms. The animals here represented are evidently pure Arctic forms, without any immigration from more southern waters, as is doubtless the case with the fauna of Spitzbergen. The collection we have made must, consequently, be of great scientific interest in the investigations which have long been carried on by the naturalists of the North relating to the living and fossil glacial animal forms carried on by the naturalists of the North re-lating to the living and fossil glacial animal forms found on our coasts and affecting questions of great importance to our knowledge of the latest period of the globe. Often we could not see a trace of ice from the vessel. Earlier we had en-countered land far north, up where the maps had indicated sea; and now, as you will see from the inclosed maps, we have sailed over stretches indicated as land on the surface. LAND AHEAD.

At 11 o'clock a. m. on the 24th of August, "Land shead and to port" was announced. It was elearly the island which, under the name of Preobraschenski Island, is found on the maps situated at the entrance of the month of Chataigs. However, it is situated 4 deg. of longitude, or ten Swedish miles, further to the east than given on the nautical charts. As we approached it the island proved to consist of stone with horizontal strata, forming abrupt with horizontal strata, forming abrupt sides, in which I hoped to find petrefactions. sides, in which I hoped to find petrefactions. Parity for this purpose, and parity to afford Drs. Kiellman and Alinquist an opportunity to make an excursion on shore in this region, which had never before been visited by any paturalist. I allowed the ships to cast anchor here some hours. The northeastern abrupt shore of the island, measuring in hight 300 feet according to Lieut. Nordquist, is the refuge of numberless anks and specimens of larus tridactivis, and as the anceor was dropping two bears were amounteed on the shore below They were shortly after killed—one by Lieut. Brusewitz, the other by Capt. Johannesen. The southern grass grown slopes of the island were covered by a vegetation rather rich in species, covered by a vegetation rather rich in species, and the botanists reaped an abundant harvest. Besides anis and lari, several mountain owls, large guils, and guillemots were also seen. Of insects a species of staphylinus and three speciment of a curysomela species were collected, besides some diptera, podures, and arachindes. But my hope of finding abundant betrefactions in the limestone beds was frustrated. Only a strick betempte was found, indicating that the covered by a vegetation rather rich in species single beleminte was found, indicating that the island is composed of the strata deposited dur-ing the secondary period, which occupied large parts of the plain land of Northwestern Siberia. OPEN WATER.

Impatient to proceed further we again weighed ancor at 10 o'clock p. m. We are now on the 73d and 74th degrees north latitude, and the nights begin to grow darker, which obliges Licut. Palander to use great caution in navigation, particularly as the coast is indistinctly defined on the chart and the water outside is so smallow that during the last part of our journey to the mouth of the Lena River we have had for to the mouth of the Lena River we have had for the most part a depth of only 5.8 fathoms. On the other hand, since the evening of the 23d we have been favored with magnificent weather and a sea entirely free from ice. To judge from the experience we have now gained the north-ern coast of Siberia cannot be more obstructed with ice during the last part of the summer than the White Sea in the middle of the sum-mer. The explanation, as I have already point-ed out in the plan of the expedition, is to be found in the quantity of warm water which the large rivers of Siberia empty into the sea dur-lug toe summer. These paenomena are better ing the summer. These paenomena are better explained by the hydrographical examinations made during the expedition.

INTERESTING DETAILS. Independent of the verifications of the tem-cerature on the surface of the water, which are nade, together with the usual meteorological observations, six times every twenty-four hours, we have twice or three times a day verified the

current is running from the mouths of the Yen-isei and Obi, first along the coast toward the northeast, and afterward under the influence of the rotation of the earth toward east. All similar currents are produced by Chatanga, Aba-bar, Olonek, Lena, Jana, Indigitka, and Kolymn, bar, Olonek, Lena, Jana, Indigitka, and Kolyma, all of which empty their waters, more or less heated during the hot summer of Siberia, into the Arctic Sea, rendering it for a short time of the year almost free from ice along the coasts. We made a correct estimate of these conditions when we planned the present expedition. Until now everything has happened as we had expected. May our calculations still hold good, so that I this very autumn may have the joy of sending home a telegram from some harbor on the coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

All the members of the expedition are enthusiastic at the prospect, and each of them labors in his position for its realization. Yours, respectfully and gratefully,

spectfully and gratefully,
A. E. NORDENSKIOLD,

[POSTSCRIPT.] TWELVE MINUTES NORTH OF THE MOUTH OF THE LENA RIVER, AUG. 27, 1878.—It was originally my intention to anchor at the mouth of the Lena, but fair wind and ice-free sea offer so excellent an opportunity to proceed that I feel I have no right to neglect it. We are, therefore, now separating from the steamer Lena, in the night, between the 27th and the 28th, to sail direct to the Fadliew Island, where I intend to remain for some days. From there the journey will be continued direct to Behring Strait and Japan. The prospects of success are the best Japan. The prospects of success are the best possible. All right on board. The vessel in ex-cellent condition. The supply of coal sufficient.

#### WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Mrs. Hayes' Last Reception-Mrs. Jewett, of Chicago-The Martha Washington Por-trait-Chief Joseph Creating a Sensation in Fashionable Circles\_Down an Inclined Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19, The brilliant social circles of Washington are at present enlivened by more than the usual number of fair representatives from Chicago, whose charming toilettes are noticeable at the various entertainments following each other at this gala season. Mrs. John N. Jewett, of your city, assisted Mrs. Hayes at her reception yesterday afternoon, and was elegant in a black velvet Princesse dress and diamonds, which attire formed a striking contrast with the plain toilette of Mrs. Haves. The latter, I regret to say, appeared in a most unbecoming dress, which she wore last season, and which has not the least pretension to elegance to excuse its revival this year. Miss Cooke, a cousin of Mrs. Hayes, who is visiting the White House, also assisted at the reception yesterday. She is a graceful blonde, and was charmingly attired in fluffy muslin, over white

silk, with the broad velvet band around her neck which is now de regle in the fashionable Mrs. Hayes now holds her receptions in the due Room, according to time-honored custom, and the effect is much better than in the East and the effect is fluten better than in the East Room, where she received last season. There is a friendly, social air in the former which gives these entertainments less the form of hollow pageantry which so impressed one last year. A full-length portrait of Martha Washington

has recently been placed in the Red Room, and recalls the times when the venerated Washington and his stately lady here held court. Although history looms up before this picture that arouses feelings of patriotism and oride in the heart of every true American, it is to be regretted that Government does not deem these memories worthy of being perpetuated by true. works of art. The picture in question will descend to posterity as a page of history, miserably executed, and a specimen of the low appreciation of are in the National Capital at the present time. When we look on the wealth of art bestowed on historical pictures in the Old World, whose subjects fall far short of those in our own country, a feeling of mortification arises, that, with all our advantages, true art is disgracefully sacrificed to political favoritism. A portrait of Martha Washington demands the colors of Velasquez and the light of Rem-brandt; it merits the admiration bestowed on the "Antiope of Correggio," that eternal wonder, before which all beholders stand in awe. But before which all beholders stand in awe. But any dauber, ignorant of art, who perhaps can startle with tricky arrangements of flashy colors, is good enough for the nation's Capital! A portrait forcibly gives an idea of the material, intellectual, and meral life of an epoch, and while our patriotism may endow the Martha Washington of Mr. Andrews with soul and life, others will pronounce it bloodless, lifeless, and a glaring trespass on esthetical laws.

laws. Chief Joseph, of the Nez Perces, and his aide are creating quite a sensation here, and attended the levee on Tuesday evening, where they appeared to enjoy themselves hugely. They were in flaming toilettes of paint and feathers, and bran new blankets wrapped in classical style around their brawny persons. Of course, they were the lions of the occasion, notwithstanding several sprigs of nobility who recently arrived several sprigs of nobility who recently arrived in Washington, and who doubtless anticipate creating much notice with their titles.

The weather is extremely cold, and the city was covered with ashes most of last weak for the security of pedestrians; but, nevertheless, many accidents occurred, as the inclined streets of Washington are nearly impassable when covered with sieet. Some injuries and many amus-ing incidents happened, one of which I may be justified in repeating by withholding names. On an inclination which seemed securely covered with ashes, a bevy of young girls were econom dresser to be coiffured for a fashionable wedding they expected to attend in the evening. Merrily chatting, they trod on the treacherous ashes, when all six commenced a rapid descent, which called up the results of the contract rapid at rest respective to the results. most painful anticipations regarding the result.

This was not of long duration, as it only re This was not of long duration, as it only required a few minutes to set them all safely in the gutter at the extremity of the street, where they almost regretted a trazical denouement had not ended the affair, as their ludicrous position aroused the merriment of all spectators. The askes proving of no avail they returned to their different house and mentally rut as said. their different homes and mentally put on sack-cloth instead of attending the evening festivi-Notwithstanding the wretched weather, visit-

ing is very brisk, and the elegant equipages erowding the doors of those receiving indicate an unusual number of visitors thus early in the season As this will be of short duration this season. As this will be of short duration this year, it is presumed those who usually arrive late have been among the first arrivals the present season. The receptions of the charming Countess Lowenhaupt are among those noted for sociability, and, although very informal, there are none more delightful or recherche in all Washington. all Washington.

French and American Policemen. An American young lady, writing from Parls, contrasts the way in which policemen there treat ladies on the streets with that of the New York Metropolitan considerably to the disadvantage of the conservators of the peace in France's gay

of the conservators of the peace in France's gay Capital. She says: "I read an account the other day in one of our New York papers complaining of the alleged great want of politeness on the part of the policemen there, stating that in Paris the French official is everywhere—always on hand when wanted—and that at home there is never one to be found within call. The writer, whoever he was, evidently could not have been in this country of late years. However it may have been formerly I cannot tell, but I have taken particular trouble—no, not trouble either, for I could easily see without much trying the great difference between our American ways and those of both London and Paris. In London there never was a policeman to help ladies over and those of both London and Paris. In London there never was a policeman to help ladies over the streets, and, if you ask them for information, they give it to you in the very fewest words possible,—often very gruffly,—leaving you to find it as best you can, or to seek further information of some kind-faced passer-by. I think we were there quite long enough to know the state of things so directly concerning us, as we state of things so directly concerning us, as we were in the streets of London so much, and were in the streets of London so much, and were always obliged to get about without help, save what each gave to the other. While in London I came to the conclusion that a country ruled even by a sovereign was not perfection. In Paris, but for looking this way and that, almost breaking our necks in the effort, we would long ere this have been run over or knocked down in the street, for the adverse have power ext. for some parts of the street. this have been run over or knocked down in the streets, for the cabmen have no respect for sex, laineness, or any inability to get out of the way. They run right at one,—in fact, I have noticed that they whip up the horses while approaching, and just delight in giving you a good fright. A great many times mamma and I came near being run over. On such occasions, with my heart beating beyond control, I would say something to the old driver, who as often answered with a grin extending from ear to ear, and say, 'Volla, mademoiselle,' and dash out of sight with his old vehicle before we could look round. On the Ayenne de l'Opera there is a policeman standno judge. At home you have on nearly every block or roadway some one to help you over the streets and stop the horses, and the men are usually polite. To my certain knowledge, as many times as I have been down the Champs Elysees there has not been once a policeman anywhere in sight, If they hide in ambush ready to pounce upon some poor outlaw, then, of course, it is impossible for me to get a glimpse of them. In all things there is no country equal to America. However, it is very nice to travel through the different lands and see everything of interest."

#### NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

Big Horn Hero to an Inebriate Asylum. Coming Man of the Northern Pacific

Special Correspondence of The Tril FORT A. LINCOLN, D. T., Jan. 20 .- It is reported here that Fort Stevenson, sixty miles up the river, will be abandoned in the spring, and on effort made to convert the buildings into a large boarding-school for Indian boys and girls. Capt. French, of Company M, Seventh Cavalry, will be sent to an inebriate asylum. Dr. D'Unger can find a heroic patient in French, and one who would give a large share of his thousands to be himself again.

A railroad will be put down on the frozen Missouri, and before the ice goes out three hundred thousand cross-ties landed on the west side for the use of the hundred miles of road that will be built the coming season.

The Government telegraph line between Bismarck and Fort Buford has been broken nearly every day since the cold wave rolled down upon us. It is as good as no wire at all. Two messages in two months constitute the through business to Deadwood. The cause of the breaking is the frost. The wire was stretched too tight; and the cold snaps it every few miles. The cost of sending messages is nominal. There is a hitch in the departments at Washington, and the people get their telegraphing done for nothing. We growl, however, because the wire

isn't operating.

The Hop. Frederick Billings, Chairman of the Executive Committee, is the coming man of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Billings is a wealthy Vermont lawyer, who made his fortune in San Francisco, beginning in 1849. He is now the beaviest individual stockholder Northern Pacific, carrying a million and a half, and daily buying more. Besides, he is proprietor of 30,000 thousand acres of as fine wheat land as the sun shines upon. He is the head of the land committee, and has the opportunity of getting good lands, but no better than Dalrymple and hundreds of others have. Billings is rymple and hundreds of others have. Billings is a strong man intellectually, with a faith in the paying development of the Northern Pacific and its land grant that would not reflect discredit upon Jay Cooke himself. He is an ardent friend of the extension that has been determined upon. and believes in a very few years that the extension will be extended to Boseman, Montana With the great credit that would be attached to the enterprise by that time, Mr. Billings and his associates would have little trouble fu com-manding the capital that would be necessary to manong the capital that would be necessary to carry the enterprise over the mountains through Idaho and down the Columbia River to meet the eastern-bound extension. The New England interest in the Northern Pacific looks upon Mr. Billings as its representative man, and there is scarcely a doubt that the next or second election will see him President of the road. Mr. Billings repently showed him. to next or second election will see him President of the road. Mr. Billings recently showed himself fit for the office by his skillful manipulation of the St. Paul & Pacific people, who were fighting the Northern Pacific from Sauk Rapids, Minn, to St. Paul. Between those points the Northern Pacific trains had to run over the St. Paul & Pacific track, and were, accordingly, at its mercy. The contract was so hard that the Northern Pacific Directors were obliged to look to Minneapolis for a way out. The great Flour City went to work and organized a company for the purpose of building a road to Sauk Rapids on the west side of the Mississippi, and there connecting west side of the Mississippi, and there connecting with the Northern Pacific. Minneapolis was dead in earnest. The climax was soon reached the St. Paul & Pacific, through its representa tive bondholder, begged an interview with the Northern Pacific Directors, sitting in New York That interview was entirely satisfactory. I settled the rival interests for ninety-nine years and left the Northern Pacific untrainmeled. The master spirit in these favorable negotiat was Mr. Billings.

BEECHER.

He Is Threatened with a Lawsuit for \$10.00 New York Sun. Henry Ward Beecher has got into trouble

with a number of leading residents of Cumberland, Md., and unless he settles a claim which they are pressing against him, it is probable that he will have to trudge into court again. The Agricultural Society of Allegheny County, arranged last fall for a grand fair, Md., and the finest stallions, oxen, cows, sheep, bulls, and chickens were entered for exhibition. The President of the Agricultural Society. Mr. Lloyd Lowndes, who is also the President of a National bank in that place, thought that Beecher would make a feature of the exhibition, and having arranged for Hayes and John Sherman to come on one day, in order to draw a man to come out one day, in order to draw a crowd, he determined to engage Beecher for another day. He had some doubt about Beecher's record; but a fellow townsman, Mr. Semmes, the nephew of the famous Rebel Admiral, Raphael Semmes, urged him to get the Plymouth pastor as an attraction.

Accordingly, as a money-making device, Mr. Lowndes wrote to Mr. Beecher's Boston agents to secure him and they entered into a contract to secure him, and they entered into a contract for him to make an address in Cumberland of

Oct. 23. The Agricultural Society was to pay him \$300 for his services. Beecher was widely advertised as one of the Beecher was widely advertised as one of the features of the show. Posters were sent everywhere in that part of Maryland, with his name alongside of the names of famous animals from the prize farms of the State. President Lowndes had several hundred extra seats put up in the fair-grounds for the accommodation of the expected throng, and he made every arrangement to reap the \$10,000 harvest which he thought was sure to follow the presence of thought was sure to follow the presence of Beecher in the fair. After he had diligently Beecher in the fair. After he had diligently worked up the populace to the tip-toe of expectation, he was surprised and disgusted on Oct. 22, the day before the advertised date of the lecture, by receiving a dispatch from Beecher's agents canceling the engagement. No reason was given for the act, and Mr. Lowndes telegraphed back that Mr. Beecher must come without fail. The agents replied that it was impossible for him to come. Then Mr. Beecher was telegraphed to at length and urged to fallill his contract, and to relieve innocent persons his contract, and to relieve innocent persons from the responsibility of disappointing the great multitude that expected him. He tele-

raphed back that he would accept all the re-sponsibility of breaking the engagement. No further satisfaction could be obtained. The contract was broken too late for proper otice to be given to those who had arrange to visit the fair to see Beecher, and on the next day Oct. 23, when the throng poured into the town from many miles distant there was much town from many miles distant there was much indignation expressed over the disappointment, and many returned without visiting the fair. The disappointment led to a diminished throng on Oct. 24, when Haves and Sherman were to be the attractions, for their promise of being on exhibition was distrusted. Nevertheless, they

kept their word. In settling up the affairs of the exhibition, In settling up the affairs of the exhibition, the Agricultural Society determined to demand damages from Mr. Becener for breach of contract, and in the last of November a member of the Society was sent North to demand satisfaction. The agents told him that Mr. Beceher had ordered them to cancel the engagement, and thy did so. They referred the committeeman to Mr. Beecher, and he referred them to his agents; but as the delegate was persistent, and began to threaten to make things warm, Mr. Beecher said that when he made the engagement he expected to have engagements in gagement he expected to have engagements in Baltimore and Washington which he could fill on the same trip, and thus make the journey profitable, but failing to secure these other engagements he could not afford to take a three days' trip for \$300.

This explanation was he re-

days' trip for \$300.

This explanation was by no means satisfactory, and the Society has made a demand on Mr. Beecher for \$10,000 damages. If he fails to satisfactorily arrange the difficulty, a suit for that amount is to be begun.

Spoke But Twice in Fifty Years.

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Hayes Hinman, who lived two miles east of Utica, died to-day, aged 66 years. Although possessing the faculty of speech, he had not uttered two consecutive words for fifty years. When 16 years old, hearing his father swear at a member of the family, he made a vow that he would never speak again. This vow was kept for seven years. He then met with an accident, which bruised the fingers of his left hand, the pain drawing from him the exclamation, "Oh!" On but one other occasion was he neard to speak. This time the word "See!" was called forth by a snake that crawled over a sleeping child. A column might he filled by a recital of Hinman's eccentricities. Some of his devices to avoid conversation were craity in the extreme. He was a close student, and he has left a voluming or discussion, and he Spoke But Twice in Fifty Years.

nouth shut." Notwithstanding his silence, he was a great favorite in the neighborho

UP A TREE.

Besieged by a Rhinoceros.

David Kerin st. Nicholas for February.

"Baas, baas! spoor groed one-horn skellum?" Such was the, to me, rather unintelligible an uncement with which my friend M-'s bush-

boy came rushing in just about sunrise one morning, as we were sitting over our breakfast at the door of the house, -one of those regular old Dutch-built farm-houses, that one ever sees nowadays, except in South Africa. But what he meant by it was, " Boss, boss! the trail of a big rhinoceros rascal!" "Where?" cried M-, jumping up; for he

was a keen sportsman, and never lost an opportunity of " potting" something.

"Out by Hollow Spring, bass; spoor good!" "There's a chance for you, my boy," said , turning to me. "Now you'll be able to see how these elephant-guns of mine do their work. I think you'll find them the right sort." "Let me try the job myself," cried I, eagerly; for, like all "greenhorns," I was frantic to do some unheard-of feat, and win my laurels at once. "I never shot a rhinocerous yet, you know."

"Can't, really, my dear boy," said Mthe most exasperatingly indulgent tone; "when you're a little better used to the African bush, you can do what you like; but if I were to let you go alone now, the least I could expect would be a life-long remorse for having connived at a suicide. No, we'll make a party of three to visit our friend, and he'il hardly give the slip to us all, I fancy."

us all, I fancy."

Accordingly, we started out that very night, Swart, the bush-boy, making the third of our party; but I suppose the rhimoceros was too modest to face so many visitors at once, for, although we kept watch till sunrise, there was no sign of him. The next night it was just the same; and at last I got so mad at the idea of losing my change—the first had ever had with losing my chance—the first I nau-losing my chance—that, in spite of what the big game—that, in spite of what M—— has said, I made up my mind to try my luck single

I should have told you that the Hollow Spring requented by my four-footed friend may about eight miles from the house, in a deep gully, one side of which went up mto a steep, hog-backed ridge, topped by a big knuckle of rock that over-looked the spring at a range of fifty yards, as pretty a "stand" as any sportsman could wish. So when night came I stole out of the house with one of M—'s "elephant-guns," a piece carrying a five-ounce "explosive ball," steel-tipped, and holding enough fulminating powder to blow out the spine of a negatherium. To guard against the recoil of such a charge, the stock was fitted with a thick pad; so with gun stock was litted with a thick pad; so with gun and ammunition together I had quite enough to carry for an eight-mile tramp through the bush. I dare say there are ugly thickets in South America and Central Asia; but Africa beats them both. Imagine a forest of fish-hooks, relieved by an occasional patch of pen-knives, and you have it exactly. There is one horrid spiky thing, called by the Dutch "Wache-em-oetje," which the English have corrupted into "wait-a-bit," and it does make you wait a bit if it once up for a fortnight with a gash from one. So you may think that with masses of this nice stuff all around me I had to pick my way gin-

gerly enough.

When I got to the place, lo! and behold, the pad of my gun had fallen off! To go back and look for it would have been like hunting for a needle in a hay-stack; so I filled my handkerchief with wild gress, and tucked it in under the shoulder of my jacket as a substitute, and then I took my post behind the rock, and

The full moon was just rising over the trees (a glorious sight, I can tell you), when I heard a distant trampling, like the tread of an elephant, only quicker; for a full-grown rhinoeros, clumsy as he looks, can be active enough at times, as you'd soon find if you stood a charge from him when his temper's up. So I had not long to wait before there came a thick sport, and the great brown barrel of a body loomed out in the streak of moonlight, just over the spring. I hardly stopped to take aim, be-fore I pulled the trigger.

The next few seconds were a blank; and then

I awoke to the conscietisness that my shoulder was aching as if it were broken, and that something was grunting savagely a few yards off; and then I saw the buge snout and great white tusks coming right at hie! I don't think any acrobat could have been quicker than I was in clutching a projecting bough, and swinging up into the tree overhead; and I'd hardly got there when the brute came bang against the trunk, almost shaking me off again. For a minute or two, my heart was in my mouth, for he thumped against the tree till I feally thought he would have it down; and when he found he couldn't, he stamped the earth is a fury, and tore it up with his horn in a horribly suggestive way that

with his norm in a normony suggestive way that made my flesh creep. !!

Here I was, then, in the crisis of a regular "adventure," such as I had always longed for; but somehow, now that I was in it, it didn't seem so very delightful. It's one thing to read of adventures in an easy-chair after dinner and ther thing to act them for yourself all night

another thing to act them for yourself all night on a hard bough, with thousands of mosquitoes pitching into you, and a mad rhinoceros galloping about underneath.

The likeness between my situation and some of those recorded by Capt. Mayne Reid set me overhauling my recollections of that veracious author in the hope of an idea, but the more I thought the more the Captain failed me. Basil, when followed up a tree by a bear, got his brothers to throw him up a robe, and slid down; but I had no brothers, and no rope. Ben Brace. but I had no brothers, and no rope. Ben Brace when "treed" by the lion, lassed his droppe musket and slew the king of beasts therewith; but I had no lasso, and couldn't have used it if I had. Somebody else, blockaded by a "grizzly," waited till Bruin fell asleep, and "grizziy," waited till Bruin fell asleep, and then slipped away; but my rhipoceros seemed distressingly wide-awake, and even if he had dozed, the experiment would not have commended itself to my fancy. In short, the most masterly stratagem I could devise was to stay where I was, and I did so.

That night was the longest I ever spent, and populating. Toward magning, Warter Phica.

In a night was the longest I ever spent, and no mistake. Toward morning Master Rhino frequently took a brief leave of absence into the bush, as if to tempt me down, but I heard him trampling in the distance, and wasn't to be caught. Day was just dawning, and I was beginning to wonder how much longer I could stand the thirst that was parching me up, when suddenly I heard a short armore the huster. stand the thirst that was parening me up, when suddenly I heard a shot among the bushes, so close that it made me start. Then the boughs parted, and I saw M—'s jolly face looking up at me, with a grin from ear to ear.

"Fairly treed, eh, my boy! Well, I ve raised the siege for you, and yonder lies the enemy. Your builet's run down his side, under the skin, without exploding: of suppose you must have without excloding; so I suppose you must have hit him slantwise. Better luck next time. Any-how, I'm glad to find you alive; but I fancy you won't go out alone again in a hurry?' And, to tell the truth, I didn't for a pretty long while after the deep. ong while after that day.

# ENTOMBED IN ICE.

Four Men and a Woman Dead in a New-

foundland Iceberg.

New York Star.

Capt. Hubert Kane, who arrived in this city esterday from Gloucester, Mass., in the schooner Flirt, of St. Mary's, N. J., told a very har owing story. It is to the effect that, while iceound in Placentia Bay, on the south coast of Newfoundland, on the 4th inst., he descried what appeared to be a dismantled vessel apparently about two miles off his lee bow. The ves sel was also ice-bound. On the following morning he proposed to walk to the vessel, more for the sake of satisfying his curiosity than anything else. The ice was frozen solid, and he experienced no difficulty in obtaining the company of a number of the sailors aboard his schooner Preparatory to starting the party were provided with axes and other articles necessary on explor-ing trips. After a tiresome journer, through-out which climbing over and shiding over im-mense irregular masses of ice were the most noticeable features, the vessel was reached and discovered to be the bull of a large brig careendo over on the port side and imbedded in solid ice. Of the two masts only jagged stumps remained. On the stern post was painted, "Adelaide Folquet, Dieppe."

With the aid of the axes, Capt. Kane says, the

With the aid of the axes, Capt. Kane says, the men ascended the starboard side of the vessel, and upon gaining the decks a terrible sight met met their gaze. Near the gallery door lay the body of a man, face downwards, imbedded in the ice so firmly that recognition was impossible until after the corpse had been thoroughly thawed. The steps leading down to the forecastle were completely blocked up by the frozen sea water. The axes were again called into requisition, and the passage-way was soon cleared. Below there was a horrifying sight to behold. Diagonally across the floor of the once cozy forecastle another body lay stretched. The appearance of the eves, mouth, and neck we have twice or time times a day verified the saitness and the temperature of the water at different depths. At these examinations, which the heat-isolating apparatus for raising water, invested by Prof. Ekman, was employed. It have the heat-isolating apparatus for raising water, invested by Prof. Ekman, was employed. It have the heat-isolating apparatus for raising water, invested by Prof. Ekman, was employed. It have the heat-isolating apparatus for raising water, invested by Prof. Ekman, was employed. It have the heat-isolating apparatus for raising water, invested by Prof. Ekman, was employed. It have the heat-isolating apparatus for raising water, invested by Prof. Ekman, was employed. It have the heat-isolating apparatus for raising water, invested by Prof. Ekman, was employed. It have the heat-isolating apparatus for raising water, invested by Prof. Ekman, was employed. It have the heat-isolating apparatus for raising water, invested by Prof. Ekman, was employed. It have the heat-isolating apparatus for raising water, invested by Prof. Ekman, was employed. It have the heat-isolating apparatus for raising water, invested by Prof. Ekman, was employed. It have the heat-isolating apparatus for raising water, invested by Prof. Ekman, was employed. It have the heat-isolating apparatus for raising water, invested the fine the very different finite cast. This is man I was followed the heat-isolating apparatus for raising water, or the same than the pain drawing from him the extendantion, "Oh!" On but one other body has strictle word to specify the very finite the very finite the word to specify the very finite the word of the family, he asked the family, he ask

the frail and tightly-drawn covering of withered skin which concealed the bone.

Both of the bodies found in the forecastle were dug out of their temporary resting-place, to which they had been tightly frozen, and conveyed on deck and laid beside the body found in the galley. The entrange to the cabin was next.

the galley. The entrance to the cabin was next examined, and found almost frozen over, ex-cept a small aperture through which nothing but darkness was visible. The axes soon removed the icy obstruction, and an entrance into the cabin was effected. An opening was cut through two of the cabin windows, and the light which entered revealed another sickening spe-tacle, a sadder one by far than the others, for the body of a woman was found lying prostrate in the Captain's state-room. A few feet away, pro-truding boots led to the discovery of another body, the upper portion of which was deeply imbedded in the thick ice which covered the cabin floor from the entrance to the opposite side. cabin floor from the entrance to the opposite side. All the bodies were arranged on deck as neatly as the circumstances allowed. The interior of the Captain's state-room contained no ice, and the exploring party found in a locket on the dead woman's neck the miniatures of a handsome man, about 35 vers of age, and a pleasing looking woman about 30—evidently the Captain and this wife. On the floor of the state-room was the beauty grantly with the floure of the Reand this wife. On the floor of the state-room was an ebony crucifix with the figure of the Redeemer in ivory. The state-room contained two religious pictures, a writing-desk, a medicine-chest, two fine trunks, values, and sachels, which the explorers would not touch until the authorities had been consulted. The men gloomily made their fatiguing journey back to Placentia Hárbor, where they laid all the particulars of their saddening adventure before the Magistrate, who at once took steps to have the bodies brought ashore, together with the ship's

Magistrate, who at once took steps to have the bodies brought ashore, together with the ship's papers and other effects secured until further identification had been made.

A telegram from St. Pierre announced that the Adeiaide Folquet, a Freuch brig, had last been seen when she left that port on Nov. 16, with a load of codiish, herring, and dried caplin, bound for the port of Marseilles, in France.

#### MONCASI.

The Would-Be Regicide Publicly Garroted. Madrid Correspondence London Standard.

Long before daylight a stream of people poured out of Madrid on the roads leading to he Saladero Prison, and to the spot called "Campo de Guardias." beyond the northern suburb of Chambery. It is a lonely, wild, freary field, something like a common, in view of the distant chain of the Guadarrama, and full in sight of Madrid. It stands between two high roads, and the scaffold had been raised about three feet above the ground, upon large square blocks of stone. It is a rude sort of platform, upon which rises a pole or gibbet, and a wooden bench. The prisoner is made to sit against the gibbet, and is there rapidly strangled by two or three executioners. They had been down to the Campo de Guardias during the night to prepare the scaffold, and they were waiting at daybreak at the Saladero Prison to go through the formality of asking pardon of the convict. In the Saiadero it had been a sleepless night with the authorities and those who watch the dozing criminal. Before the day had broke on that cold, chilly morning the priests had aroused Juan Oliva, and had said three masses in succession, while he knelt at last, quite moved and weary, we were told by the Vicar himself. He, howver, never, in the course of those twenty-four bours, expressed any repentance at having at-tempted to kill the King. He submitted almost cheerfully to be robed in a dark-colored peni-tent dress and cap. Around his waist was a cord belt and on his cap a cross. He had his hands bound, and he very quietly told his exeo'clock precisely Judge Motina gave the signal, and all the soldiers in the halls and passages of the Saladero stood to attention. The prisoner was led down-stairs by the priests and brethren by the Paz y Caridad.

and brethren by the Paz'v Caridad.

Many of the warders seemed much moved as Moncasi bassed, and he nodded to one or two of them. At the door of the Saladero Prison a strong detachment of soldiers of the line was drawn up near to a closed carriage drawn by two nuples. An appeauth-lacking and drawn by two mules. An uncouth-looking and ragged driver was on the box, and Moneasi stepped into it without assistance. The two priests sat by his side, and the officer gave the order to march with fixed bayonets. First in the sad procession went two strange, pale ind viduals, accompanied by warders. They were the Calcrafts of Valladolid and Jaen, he of Madrid baving died lateiy. Next came the brother hood with lighted tapers, and a priest in robe bearing aloft a cruciux. Next was the coach surrounded by the brethren and a double line of soldiers and police. The crowd became si lent, and men took their caps off as the proce sion moved slowly past. It is curious that the vast majority of those present on the road and at the Campo de Guardias were women and young boys. Such a collection of young rogues and ragged youths could hardly be imagined. The female part of this herd was mostly compact of young roles from the was mostly composed of young girls from the popular suburbs, and here and there you could catch sight of old sight-seers, who inspire you with the idea that they oftener than they choose pay the Saladero visits of a permanent character. The growd on the special they expected the control of the expectation. that it was impossible to approach the scaffold. The prisoner was led in the carriage, and amid profound silence, within a square formed around the scaffold by nussars and infantry. He alighted with the principle and strong and the scaffold by nussars and infantry. He alighted with the principle and storaged up to the gibbet. with the priests, and stepped up to the gibbe very coolly. He sat down, quite surrounded by the priests and brethren of the Paz y Caridad. When they had left his size the Valladolid Cal-craft had done his work, and Juan Oliva y Mon-casi had ceased to live. The crowd very soon dispersed, and not many people remained to gaze on the body, which is exposed until dusk, according to Spanish law, with face uncovered. This evening it will be interred. In the crowd on the route and during the execution some sympathy was expressed for the death of so ung a criminal, but no demonstration of any kind took place.

# DALAI-LAMA.

A Ruler Whose Will Is Law to Millions of People-The Fabulous Glories of Buddha's Prime Minister on Earth. New York Mant. Early in the sixth century before Christ,

Buddha made his appearance in India. He was

the first preacher that ever visited that country,

and the novelty drew vast throngs to witness this King's son turn the wheel of the law; but

his doctrine involved the overthrow of all existing sentiments and customs. It was the doc-trine of universal equity, of self-abnegation, of pure and righteous living, and it gained but slowly in his lifetime. The early Buddhists give the number of those converted directly by the master as only 1,250. But the lofty beauties of his life and teachings sank deep into the hearts of men groping in Cimmerian darkness, and the divine n them rese as eagerly to greet it as it knocked at their doors for entrance. It soon began to supplant Brahmanism on its own soil,-a religion already old, with its pristine purity hidden by tyrannical ceremonials. Early in the fourth century before Christ, Buddhist missionaries century before Christ, Buddhist missionaries had spread through Cashmere, across the Himalayas to Thibet, beyond the great wall into China, and were seeking the palin-groves of Jarther India and Ceylon. The new religion taught immortality and the transmigration of souls. Whenever the body that held Buddha should perish he entered the world again as a young child. His soul was able to send divine sparks from its maying than info may believe sparks from its undying flame into many bodies; and thus a priesthood arose among the Buddhists. Buddha himself reappeared in Thibet, and here, then, was found the sacred territory. But, notwithst anding its progress in previous centuries, the glory of Buddhism began with the Mongol invasion, in the thirteenth contains centuries, the glory of Buddhism began with the Mongol invasion in the thirteenth century. After the Mongol Empire was divided, Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis and conqueror of China, embraced the Buddhist religion and subjected Thibet to Buddhist rule. In 1193 he proclaimed that Buddhis himself in his entirety had reappeared in the form of Theong-kha-pa, and he raised that monk to the position of Supreme Pontiff, giving him the illustrious title of Dalai-Lama, "the priest who resembles the ocean in greatness of mind." This monk, then, is the father of the Catholic Church of Central Asia, lie was the first Pope of the "Yeilow-int" father of the Catholic Church of Central Asia. He was the first Pope of the "Yellow-hat" Lamas. He was regenerated as the first perfect incarnation of Buddha, which has perpetually renewed itself by transmigration, and will continue so to do in an endless succession of "oceans of sanctity." From that day to this each Dalai-Lama has been while living the greatest man in the world. In addition to the Dalai-Lama, Buddhism has another Pope, Pan-Cahen, the Bogdo of Southern Thibet. Each of the two is incarnated Buddha, and they are equal in sanctity, but Dalai-Lama is far superior in power.

vents; pilgrims flock to the Divine Mountain and the City of Spirits; every hand holds a rosary; on all sides is heard the magic prayer; "Om mani padme houm." (Oh, the jewel in the lotus! Amen.") The sacred book and astrologers are consulted. All families claiming to have the Dalat-Lama send word to the authorities. Three Chaberons, or minor incarnations of Buddha, are chosen; the priests bring the child candidates to Lha-Sha, and, assembling the Houtouktous of the Lama State, bury themselves in the Holy Temple, and spend six days in fasting and prayer. On the seventh they take a golden urn holding three goldfish, on which are graven the names of the children. The urn is shaken, a fish drawn out, and the baby whose name is read becomes the living Buddha. Before proclaiming him, however, the chaberons institute certain tests. The books and robes of the dead Dalia-Lama are laid before the child, who is usually but 4 or 5 years old. He is then asked of his past career,—when he read this, when he wore that, from whom he received this gift. Although in some instances the child had never spoken an articulate word, he now answers every question correctly. One more final test is given. Little bells are brought, and he is expected to find the one he used in his former existence. Of course it is not amongst them, and the child cries, "Where is my own favorite bell?" Immediately all fall on their faces and worship him; the child is arrayed in great pomp and carried through the streets in triumphal vents; pilgrims flock to the Divine Mountain worship him; the child is arrayed in great pomp and carrried through the streets in triumphal procession. The two little luckless Chaberons are sent back to their mothers' laps with 500 are sent back to their mothers' laps with 500 ounces of silver apiece. These Chaberons are persons in whom Buddna is found incarnated, but to a far smaller degree than in the Panchhen and the Dalai-Lama.

When a Chaberon or Grand-Lama is dead, there is no mourning. It is known that he will be a chaberon or the standard of the standa there is no mourning. It is known that he will soon reappear. But while the saint is in "the

soon reappear. But while the saint is in the convent chrysalis state," the disciples at the convent which he has left widower spend all their learning and energy to discover the place of the new birth. They consult the oracles, they watch for the rainbow, through which the lost saint speaks the rainbow, through which the lost saint speaks to them. Finally, the place of his reappearance is announced, and the devotees, wild with joy, set out to bring the child to their convent. It is invariably in some far-off, well-nigh maccessible country; but the poor Mongols endure gladly most incredible hardships,—dying from hunger, thirst, wild bensts, and robbers, to fail at the feet of the holy-child. The Chaberons are exernal; but the Dalia-Lama is eternal, omniscient, and omnipotent. Every act of his are eternal; but the Dalia-Lama is eternal, omniscient, and omnipotent. Every act of his is perfect and sinless; he is infallible in deed and doctrine. There is healing in looking on him; to touch him is to become wirtuus. When officiating he sits cross-legged and calm as a statue upon five magnificent cushions placed over the altar. He is dressed in robes of dazzling splendor, whose cost would ruin many a European State. He notices no one of the suppliants but constantly moves his hands in blessing. At times he casts around little balls made of paste or clay, and these have an influite efficacy. Whatever pertains to him an infinite efficacy. Whatever pertains to him or comes from him is omnipotent for good. He is supported by revenues whose figures transport us back to to the Arabian Nights. His income is too vast to becomprehensible to a Western mind. Besides the revenues of state, the ern mind. Besides the revenues of state, the countless herds which are his own possessions, the gifts of the fatthful, and legacies of love, he receives millions from the sale of idols, relies, and sacred charms. This unfathomable wealth is applied to increasing the honor of his court. The pomp and splendor of Lha-Saa far outshine the glories of Imperial Rome.

The religion of Dalai-Lama has many wonderful resemblances to Christianity. Buddha was a child of an immaculate conception, and numerous instances of his life find a parallel in that of Christ. He taught, too, that there is but "one sole sovereign, who has created all

but "one sole sovereign, who has created all things: He is without beginning and without end; without body; invisible." He taught the unity of God, the mystery of the Incarnation. It is a delightful study to trace the numerous and strong similarities between primitive Buddhism and Christianity; for we love to see how God revealed His glorious truth. The Dalai-Lama is the most powerful of men. He has but to lift His hand, and instantly the world would be filled with the thunder of innumerable feet, the din of countless arms, gathering to the sacred banner from the frontiers of Siberia, from the Spice Islands and the land of the white elephant. An outbreak of tribes, the tottering of the Chinese throne, might be the interest. signal. If the time ever comes, the world will see a war of bloods and religions so fierce and vast as to be equaled only by the frightful ravin of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane.

shock was very severe, At Fruit Cove a glass

able incidents. Its occurring when it did at an hour when nearly every one was in bed and asleep added to the humorous as well as the startling effect. Most men fancied from the shaking of the doors and windows as they awoke that some one was trying to break into the house, and several seized their pistols and made ready to shoot. Others did pop away at their supposed fees. In one house a stoyepipe broke loose and waltzed around the room, scattering soot and consternation among the inmates. Many got into the streets after the shake was over, and held caucuses on the corners to comover, and held caucuses on the corners to com pare notes and decide on what was best to do

ELECTIONS IN VIRGINIA. river was not the least incumbered with ice,take place, and no improvements can or will be management of the affairs of the State politically and financially, and I concur with fur Trib-UNE that capitalists will not invest money where there is so much operating socially, polit feel truly glad that people outside of Virginia know something at least of the workings of the affairs here, and I was much pleased at an editorial in the last TRIBUNE, which article thought, as I do, that the Investigating Com mittee would find work in this State to do as well as in the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, for it is very strange that the State can have its full representation in Congress when at least one-half of its voting population is cut off from voting, either by enactments of the Legislature or by fraud and intimidation. This, the Second Virginia District, has a Republican majority of over 5.000, and, by the late enactment,—that is, capitation tax and ballot-box stuffing,—it sends Mr. Goode, a Democrat, every time. I know, sir, of one precinct in this county where the officers of election do just as they please. I have seen with my own eves, and have called several other colored persons to witness the fact, that a Judge would deliberately put the Republican ticket in his pocket, and place in its stead a Democratic ticket in the box. This was in a county election for Clerk of the Court. The election was contested, but the County Judge dismissed the case because of a technical error which happened in this wise: A notice was served on the Democrat within the ten days prescribed by law, and he induced the then acting Clerk pro tem., who was also a Democrat, to change the date on the notice, and for all it was proved by the Clerk pro tem., and by several others, the correct date. The Judge acted the partisan and rascal and threw the Republican out of Court. At this very same precinct Louisiana, for it is very strange that the the partisan and rascal and threw the Republic an out of Court. At this very same precinc this state of things existed last November. do hope the people of the North will keep bright eye on these political sharks. B.

## FLORIDA EARTHOUAKE.

Two Shocks in Rapid Succession Startling the Towns Along the St. John's.

Jacksonville (Fig.) Sun and Press.

The good people of Jacksonville went to bed in good time on Sunday night only to be rudely awakened at about fifteen minutes before midnight by a general shaking of windows, blinds, and doors, a rattling of crockery, swaying of the houses, and rocking to and fro of furniture. Beds shook and trembled so that their inmates were almost thrown out to the floor. There twenty-eight seconds. In the towns along the

were two shocks, following each other in rapid succession, and the duration of both was about St. John's River and on all the railroads the filled with water was overturned, and in Taliahassee and other places west the effect was equally severe. Some who were standing on the ground say that there was no perceptible trembling of the earth. Others say that there was a heavy undulating motion. The occasion was replete with the most laughable incidents. Its occurring when it did at an

Ladies invariably got up, looked under the bed, even though it was dark, and screamed for matches, and mothers clutched their little ones and prepared to save their lives or die them-

But probably the scenes in the large hotels outstripped all others in point of comicality.
The guests jumped out of bed, and rushed wildly into the dimly-lighted or dark halls without stopping to prepare their toilet, and as they distall with the control of th flitted here and there, running about with no particular purpose, except to get away from the something that seemed to be after them, but which, in reality, was getting away from them yery fast, the scene had the look of a ghostly dance to which all the graveyards of the town had sent large delegations.

YORKTOWN, Va., Jan. 17 .- The weather has been the coldest for the last three weeks that has visited this part for several years, but the that is, to interfere with navigation. Money matters are very tight here indeed, for, as you know, there is nothing here to bring it, and never will be until some internal improvements made until there is a marked change in the call y, and financially against their interests. I

BADWAY'S REMEDIES. Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Reliet in & Case of Sciatic Rheumatism. Dz. Radway: With me your Relief has worked won-lers. For the last three years I have had frequent and evere extacts of scialities, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times I hoth ower limbs.

lower limbs.

During the time I have been thus afflicted I have ried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to failure. wried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, and the string of the most eminest physical mention, and prescriptions of the most eminest physical mention, and prescriptions of the most eminest physical mention, and prescriptions of the most eminest physical mention, and for which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me case, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the attuation. ItaDWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my value. GEU. STARR

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